Surah 4 Surah Nisaa

WOMEN

THE LINK BETWEEN SURAH NISAA AND SURAH AAL IMRAAN

These two Surahs are linked in two ways viz. (1) by name, and (2) by content.

1. By name The first five Surahs of the Qur’aan are linked by way of their names in the following sentence: “O Allaah, only You do we worship and only Your assistance do we seek (as in Surah Faatihah). We neither worship nor seek assistance from the bull (Baqara) like the Jews and the Mushrikeen did, nor from the family of Imraan (Aal Imraan) as the Christians did. And we fulfil the rights of women (Nisaa). Therefore, Oh Allaah, send for us a table (Ma‘iidah) laden with Your bounties and mercy.”

2. By content Surah Baqara consists of four basic themes, viz. Towheed, Risaalah, Jihaad and spending for the cause of Allaah. In addition to these, Surah Baqara also includes in themes such as administrative affairs and advice for personal reformation. Surah Baqara refutes Shirk from every angle, be it in beliefs or actions.

Surah Aal Imraan also replies to the arguments raised against Towheed and Risaalah. It also refutes polytheistic beliefs, in addition to encouraging Muslims to strive in Jihaad and to spend for Allaah’s Deen.

Thereafter Surah Nisaa serves to organise the individual and collective affairs of the Muslims. The Surah also highlights salaah as means to achieve the goal of social stability. Surah Nisaa may therefore be described as a detailed commentary of one of the subjects tackled in Surah Baqara viz. affairs of social administration.

A SUMMARY OF SURAH NISAA

This Surah may be divided into two sections. The first part discusses administrative laws related to public affairs and the second part discusses laws specifically addressed to rulers.

The first section starts at the beginning of the Surah and ends at verse 57, with the words “There they shall have purified spouses, and We shall enter them into abundant shade.” This section comprises of fourteen injunctions. These concern the management and organization of internal affairs, social reforms, justice in social interaction, observing the rights owed to others and behaving cordially with one and all.

The second section commences from verse 58 (“Verily Allaah instructs you to return trusts to their rightful owners and that you judge between people with justice”) and ends with verse 126, concluding with the words “Allaah surrounds (has knowledge of and is in control of) everything.”
The first law presented in this part (in verse 58) is that of fulfilling the rights of others and passing judgement with justice and equity.

The above verse instructs rulers to secure people’s rights and to ensure that they resolve disputes with justice. At the same time, this verse also instructs people to be obedient to their leaders and to take their cases to people who can solve them with equity. The word “trusts” in the above verse is general and refers to all forms of responsibilities, obligations and duties and all those decisions that are based on justice and equity.

Addressing the general public, Allaah says in verse 59, “If you dispute regarding any matter, then refer it to Allaah and the Rasool if you believe in Allaah and the Last Day.” This verse commands Muslims to seek solutions to their disputes from the Qur’aan and the Ahadeeth. This should be their first recourse and not the last option after others have failed.

Together with the above aspects, each section also concludes with a reference to the focal topic of Towheed. While the first section makes only brief mention of Towheed, the second section deals with the topic at length.

The discussion relating to the general public offers guidance to prevent usurping the rights of others and to avoid oppression. The discussion of legislation also promotes the fulfilment of peoples’ rights and prevention of oppression.

The opening of the Surah warns about the consequences to be faced in the Aakhirah so that people heed the laws that are explained later and act upon them. The Surah then explains three principles whereby people can be saved from punishment in the Aakhirah. These are (1) not to oppress others, (2) not to commit Shirk and (3) to behave correctly with one another.

The Qur’aan always mentions the ultimate consequences of obedience and that of disobedience. It is for this reason that Jannah is cited as the abode of the obedient Mu’mineen, while Jahannam is the plight of those who do not believe in Allaah’s commands and who consider disobedience to Allaah’s commands as legitimate. These are the Kuffaar who will be doomed for eternity to Jahannam.
In the name of Allaah, the Compassionate, the Most Merciful.

1. O mankind! Fear your Rabb (who created you from non existence into existence and sustains you) who created you from a single soul (from Aadam and Hawwa), created its spouse (1 hwwa) from it, and spread great numbers of men and women from the two (from Aadam and Hawwa). Fear that Allaah in Whom (in Whose name) you ask (for things and take promises) from each other and (fear breaking) family ties (live amicably). Verily Allaah is Watchful over you (He watches your actions and your behaviour towards others).

2. Give the orphans (in your care) their wealth (when they reach the age of maturity and understanding) and do not exchange the bad for the good (do not take what is valuable from their wealth and replace it with something inferior). Do not devour their wealth (by including it) with your own. It is indeed a serious sin to do so.

3. If you fear that you will not be able to be just to the orphans (in your care and you also fear that you will be unable to be just between your eight, ten or more wives, as was common during the early days throughout the world), then marry two, three or four women with whom you are pleased (to have as your wives). (However) If you (still) fear that you will be unable to be just (between your wives in spending your money or time on them), then marry just one, or (suffice with) those (slave women) who are in your possession (without marrying). In this way it is unlikely that you will be unjust.
4. Give women (your wives) their dowries with a good heart (in good faith). If they (your wives) give you a part of it (if they reduce the amount) of their own accord, then partake of it (you may accept the reduction) with welcome and happiness (you will not be sinning by accepting it).

5. Do not give the incompetent (dim witted) ones (those who are unable to care for their wealth) any wealth (of theirs) which Allaah has made you guardians of (to protect and safeguard their wealth), but feed and clothe them from it (their funds) and speak kind (consoling) words to them (when they demand to have the wealth).

6. Test (train) the orphans (to see whether they can handle money responsibly) until they are capable of marriage (until they come of age). If (after training and testing them) you notice that they understand, then hand over their wealth to them. Do not consume their wealth by over-spending (spending without need) and in haste, (fearing) that they will grow up (and you will have to hand it all over to them). Whoever (whichever guardian) is wealthy should refrain (from taking anything from the orphan’s wealth for caring for him) and whoever is poor may take from it (a wage for his services) within reason. When you eventually hand over their wealth to them (to the orphans once they come of age), then have witnesses over them (to witness that the wealth has been handed over).

Allaah is Sufficient to take account (of every person’s actions).

7. For men (mature and Immature) is a share of what (their) parents and relatives leave behind (as inheritance for them), and for women (mature and Immature) is a share of what (their) parents and relatives leave behind; whether it (what they leave behind) is a little or a lot. This share is fixed (by Allaah and no person may deprive another of his/her rightful share).
8. When relatives, orphans, and needy (all of whom do not have a fixed share of the inheritance) present themselves at the distribution (of the estate), then grant some of it to them (as a gesture of kindness with the permission of all the heirs) and speak kindly to them.

9. Let those (who are distributing the estate e.g. guardian, trustee, executor) fear (for the welfare of the orphan heirs as) if they (themselves were to) leave behind them weak offspring about whom (about whose welfare) they are concerned. They should fear Allaah (in their behaviour) and speak justly.

10. Indeed those who unjustly eat (use) the wealth of orphans, they eat only fire in their bellies (because the end result of this will be their entry into Jahannam). Very soon they shall enter the Blaze (Jahannam)!

11. Allaah instructs you concerning your children. For a male is the share of two females (males inherit twice as much as their female counterparts). If the daughters (of the deceased) are more than two, they shall have (shall inherit) two-thirds of what the deceased leaves. If there is only one daughter (to inherit from her parent), she shall have (inherit) half (of the estate). For each of the parents is a sixth of what the deceased leaves if he (or she) has children (male or female). If he (or she) does not have any children and his parents are his only heirs, then the mother gets a third (of the estate. The rest goes to the husband and father). If he (the deceased) has brothers (two or more half or full brothers or sisters), then his mother shall have a sixth (of the estate) after (distributing) the bequests he (the deceased) made and (after settling his) his debts. (In cases of inheritance, grandparents take the place of parents and a son’s son takes the place of a real son.) From your fathers and sons you do not know which of them is closer to you in benefit. (It is therefore not possible for you to justify stipulate their shares. Allaah has fixed them for you. Since Allaah is All Knowing, All Wise. His wisdom in sharing the inheritance cannot be questioned.)

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12. You (husbands) shall inherit half of what your wives leave if they do not have children (sons, daughters or sons of their sons, even if these children are from other husbands). (However) If they (your wives) have children, then you shall inherit a quarter of what they leave after the bequests they made and (after settling their) debts. They (your wives) shall inherit a quarter of what you leave if you have no children. (However) If you have children, then they shall inherit an eighth of what you leave after the bequests you make and (after settling any) debts. If a man or woman leaves (after death) neither any ascendants (parents or grandparents) nor descendants (children or grandchildren), and s/he has a brother or a sister (uterine brother or sister - sharing one mother but different fathers), then each of them shall have a sixth (of the estate). If they (the uterine brothers and sisters) are more, then they shall all be (equal) partners in a third (with females receiving as much as males) after the bequest that has been made and (after settling any) debts; (the bequest should be made) without causing any harm (it should therefore not exceed one-third of the estate). This instruction (to distribute inheritance according to the laws mentioned) is from Allaah and Allaah is All Knowing, Forbearing. (The details of inheritance are found in the books of Islamic jurisprudence.)

13. These (laws concerning treatment of orphans and distributing inheritance) are the limits of Allaah (that Allaah has set for people to follow). Whoever obeys Allaah and His Rasool (ﷺ), Allaah will enter him into Jannat beneath which rivers flow, where they shall live forever. That is the supreme success (a great achievement).

14. Whoever disobeys Allaah and His Rasool (ﷺ) and oversteps (transgresses) His limits (later dying as a Kafir), Allaah shall enter him into the Fire (of Jahannam) where he shall live forever. He shall suffer a disgracful punishment.
15. As for those of your women who are guilty of indecent behaviour (fornication, adultery, lesbianism), call four (male, sane, mature, free Muslim) witnesses against them. If they (the witnesses) testify against them, then imprison them in their homes until death claims them or Allaah creates a way for them (until Allaah fixes another punishment). (Subsequently, the punishment for fornication was specified in the second verse of Surah 24.)

16. The two who do this (behave indecently by committing fornication or homosexuality) from among you should be punished (according to the discretion of a Muslim judge). If they repent and improve (their behaviour), then let them be (do not harass, taunt or criticise them after their punishment). Verily Allaah is Most Accepting of repentance, Most Merciful (so obey Him).

17. Allaah accepts the repentance only of those who carry out evil because of foolishness (ignorance or naivety) and then (sincerely with remorse) repent soon (quickly) afterwards (before the pangs of death grip them). These are the ones whom Allaah forgives. Allaah is All Knowing, The Wise.

18. Forgiveness is not for those who (continue to) commit evil acts (without repenting) and then, when death presents itself before any of them (and they can see the angels of death before them), he says, 'Now I repent!'. Nor is it (forgiveness) for those who die as Kuffaar (and who repent in the Aakhirah. Such people will never be forgiven). We have prepared for such people a painful punishment.

19. O you who have Imaan! It is not permissible for you to forcefully inherit women (as was the practice before Islaam when the wives of deceased people became the property of their heirs). Do not hold them (your wives) back (in your marriage) with (no other reason but with) the intention of taking back (forcing them to give you back) some of that (dowry) which you gave them (in exchange for a divorce); except (you may accept payment for a divorce) if they have carried out open (acts of)
immorality (adultery or gross rudeness to you). Live with them in kindness (treating them well). If you dislike (anything in them), then be tolerant because perhaps you dislike something whereas Allaah places abundant good in it. (A spouse’s bad habits should not prompt one to behave harshly.)

20. If you intend to change one wife for another when you have given one of them a fortune (a great deal), then do not take anything from it (from what you have given the first wife). Would you take it by slander (by falsely accusing her) and (by carrying out) a great sin? (This should never be.)

21. How can you take it (what you gave her in any manner whatsoever) when you have had intimate relations with each other (fulfilled your desires) and they (your wives) have taken a strong pledge from you (when you married them, you accepted Allaah’s command to treat them well and to care for them. How can you now take their wealth with you when it is you who is breaking the pledge to live together?)

22. Do not marry those women whom your fathers married, except that (you will not be sinful for doing this during the period before you became a Muslim) which has passed (because you were then not bound by this law). Undoubtedly this is immoral (indecent), detestable (disgusting) and an evil path.

23. Forbidden for you are (it is Haram for you to marry) your mothers (and your grandmothers), your daughters (and granddaughters), your sisters (half and full), your father’s (and grandfather’s) sisters, your mother’s (and grandmother’s) sisters, your brother’s daughters (and granddaughters), your sister’s daughters (and granddaughters), your suckling mothers (those women who breastfed you before you turned two years of age. All the daughters, granddaughters, sisters, aunts, mother and grandmothers of the suckling mother may also not marry the child she breastfed.), your suckling sisters (those girls who were breastfed by the same woman who breastfed you), your mothers-in-law and those step-daughters of yours (girls who are born to your wife from another man) who are in your care and with whose mothers you have had intercourse (with whose mothers your marriage has been consummated). If you have not had intercourse with them (you have not consummated your marriage with the mothers of these...
4. (Also forbidden for you to marry are) Married women except those (slave women and captives) whom you own. Allaah has ordained (these laws) for you. Besides these (women mentioned above), all other women are lawful for you (to marry), (provided) that you seek (their hands in marriage) with your wealth (by paying the dowry) as properly married men (with the intention of preserving your chastity) and not as fornicators (not merely to gratify your desires). Give the specified dowry to those (wives) from whom you derive benefit (with whom you have had intercourse). There is no sin (no pressure) on you should you (husband and wife) agree on something else (a larger or smaller amount of dowry without pressure from either party) after the specified amount (has been set). Verily Allaah is All Knowing, The Wise (He knows best what is beneficial or harmful for His creation).

25. Those of you who do not have the means to marry free Mu’min women, then (they should marry) one of your Mu’min slave girls. Allaah best knows (the condition of) your Imaan. Each of you (Mu’min slaves and free people) is equal to the next (in Imaan). So marry them (slave girls) with the permission of their masters and give them their dowries in a kind manner (without deducting anything or delaying payment) (taking them) as (your) properly wedded (wives), not as adulteresses (with the intention of committing acts of indecency) or as women who maintain secretive relationships (with the intention of maintaining love affairs). Once they (slave women) enter into marriage and then carry out immoral acts (adultery), they should be given half the punishment given to free (unmarried) women (the penalty for adulterous slave women is therefore fifty lashes). This (instruction to marry slave women when unable to marry free women) is for those of you who fear harm (coming to themselves by committing fornication). (However) It is best for you to be patient
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(And to refrain from marrying slave women because your children from her will then become slaves as well while your wife will still be obliged to serve her master). Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful (towards those who are patient).

26. Allaah wishes to explain to you (the laws of Deen, the benefits of obeying His commands and what is lawful and prohibited), to guide you to (imitate) the (good) practices of those before you and to forgive you (by explaining what is lawful and prohibited). Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful (towards those who are patient).

27. Allaah wishes to turn towards you (to forgive) you whereas those who follow their desires (the non-Muslims and sinners who hanker after their lusts) wish only that you deviate (move away) tremendously (from the truth by committing sins and becoming just like them).

28. Allaah wishes to unburden (lighten) you (by simplifying the laws of the Shari'ah). Man has been created weak (and will therefore find it difficult to obey commands that are too difficult. Therefore concessions have been made for every law).

29. O you who have Imaan, do not unjustly consume the (haraam) wealth of each other (by stealing or by other unacceptable means), but (you may exchange wealth with each other) by way of trade (conducted) with your mutual consent. Do not kill yourselves (do not do anything that will lead to your destruction in this world or in the Aakhirah). Indeed Allaah is Most Merciful towards you (by forbidding you from acts that will lead to your destruction. The laws of Allaah are for man's betterment and well-being).

30. Whoever will do this (whoever carries out the acts that Allaah forbids) rebelliously and unjustly (wrongfully). We shall soon enter him into the Fire (of Jahannam). This is all too easy (simple) for Allaah (Who is in total control).
31. If you avoid the major sins that are forbidden from (those sins for which punishment, a penalty or a curse has been mentioned), We shall wipe out (forgive) your evil actions (minor sins) and enter you into a place of honour (Jannah).

32. Do not desire those things (religious or worldly virtues and status over which you have no control) with which Allaah has favoured some of you over others (so as not to create jealousy and hatred between yourselves). For men shall be a portion (reward) of that which they earn (for the acts they carry out) and for women shall be a portion of that which they earn. Ask Allaah for his favours (for your needs because He knows the status of each person and what each one deserves). Indeed Allaah is the Knower of all things (He knows on whom to shower His favours and who asks Him for them).

33. For each (man and woman) We have appointed heirs for that (inheritance) which parents and relatives leave. Give their shares (of inheritance) to those with whom you have made a pledge (a pledge that they will receive a share of your estate. Such people may inherit if there are no heirs. They are also entitled to bequests made in their names from one-third of the estate). Verily Allaah is Witness over everything (nothing is hidden from Allaah).

34. Men have charge over women (as their overseers, guardians, protectors) because of the virtue (distinction) Allaah has (in His wisdom) bestowed some of you over others and because of what they (men) spend (on women) from their wealth. So the righteous (good) women are obedient (to Allaah and to their husbands by protecting their chastity, dignity and wealth) and, in (the) absence (of their husbands), are protective (of their chastity and the property of their husbands) because of that (those rights of women) which Allaah has protected (by instructing men to provide for Him and to treat their wives kindly). Therefore, just as Allaah has safeguarded her rights, she should fulfill the rights she owes to her husband. As for those (wives) whose disobedience you fear, advise them; (if this fails, then) separate your bed from theirs (within the same house) and (in extreme circumstances) rap them (gently, without injuring them, without striking the face and without leaving any marks on the body). If they obey you, then do not look for a way against them (do not look for an excuse to oppress them or to wrongfully accuse them). Verily Allaah is Most High, The Greatest (Allaah has the power to take you to task for oppressing your wives).
35. If you fear that the couple may separate, then appoint (with their consent) a mediator from his family and a mediator from her family (because relatives generally have a more thorough knowledge of the situation). If they (the mediators) both desire reconciliation, Allaah will create unity between the couple (if this is best for them). Verily Allaah is All Knowing, Informed (He knows what is best for all and He knows what methods are best to resolve disputes).

36. Worship Allaah (and do good solely for His pleasure), ascribe none as partner to Him and show kindness to parents, relatives, orphans, the destitute, near (related) neighbours, distant (unrelated) neighbours, the companion by your side (spouses and close associates), travellers and those (slaves) in your possession. Verily Allaah does not like the one who is proud and boastful (Therefore, one should stay away from such people).

37. Those (Jews) who are miserly, who instruct others to be miserly and who conceal what Allaah had given them (knowledge about the truthfulness of Rasulullaah and spending wealth in the path of Allaah) through His bounty (such people shall suffer terribly). We have prepared for the Kaafiroon a disgracing punishment.

38. (Such people are) Those who spend their wealth to show people and who neither believe in Allaah nor in the Last Day. The one whose friend is Shaytaan, (should bear in mind that) he is the worst (most evil) of friends indeed (because he leads people only to Jahannam).

39. What harm (loses) will it do them (the Kuffaar) if they believe in Allaah and the Last Day and spend of that which Allaah had provided for them? It will do them only good to do this,
40. Undoubtedly Allaah is not unjust even to the extent of an atom’s weight (Allaah will neither decrease a person’s reward to the extent of an atom’s weight nor punish him to this extent for a wrong he did not do). If it were a good act (the weight of an atom), He shall multiply it (the reward) and grant a tremendous (manifold) reward from His side.

41. How will it be (the condition of the Kuffaar on the Day of Qiyaamah) when We shall bring forth (summon) a witness from every nation (the Ambiyaa of every community who will testify against the Kuffaar) and call you (O Muhammad) to be a witness over all of them?

42. On that day (of Qiyaamah), those who committed kufr and disobeyed the Rasool will wish that they were made level with the earth (that they were turned to dust). They will not be able to hide anything from Allaah (regardless of the lies they will try to speak).

43. O you who have Imaan! Do not come near salaah when you are intoxicated (this leads to ignorance and the following of whims and fancies) until you are (sober and) aware of what you are saying (in your salaah), and when you are impure (which leads to lust, then you cannot differentiate between truth and falsehood and do) not (approach salaah) until you take a bath, except for the traveller (who cannot use water or cannot find any). If you are ill (and unable to use water while) on journey, returning from the toilet or from touching (cohabiting with) your wives, and you do not find any water, then perform Tayammum with clean soil, passing your hands over your faces and arms (to show complete humility). Verily Allaah is Most Pardoning, Most Forgiving (He dislikes that His servants should experience hardship).

44. Have you not seen those (the Jews) who have been given a portion of the Book (the Torah), who purchase misguidance (in exchange for guidance) and who want you to deviate (stray) from the path (of Islaam and become like them)?
45. Allāh is well Aware of your enemies (and therefore warns you about them so that you may be on your guard against them). Allāh suffices as a Protecting Friend (Guardian of the Muslims) and Allāh suffices as a Helper (Muslims therefore need no one else to assist them against the harm and the schemes of their enemies).

46. Some of the Jews alter (distort) words (of the Torah that describe Muhammad ﷺ) from their context and say (to Rasūlullāh ﷺ), “We hear (your command with our ears) and we disobey (with our hearts)”, “Listen (hear) without being made to listen (to hear anything good)” and “Raa’ināa” (this word has a good and an evil meaning, see verse 104 of Surah 2), twisting their tongues and mocking the Deen. If only they had said, “We hear and we obey!”, “Do listen!” and “Undhurna (“Consider us”, see Surah 2, verse 104),” it would have been better for them and more proper. However, Allāh has cursed them because of their kufr, so only a few of them have Imaan (only those who became Muslims).

47. O Ahlul Kitaab! Believe in what We have revealed (to Muhammad ﷺ), which verifies what (revelation) is with you (In the Torah and Injeel concerning Tawheed, Risaalah, Qiyaamah, etc) before We disfigure faces (completely changing their appearance), turning them around (into animals), or (before) We curse them as We had cursed the people of the Sabbath (see Surah 2, verse 65 and Surah 7, verses 163-166). The decree of Allāh shall (certainly) come to pass (will be carried out).

48. Verily Allāh does not forgive that Shirk (and kufr) be committed, but may forgive all (sins) besides this for whom He wills. Whoever commits Shirk has indeed invented a terrible sin.
49. Have you not seen those who proclaim (praise) their purity (their piety)? Allaah purifies whoever He wills and does not oppress even (to the extent of) the string of a date seed (the fine thread found in the slit of a date seed).

50. See how they (the Kuffaar and Mushrikeen) invent lies about Allaah (and still call themselves the friends of Allaah). This suffices as (is) an open sin (which warrants their entry into Jahannam).

51. Have you not seen those (Jews) who have been given a portion of the Book (the Torah)? They believe in false gods (idols) and falsehood (Shaytaan) and say about those who commit kufr that they are more rightly guided than the Mu'mineen (they say that the Kuffaar are more rightly guided than the Mu'mineen).

52. These (Jews) are the ones whom Allaah has cursed (for worshipping idols, for altering their religion and for hiding the truth). You shall never find a helper (aid) for those whom Allaah has cursed (none shall be able to save them from Allaah's punishment and from humiliation in this world).

53. (Referring to the claim of the Jews that Prophethood was only their legacy and could not fall to the lot of any other nation, Allaah says) Or do they have a share in the kingdom (of Allaah)? In that case they would not give people even the slit (piece) found on a date seed (because of their miserliness).

54. Or are they (the Jews) jealous of people (Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Arabs) because of what Allaah has given them of His bounty (Prophethood and the chief of Prophets from their lineage)? Indeed We gave to the family of Ibraheem ﷺ the Book (many divine scriptures) and wisdom (Prophethood in their lineage) and We had given them a mighty kingdom (such as the kingdoms of Dawood and Sulaymaan).
55. Of them were those who believed in him (Muhammad ﷺ) and those who turned away from him. Jahannam is sufficient as a smouldering inferno (as a blazing fire for those who reject the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ).

56. Indeed those who reject our Aayaat, We shall soon enter (cast) them into the (blazing) Fire. Whenever their skins melt (is burnt up in Jahannam), We shall exchange them for (replace them with) fresh skins so that they may taste the (full extent of the continuous) punishment. Undoubtedly Allaah is Mighty (He has no difficulty in meting out such punishment), The Wise (He knows everywhat punishment person should receive and why.)

57. As for those who have Imaan and do righteous acts. We shall enter them into Jannaat beneath which rivers flow to live there forever and ever. There they shall have purified spouses (purified from physical and other impurities), and We shall enter them into abundant shade.

58. Verily Allaah instructs you to (willingly) return trusts (that others place in your care) to their rightful owners and that you judge between people with justice (without bribery or unjust leniency). Indeed Allaah offers you the best of advice. Surely Allaah is All Hearing, All Seeing (He knows what you keep secret and what you make public).

59. O you who have Imaan! Obey Allaah, obey the Rasool ﷺ and those in command among you (your leaders and authorities in all fields, such as the Imaams of Jurisprudence in Fiqh). If you dispute regarding any matter, then refer it to Allaah (find the solution in the Qur’aan) and the Rasool ﷺ (or find the solution in the Sunnat) if you believe in Allaah and the Last Day. This is best (for all) and gives the best result (because you will then not be basing your decisions on your personal opinions).
60. Have you seen those (hypocrites) who claim to believe in that which was revealed to you (Muhammad ﷺ) and to those (Prophets) before you, yet they seek judgement from Shaytaan (from those who follow Shaytaan) when they have been instructed to reject him? Shaytaan desires only to lead them far astray.

61. When it is said to them, “Come to that which Allaah has revealed and to the Rasool ﷺ (Resolve your disputes by the Qur’aan and the teachings of Rasulullaah ﷺ),” you will see the hypocrites turning completely away from you (because they want to follow their desires).

62. How will it be (what will these hypocrites do) when a calamity (punishment) afflicts them because of what their own hands do? (They will then be unable to escape punishment.) Then they will come to you taking oaths (saying), “By Allaah! We only intended good and mutual harmony (by referring our disputes to others).”

63. These (Munaafiqeen and Kuffaar) are the ones whose hearts Allaah knows (Allaah knows the hypocrisy, kufr, lies and excuses in their hearts). So do not bother with them (with what they tell you and how they treat you), (but) advise them (to do what is right) and tell them things that may be effective (beneficial) for their souls.

64. We have sent every Rasool so that he should be obeyed by the order (permission) of Allaah. If only it were that when they (the hypocrites) oppress (wrong) their souls (by referring their disputes to others), where should come to you (O Muhammad ﷺ), seeking Allaah’s forgiveness; and then the Rasool (Muhammad ﷺ) seeks forgiveness on their behalf, they will then surely find that Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful (Allaah will forgive them if they obey Him and realise that the judgement of Rasulullaah is absolute).
65. Never! By the oath of your Rabb, they cannot have Imaan until they make you (O Muhammad ﷺ) judge their disputes and (until) they do not find any dissatisfaction in that which you decide and (until) they accept (your decision) with complete submission (with happiness).

66. If We were to command them to kill themselves or to abandon their homes (as We had commanded the Bani Israeeli), they will not do so, except for a few of them. (However) If they were to do what they were advised to do (to follow Rasulullaah ﷺ), it would be best for them and more strengthening (for their Imaan and Deen).

67. In that event (if they had done what We had advised them) We will surely have granted them a magnificent reward from Ourselves...

68. …and We would have undoubtedly guided them to the straight path (to become devout Muslims).

69. Those who obey Allaah and the Rasool ﷺ will be (in the Aakhirah) with those Ambya (those who received divine revelation), Siddeeqeen (those who testify immediately to the truth), martyrs (those prepared to die for Allaah and for Rasulullaah ﷺ) and righteous ones (those who purify their bodies and souls) on whom Allaah has bestowed His bounties. These are indeed the best of companions. (Although all these people may not share the same stages of Jannah, they will be able to meet each other frequently.)

70. This (companionship of the pious) is a favour from Allaah. Allaah suffices as the Knower (of everything. He knows who deserves which position in Jannah).
71. O you who have Imaan! Take your precautions (your weapons and other means to guard yourselves against your enemies) and advance (in Jihaaad against them) in groups or all together.

72. Indeed among you is he (the Munaafiq) who hesitates (to proceed in Jihaaad). If a calamity (such as defeat or death) befalls you (Muslims while in Jihaaad) he (the Munaafiq) says, “Allaah has surely been gracious to me in that I was not present with them.”

73. (On the other hand) If a bounty (such as victory and booty) from Allaah comes to you (while in Jihaaad), he (the Munaafiq) will definitely say (regretfully because of greed), as if there existed no love (friendship) between yourselves and him, “Oh dear! If only I had been with them, I would have attained great success!”

74. So those who sell the life of this world in exchange for the Aakhirah, should fight in Allaah’s way. Whoever fights in Allaah’s way and is killed (martyred) or attains victory (over the Kuffaar), soon We shall grant him a magnificent reward.

75. What excuse do you have not to fight in Allaah’s way and in defence of the weak men, women and children who (trapped among the Kuffaar) cry out, “O our Rabb! Remove us from this town of oppressors, grant us a defender from Yourself and grant us a helper from Yourself”? (Jihaaad is fought to elevate the Deen and to liberate oppressed Muslims.)
76. The Mu’mineen fight in Allaah’s way (for Allah’s pleasure) and the Kuffaar fight in the way (for the pleasure) of Shaytaan. So (O Muslims!) fight the allies (conspirators) of Shaytaan. Indeed the scheme (plans, conspiracies, deceptions) of Shaytaan (against the Muslims) is ever weak.

77. Have you not seen those (Muslims who were being oppressed in Makkah) who were told (after they had asked Rasulullaah ﷺ permission to retaliate), “Restrain your hands (from fighting), establish salaah and (continuously) give zakaah”? Then when they were given the command to fight, suddenly a party from them feared (the punishment of) the enemy as they should fear (the punishment of) Allaah or an even greater fear. They said, “Our Rabb! Why have You given us the command to fight? Why did You not grant us respite (relief) for a little while?” Tell them, “The comfort (enjoyment) of this world is short. The Aakhirah is best for those who have Taqwa. You shall not be oppressed (wronged) even to the extent of the string of a date seed.” (You will not be punished even to the extent of the thread on a date seed for a sin you did not commit nor will you be deprived of any rewards for a good act that equals this small amount.)

78. Wherever you may be (whether fighting in-Jihaad or sitting at home), death (is definite and) will find you even though you are in high (reinforced) towers (forts). If a good thing happens to them (the Jews), they say, “This is from Allaah!” (However) When some misfortune befalls them they say, “This is because of you (O Muhammad ﷺ)!” Tell them, “Everything (good and bad) is from Allaah!” What is the matter (wrong) with these people that they do not seem to understand anything? (They do not understand that Allaah tries people with difficult circumstances to see whether they exercise patience or not.)

79. Whatever good comes to you is from Allaah and whatever misfortune befalls you
is from yourselves (because of the evil that you do). We have sent you (O Muhammad ﷺ) as a Rasool to (all) the people (entire mankind). (Even if they choose to deny the message) Allaah suffices as a Witness (to the fact that you are I-I’s Rasool to the people).

80. Whoever obeys the Rasool (Muhammad ﷺ) obeys Allaah (because Rasulullaah ﷺ conveys the message of Allaah) and whoever turns away, (refusing to accept the message, then O Muhammad ﷺ you should not upset yourself because) We have not sent you as a watcher (guard) over them (you will not be questioned for their denial because your responsibility is merely to convey the message to the best of your ability).

81. They (the Munaafiqeen) say (to Rasulullaah ﷺ), “Obedience (to your commands is our task)!” However, when they leave your presence, a group of them plot at night (to do) other than that which you said. Allaah records the plotting they discuss. So ignore them and trust in Allaah (hand over your affairs to Allaah). Allaah suffices as Defender.

82. Do they not ponder over the Qur’aan? If it were from any other being besides Allaah, they would have certainly found many contradictions in it.

83. When (news of) any matter of peace or fear comes to them (the Munaafiqeen and ignorant Muslims), they (immediately) broadcast it (thereby causing harm to the Muslims). If they had (first) referred the matter to the Rasulullaah ﷺ and to those of them who have understanding (to the learned Muslims with insight), it would surely be known to those of them who investigate (verify) the matter (they would know whether the matter needs to be publicised or not). If it were not for Allaah’s grace and mercy (bounty) on you, you would surely follow Shaytaan except for a few (of you).

84. So fight in Allaah’s way (O Muhammad ﷺ)! You are responsible only for yourself.
and urge the Mu'mineen (to fight in Jihad). Allaah shall perhaps restrain the aggression of the Kuffaar. Allaah is indeed more Powerful in might and more Capable of punishing (the unbelievers). Allaah therefore instilled fear into the hearts of the Kuffaar and they did not have the courage to fight the Muslims as referred to in verses 172-174 of Surah 3.

85. Whoever intercedes (in good acts) in a beautiful manner (according to the laws of the Shar'ah) will receive a (great) share of (rewards for) it. (On the contrary,) Whoever intercedes in an evil manner (disobeying the laws of the Shar'ah) will receive the sin (punishment) for it. Allaah has control (power) over all things (and can reward or punish as He pleases).

86. When you are greeted with a greeting, then reply with a better greeting, or (at least) return (the same greeting). Most surely Allaah takes account of everything (and will reward people for every good they do).

87. There is no Ilaah but Allaah. He will most definitely gather all of you on a day (the Day of Qiyaamah) about which there is no doubt (there is no postponement, so do not have any doubt). Who is it (there is none) that speaks more truthfully than Allaah?

88. (When the Sahabah differed among themselves about what course of action to take regarding some Munaafiqeen, Allaah revealed the following verse stating) What is the matter with you (Sahabah) that you have divided into two groups with regard to the hypocrites when Allaah has cast them back (into kufr) because of what (sin and incorrect beliefs) they earned? Do you wish to guide him whom Allaah has sent astray? You shall never find a road (to guidance) for the one whom Allaah has sent astray.

89. They (the Munaafiqeen) wish that you should commit kufr as they have done, so that you may be the same (like them). So do not choose any of them as your friends (even if they...
claim to be Muslims) until they make Hijrah (forsake their homelands) in the path (for the pleasure) of Allaah (thereby proving the sincerity of their Imaan). If they turn away (from Islaam and become apostates), then grab hold of them and put them to death wherever you find them. Do not make any of them your friend or assistant...

90. ...except those who seek the protection of a nation with whom you have a pact or they come to you in a condition that their hearts forbid them from fighting you or from fighting their nation (in these circumstances you should not kill them). If Allaah willed, He would have given them power over you and they would have surely fought you. So if they keep away from you, do not fight you and offer you peace, then Allaah does not allow any path for you (to fight) against them (do not imprison or kill them).

91. Soon you will find others (Munafiqeen) who wish to remain safe from you (by claiming to be Muslims) and safe from their (Kuffaar) nation (by remaining as Kuffaar). Each time they are returned to lawlessness (each time they are asked to commit Shirk), they fall headlong into it. If they do not keep away from you, do not maintain the peace between you and do not restrain their hands (from harming you), then grab hold of them (imprison them) and put them to death wherever you find them. Against such people We have granted you a clear warrant (to fight them because of their treachery and because they have clearly breached their pact with you).

92. It is not for (not becoming of) a Mu'min to kill another Mu'min except (unless) by mistake. Whoever kills a Mu'min by mistake (unintentionally) has to set free a Mu'min
slaves and pay the Diyah to his (the deceased’s) family, unless they are charitable (by pardoning the amount). If he (the murdered person) is from a nation that are enemies to you, but he is a Mu’mín, then a Mu’mín slave is to be set free. (However) If he (the murdered person) is from a nation with whom you have a pact, the Diyah (10,000 dirhams or 1000 dinars or 10 camels or its equivalent) is to be paid to his family (to his heirs) and a Mu’mín slave is to be set free.

The one who (killed the Mu’mín by mistake and) cannot find a slave (to free) should fast for two consecutive months. (You will receive) Forgiveness from Allaah (if you repent sincerely). Allaah is All Knowing, The Wise.

93. Whoever purposely murders (deliberately) a Mu’mín (regarding his act as a permissible act), his punishment shall be Jahannam where he shall live forever (as long as Allaah wills). Allaah shall be angry with him, curse him and prepare for him a dreadful (mighty) punishment.

94. O you who have Imaan! When you travel in Allaah’s way, then verify (when people claim to be Muslims) and do not say to the one who makes his submission (to Islaam) apparent, “You are not a Mu’mín!” (thereby) seeking the gains of this worldly life (to take his possessions as booty). With Allaah lies tremendous (abundant) booty (rewards much better that the wealth of this world). You were the same (as the Kuffaar, shedding innocent blood for worldly reasons) before, until Allaah bestowed His favour on you (and made you Muslims). So verify (investigate any person’s submission to Islaam before disbelieving him)! Indeed Allaah is Informed of what you do (Allaah can take you to task for being indiscriminate, for He knows your motives).

95. The Mu’mineen who sit back without excuse cannot be equal to those who strive in Allaah’s way (for Allaah’s pleasure) with their wealth and their lives. Allaah has elevated the stages (status) of those who strive in His way with their wealth and lives over those who sit back. Allaah has promised the Most Beautiful (Jannah) for each of them (the Mu’mineen who strive as well as those who do not). (However,) Allaah has preferred (increased the rewards for) those who strive over those who sit back (without an excuse) by granting them a tremendous (mighty) reward...
96. ... (in the form of) many ranks (above the rest), forgiveness and mercy from Him. Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful.

97. Indeed those whose lives the angels seize (take away) while they oppress (harm) themselves (by not making Hijrah when it became compulsory for them despite their ability to do so), they (the angels) say to them, "What was your condition?" They reply, "We were oppressed (helpless) on earth." They (the angels) say, "Was Allaah’s land not vast enough for you to make Hijrah in it?" The abode of such folk is Jahannam, and it is the worst of destinations (an evil place they have reached).

98. (Jahannam will be the abode of all such people) Except for those oppressed (helpless) men, women and children who were unable to devise a plan (do not have the means and strategy to make Hijrah) and do not know the road (to a better place).

99. These are the ones for whom it is hoped (likely) that Allaah forgives them. Allaah is Most Pardoning, Most Forgiving. (A Muslim who cannot practise Islaam in his country should make Hijrah as soon as he is able to.)

100. He who makes Hijrah in Allaah's way (for Allaah's pleasure) shall find on earth many places to emigrate to and abundance (of food and other means). Whoever leaves his home to make Hijrah towards (a place where he can fulfil the commands of) Allaah and His Rasool and
then death finds him (en route for death comes at its appointed time), without doubt his reward is assured (set aside) by Allaah. Allaah is Most Forgiving (consoling), Most Merciful.

101. When you travel (more than 88km) on earth (for whatever purposes), there is no sin on you should you shorten (reduce) your salaah if you fear an attack from the Kuffaar. Indeed the Kuffaar are your open enemies.

102. When you are with them (present with the Muslims on the battlefield) and you lead them in salaah, a group from them should stand with you (In salah while another group faces the enemy) and keep their weapons (with them). Then when they have prostrated, they should fall behind (join you) to face the enemy and the second group, who have not yet performed salaah (but were until now facing the enemy), should come forward and perform salaah with you, taking their precautions (not to be hurt in doing so) and their weapons. The Kuffaar wish that you would neglect (be oblivious of) your weapons and equipment (when you perform salaah) so that they may launch (pounce) an all-out attack against you (and finish you off once and for all). There is no sin on you if you lay down your weapons because of destructive rains or if you fall ill (due to weakness). Take your precautions (always be on guard against your enemies and be prepared to fight them)! Indeed Allaah has prepared a humiliating punishment for the Kaafiroon (Muslims should plan, be cautious and diligent).

103. When you have completed your salaah, remember Allaah standing, sitting and (lying down) on your sides (in all conditions). When you are in safety (out of danger and away from the battlefield), then establish salaah (performing it properly with all its etiquettes). Indeed salaah has been made obligatory for the Mu’mineen at fixed hours (and can therefore not be brought forward).
104. Do not weaken (lose courage or become lazy) in your pursuit of (searching for) the enemy. If you are suffering (wounded or in pain), then (do not let this make you weary because) they too are suffering just as you suffer (yet this does not deter them from fighting you) and (in addition to this) you have such hopes in Allaah whereas they do not have (you can expect rewards from Allaah whereas they cannot). Allaah is All Knowing. The Wise (his guidance is full of blessing and a great bounty).

105. (When the guilty party in a theft asked Rasulullaah ﷺ to plead their case for them, he considered doing so because the opposite party did not have sufficient evidence. It was then that Allaah revealed the verse stating,) Undoubtedly We have revealed to you (O Muhammad ﷺ) the Book (the Qur’aan) with the truth so that you may judge between people (the righteous from the evil and the Mu’min from the Kuffaar) by that which Allaah has shown you. Do not be an advocate for the treacherous ones (do not defend the guilty).

106. Seek forgiveness from Allaah (for considering to plead their case). Surely Allaah is Most Forgiving. Most Merciful.

107. Do not plead on behalf of those who are unfaithful to themselves (by doing wrong, thereby subjecting themselves to punishment). Verily Allaah does not like him who is extremely deceiving and sinful.

108. They (the wrongdoers) try to hide from people (because they feel ashamed) but they cannot hide from Allaah Who is with them when they pass the night (deliberately) indulging in talks that Allaah dislikes. Allaah surrounds (is Aware of) all that they do.

109. Be warned that these (wrongdoers) are the very ones in whose defence you plead in
110. Whoever commits a (minor) sin or wrongs himself (by committing a major sin) and then seeks Allaah's forgiveness, he will surely find that Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful.

111. Whoever earns (commits) a sin, earns it only to his (own) detriment (for he will suffer the punishment for it). Allaah is All Knowing, The Wise.

112. Whoever commits a minor sin (a mistake) or a major sin and then casts the blame on (accuses) an innocent person, he has indeed burdened himself with a great slander and clear sin (for which he will suffer terrible punishment).

113. If it were not for the grace (favour) of Allaah upon you (O Muhammad ﷺ) and His mercy, a party (group) of them (the thief and his clan) would have surely resolved to mislead you (by lying about what had happened). They mislead none but themselves (because they are leading themselves to Jahannam) and they cannot harm you in the least (because Allaah shall protect you from all wrong). Allaah has revealed to you the Book (the Qur’aan) and wisdom (the Sunnah) and taught you what you knew not. The grace (favourites) of Allaah upon you has been tremendous indeed.

114. There is no good in most of their secret consultations (discussions) except in (the consultations of) him who instructs (people to give) charity, (to do) a good deed or (to take part in)
reconciliation between people. Whoever does this seeking Allah’s pleasure (and with no other motives), We shall soon grant him an immense reward.

115. Whoever opposes the Rasool after the guidance (the truth of Islaam) has become manifest (clear) to him and follows a path other than that of the Mu’mineen, We shall allow him to do that which he is doing and then enter him into Jahannam. It is the worst of abodes. (This verse makes it clear that those who oppose the Ijma (consensus) of the Ummah are heading for Jahannam.)

116. Verily Allah shall not forgive that Shirk be committed but will forgive all other sins for whom He wills. Whoever ascribes partners to Allah (commits Shirk) has strayed far away (from the truth).

117. They worship only females (because the idols of the Mushrikeen of Arabia had female names such as Laat, Manaat and Uzza) and call upon (worship) the rebellious Shaytaan (by doing whatever he tells them).

118. Allah has cursed him (Shaytaan). He (Shaytaan) said (to Allah when he was thrown out of Jannah), “I shall definitely take (claim for myself) a fixed share (of wealth, devotion, Ibaadah) from Your bondsmen.”

119. (He said further) “I will surely lead them astray and certainly instil hopes (of long lives and great wealth) within them. I shall definitely command (teach) them and (according to my directions) they will cut the ears of animals (as the Arab Mushrikeen used to do). I will command (teach) them and (accordingly) they will certainly change (alter the appearance of) Allah’s
creation.” Whoever takes Shaytaan as his friend instead of Allaah has indeed incurred (earned) a manifest (clear) loss (because this friendship can lead him only to Jahannam).

120. He (Shaytaan) promises them (good results) and creates hopes (false desires of long life and great wealth) within them. (However) Shaytaan promises them only deception (because none of these promises and hopes will materialise).

121. The abode of these people is Jahannam and they will not find an escape from it.

122. We will soon enter those who have Imaan and who carry out good actions into Jannaaat beneath which rivers flow, where they shall live forever and ever. The promise of Allaah is true. Who can be more truthful in speech than Allaah? (So believe Allaah and ignore the false promises of Shaytaan.)

123. This (promise of Jannah) is not (to be had merely) by your (Muslim’s) desires or by the desires of the Ahlu Kitaab (Indeed, one has to qualify for it by having Imaan, doing good and refraining from evil.) (Therefore,) Whoever commits an evil act will meet (receive) its punishment and will not find for himself any friend nor any assistant besides Allaah.

124. Whoever male or female does a good act as a Mu’min, these are the ones who shall enter Jannah and they will not be wronged the amount of the hollow in a date stone (a good act even as slight as this will not go unrewarded, neither will one be punished to this extent for a sin one did not do).
125. Who is better in Deen than he who submits himself before Allaah (as a Muslim, like the Sahabah did), is himself righteous and follows the religion of Ibraheem which is Haneef (not inclined towards any deviation but is inclined to the straight way which is the path of Allaah)? Allaah chose Ibraheem for a sincere friend.

126. To Allaah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth. Allaah surrounds (has knowledge of and is in control of) everything.

127. They (the Sahabah) seek from you (O Muhammad ﷺ) a ruling that concerns women. Tell them, “Allaah will give you a ruling concerning them and (concerning) that which is recited to you in the Book (the Qur’aan) with regard to those orphaned girls (in your care) to whom you do not give the right that is ordained for them (the right of inheritance), while you aspire to marry them (and do not allow them to marry others so that you may have their wealth for yourselves). And (also recited to you in the Book are the injunctions concerning) the feeble (helpless) children and that you should deal justly with orphans. Indeed Allaah is Well Aware of whatever good you do.

128. If (judging from his behaviour) a woman fears that her husband may ill-treat her or leave her, there shall be no sin on the couple should they make peace between themselves (in an amicable and effective manner). Making peace is best (better than ill-treatment and divorce). (However) Selfishness (coupled with greed) has been made present in the souls (of men. Therefore, making peace may require sacrifices from both husband and wife). If you deal cordially (in a good manner) and adopt Taqwa, then (remember that) indeed Allaah is Informed of what you do (and He will reward you for every good act).

129. You will never be able to maintain perfect justice (in sharing your love) between (your)
wives however much you may desire to do so (because no person has complete control over the inclinations of the heart). However, do not ignore any of them totally, leaving her suspended (leaving her like one who is neither married nor single because although legally married, she will be without affection like a single woman). If you make peace (by distributing your wealth and time equally between your wives) and adopt Taqwa, then surely Allaah is Most Forgiving, Most Merciful (He will forgive you for your heart's additional inclination to one wife over another.)

130. If (after making every attempt to reconcile) the couple separate, Allaah will make each of them independent (of the other) through His generosity. Allaah is The Possessor of abundance, The Wise.

131. To Allaah belongs what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. We have undoubtedly instructed those to whom We had given the Book (the divine scriptures) before you (the Jews and the Christians), as well as yourselves (you Muslims), to fear Allaah. (We also told them and are telling you that) If you commit kufr, then (do not forget that) to Allaah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth (Your kufr will therefore not harm Him and you also cannot escape His punishment). Allaah is Independent, Praiseworthy.

132. To Allaah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth (He can do everything for you). Allaah suffices as a Defender (you therefore need none other).

133. If Allaah wills, He may remove you (O disobedient ones) and produce (replace you with) others. Allaah is easily Able to do that. (Allaah is not dependent on any person's worship and can easily replace nations with others.)

134. Whoever (by the actions he carries out) desires the reward of this world, (should remember that) with Allaah is the reward of this world and (the rewards of) the Aakhirah (one should therefore not be foolish to choose the rewards of this world and deprive oneself of those of the Aakhirah). Allaah is All Hearing, All Seeing.
135. O you who have Imaan! Be firm in establishing justice and be witness (to the truth) for Allaah even if it (the evidence you deliver) is against yourselves, your parents and relatives (you must reveal the truth under all circumstances). Be he (the one against whom you testify) rich or poor, Allaah is closer to each of them (than you are and knows that your evidence against them is best for them because it will save them from worse punishment in the Aakhirah). So do not follow your passions in enforcing justice (by favouring some people over others). If you distort your speech (change your evidence) or turn away (from presenting it), then indeed Allaah is Well Informed of what you do (and will punish you for it).

136. O you who have Imaan! Believe (keep your belief steadfast) in Allaah, His Rasool, the Book (the Qur’aan) that He revealed to His Rasool (Muhammad ﷺ) and the Book (all the Books) that was revealed before (to other Rusul). Whoever disbelieves in Allaah, His Angels, His Books, His Rusul and the Last Day, then he has indeed wandered far astray (regardless of the claims he makes). (Belief in all of the above constitute the pillars of Imaan.)

137. Verily those (Jews) who believe (In Moosa ﷺ), then disbelieve (by worshipping the calf), then believe (by returning to their former beliefs), then disbelieve (In Isa ﷺ) and thereafter increase in disbelief (by rejecting the Prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ), it is not for Allaah to forgive them, nor to guide them to the (straight) path.

138. Give the hypocrites the good news of a painful punishment.
139. (The hypocrites are) Those who take the Kuffaar as friends instead of the Mu’mineen. Do they (the hypocrites) seek honour from them (the Kuffaar)? Indeed all honour belongs to Allaah only (and can be gained only by obeying Allaah’s commands).

140. It has already been revealed to you in the Book (in the Qur’aan in verse 68 of Surah 6) that when you hear the Aayaat of Allaah being rejected (by the Kuffaar) and ridiculed, you should not sit with them until they engage in other talks (in some other conversation). Without doubt, in that case (if you remain with them when they ridicule Allaah’s Aayaat), you will be just like them. Surely Allaah will gather the Munaafiqeen and the Kaafiroon all together in Jannah.

141. They (the Munaafiqeen) wait in eager anticipation for misfortune to befall you. If you gain victory (and booty) from Allaah, they say, “Were we not with you (should we then therefore not receive some of the booty)?” (However, If the Kaafiroon win a share (if the Kaafiroon are victorious in battle), they (the Munaafiqeen) say to the Kuffaar, “Did we not have the upper hand over you (we could have assisted the Muslim army against you, but we did not) and (we) protected you from the Mu’mineen (causing you to win victory)?” Allaah will judge between them on the Day of Judgement. Allaah shall never grant the Kuffaar victory over the Mu’mineen (through which they may annihilate Islaam).

142. Indeed the hypocrites (try to) deceive Allaah (by pretending to be Muslims) whereas He deceives them (by allowing them to maintain their fake identities as Muslims and then exposing them and punishing them in the Aakhirah). When they stand up for salaah, they stand up lazily (reluctantly), (they perform salaah only) to show people and they remember Allaah only a little (they perform salaah very infrequently).
143. Swaying between Imaan and kufr, they are neither towards these (the Mu'mineen) nor towards those (the Kuffaar). You shall never find a way (to guidance) for him whom Allaah has led astray (those whom Allaah has allowed to stray from the straight path because they refuse to accept Imaan).

144. O you who have Imaan! Choose not the Kaafiroon as friends in place of the Mu'mineen. Do you wish that Allaah establishes a clear proof against you (which will label you a hypocrite, thereby condemning you to Jahannam)?

145. Most assuredly, the hypocrites shall be in the lowest depth of the Fire (of Jahannam) and you will never find a helper for them (to save them from punishment).

146. (This shall be the destiny of all Munaafiqeen) Except those who repent (sincerely from hypocrisy), amend (their actions), trust firmly in Allaah and devote their religion (worship) solely for Allaah. These shall be among the Mu'mineen. Allaah shall soon grant the Mu'mineen great reward.

147. Why must Allaah punish you if you are grateful (for His favours to you) and have Imaan? Allaah is Most Appreciative (of every good act and will reward you tremendously for it), All Knowing (all good is known to Him).

148. Allaah does not like that evil should be expressed (spoken about) openly (by anyone) except by him who is oppressed (an oppressed person may speak about the oppression he suffered to warn others), Allaah is All Hearing, All Knowing (He knows whether the evil of anyone was exposed for a good reason or not).
149. If you do good openly or secretly or if you pardon evil, then indeed Allaah is Pardoning, All Powerful (Allaah pardons people even though He has all the power to punish them).

150. Indeed those who disbelieve in (reject) Allaah and His Rusul, who seek to draw a distinction between Allaah and His Rusul (by believing in Allaah and not in His Rusul), those who say, “We believe in some (Rusul, for their selfishness motives) and disbelieve in some (as they feel like),” and who seek to adopt a path between these (between Imaan and kufri),...
154. We lifted Mount Toor above them (the Jews, threatening to drop it on them) because (they refused to fulfill) their pact and (on another occasion) We told them, “Enter the gate (of the town) bowing down!” (However, they entered the town dragging themselves on their buttocks). We also told them, “Do not overstep the limits of the Sabbath (by doing what We have forbidden you from doing)” and We took from them a firm pledge (which they failed to fulfill).

155. (The Jews are cursed) Because they broke their pledge, disbelieved in Allaah’s Aayaat, unlawfully killed the Ambiya and said, “Our hearts are covered (In a veil so we cannot understand what you say),” Not at all! Rather Allaah had placed a seal upon their hearts because of their (the Jews') kufr. As a result, there are very few of them (Jews) who have Imaan.

156. And (the Jews are also cursed) because of their kufr and their terrible slander (defaming) about Maryam (when they accused of committing fornication),

157. And (they are also cursed) because they said, “Without doubt we have killed Maseeh Isa the son of Maryam, the Rasool of Allaah.” They never killed him, nor did they crucify him, but they were cast into doubt (when Allaah made the people think that another person was Isa, whom they had killed instead). Indeed those who dispute about him (who say that Isa was crucified) are definitely in doubt. The only knowledge they possess (about Isa) is guesswork (they have no accurate knowledge about his whereabouts), With certainty, they never killed him.

158. On the contrary, Allaah raised him towards Himself (in the heavens). Allaah is Mighty (Powerful to do whatever He wants), the Wise.
159. Every person belonging to the Ahlul Kitaab (every Christian present when Isa will kill Dajjaal) shall certainly believe in him (Isa) before his (the person's) death, and on the Day of Judgement, he (Isa) shall be a witness against them (he will testify against the Jews who refused to acknowledge his Prophethood and against the Christians who regarded him as Allaah and Allaah's son).

160. Because of the wrongdoing of the Jews, We prohibited them from the pure things that were (previously) permissible for them (see Surah 6, verse 146). (This was) Because they excessively prevented (many others) from the path of Allaah...

161. ...because they accepted interest (usury) when they were prohibited from it and because they wrongfully ate (usurped) the wealth of others (using deceitful means). We have prepared an excruciating (extremely painful) punishment for the Kuffaar among them.

162. However, those (eg. Abdullah bin Saa`ad) of them (those Jews) who are well-grounded in knowledge (who accept Islaam) and the Mu'mineen believe in what was revealed to you (O Muhammad®) and what was revealed before you. They are the ones who regularly establish salaah, pay zakaah and believe in Allaah and the Last Day. These are the ones to whom We shall soon grant an immense reward.

163. Indeed We have sent revelation to you (O Muhammad®) just as We had sent revelation to Nooh and the Ambiya (after him). And We have sent revelation to Ibraheem, Ismaa'eel, Is'haaq, Ya'qoob, his grandsons, Isa, Ayyoob, Yunus, Haaroon and Sulaymaan. And We gave Dawood the Zaboor.

164. And We have sent many more Rusul; the narratives of some We have revealed to you (O Rasulullaah®) before and the narratives of others We have not revealed to you (Only Allaah has knowledge of everything). Allaah specially (directly) spoke to Moosa.
165. We have sent many Rusul who conveyed good news (to the Mu’mineen) and warnings (to the Kuffaar) so that mankind may have no argument against Allaah after (the coming of) these Rusul (so that people cannot say, “O our Rab! Why did You not send a messenger to us so that we could follow Your verses and become of the Mu’mineen?” See Surah 20, verse 134 and Surah 28, verse 47). Allaah is Ever Mighty, The Wise.

166. Nevertheless, Allaah Himself testifies to (the truth of) that which He revealed to you (O Muhammad ﷺ). He revealed it with full knowledge (revealed the complete message) and the angels also testify. (Even if the testimony of the angels was not there,) Allaah is enough as a Witness.

167. Undoubtedly those who commit kufr (become unbelievers) and prevent (others) from the path of Allaah (from Islaam) have strayed far away (from the truth).

168. Indeed those who commit kufr and oppress (hide the truth), Allaah will never forgive them nor guide them to any path...

169. ...except to the path of (the path leading to) Jahannam, where they shall live forever. This is ever so easy for Allaah.

170. O (entire) Mankind! Indeed the Rasool has come to you with the truth (Islaam) from your Rabb. So accept Imaan, it will be better for you. If you disbelieve, then (you will not be harming Allaah in the least because) verily to Allaah belongs whatever is in the heavens and earth. Allaah is ever All Knowing (about your conditions and actions), The Wise (knows what is best for His creation).
171. O People of the Book! Do not commit excesses in your religion and speak only the truth about Allaah. The Maseeh Isa the son of Maryam was but the Rasool of Allaah, His word (the word “Be!” that Allaah used to create him) that He cast (on) from Him. So believe in Allaah and His Rasul and do not say, “Three” (do not say that there are three gods according to the belief of Trinity). It will be best for you to desist (from such beliefs). Allaah is The only One Ilaah. He is Pure from having children. To Him belongs what is in the heavens and what is in the earth. There is therefore no need for another Ilaah. Allaah is enough as a Defender (Protector).

172. Maseeh (Isa اسحاق) is never ashamed to be a slave of Allaah, neither are the favoured angels. Whoever is ashamed of worshipping Him and is proud, Allaah shall soon gather them all to Him (on the Day of Qiyaamah when they have to account for their actions).

173. As for those who have Imaan and do righteous acts, He shall grant them their rewards in full and increase His bounty to them. As for those (such as the Christians) who are ashamed (of worshipping Him) and are proud (rebellious), He shall inflict upon them an unbearable (painful) punishment and they will not find any friend nor any helper besides Allaah.

174. O (entire) Mankind, indeed a proof (Rasulullah ﷺ) has come to you from your Rabb and We have revealed to you a clear light (the Qur’aan).

175. As for those who believe in Allaah and hold firmly onto Him, He shall soon enter them into His mercy and bounty and guide them to the right path (the path of Islaam that leads) towards Him.
176. They (the Sahabah) seek a ruling (verdict) from you (O Muhammad), Say, “Allaah shall issue a ruling (verdict) to you concerning the person who leaves neither ascendants (parents or grandparents) nor descendants (children or grandchildren). If a man passes away without any children, but has a sister, then she will inherit half of what he leaves. (If she dies) He will inherit all of her wealth if she has no children. If they (the heirs) are two (or more) sisters, then they will inherit two-thirds of what he leaves. If they (the heirs) are (a few) brothers and sisters, then the male will inherit the similar share of two females. Allaah explains to you (the laws of Shar’ah) so that you do not go astray. Allaah is the Knower of all things.