



READ!

In the Name of your Lord
A Summary of all 30 Parts of the Qur'an

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Prologue

In the Name of Allah, The All-Merciful, The Most Merciful.

All Praises belong to Allah, we seek His help and His forgiveness. We seek refuge with Allah from the evil of our own souls and from our bad deeds. Whomsoever Allah guides will never be led astray, and whomsoever Allah leaves astray, no one can guide. I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, the One, having no partner. And I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

This humble summary of the Qur'an in 30 sections known as Juz (pl. Ajzaa) has been compiled in order to help us develop kushoo' (attentiveness) and enrich our prayers when listening to the Qur'an especially in Ramadan when most mosques try to complete its recitation during this Sacred Month. We hope it becomes an encouragement for us to read at least one Juz each day of our lives and to become attached to the Qur'an, such that we become known as the People of Qur'an.

“This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for those conscious of Allah” (2:2)

Special thanks goes to Shaykh 'Amr Ibn Abdillah al-Muqbil who supervised a summary written in Arabic (Hidayatul-Ajzaa) which formed the basis of this booklet's compilation and to Shaykh Abu Rumaysah for translating and providing additional points from his own compilation for his Mosque in High Wycombe. Many other brothers were involved in this project and we thank them for their efforts and make dua that Allah makes them from the sincere believers and allows this booklet to benefit millions.

Amin.

The first Juz of the Qur'an comprises its opening chapter, the seven verses of al-Fatihah (the Opener) and the first part of its longest chapter, al-Baqarah (the Heifer). It is not without reason that some of the early generations considered al-Fatihah to be the 'Mother of the Book'. In its seven short verses, it contains praise of Allah, it affirms worship must be for him Alone and ends by informing us about the path of guidance. It is followed by the first part of al-Baqarah, which unfolds the nature of mankind through the narrative of the story of Adam and his expulsion from Paradise. The chapter then moves onto the story of the Children of Israel (the Jews) and teaches us important lessons from the story of the heifer (cow).



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Worship is solely and exclusively for Allah, and one must turn to Him Alone for help;
- Allah divides mankind into three categories: Believers, Disbelievers or Hypocrites and describes the characteristics of the hypocrites;
- The story of the heifer contains great lessons: beware of faltering when faced with Allah's commands and do not procrastinate or ridicule them because to do so leads to hardness of the heart;
- Beware the danger of preventing Allah's remembrance in the Mosques, or moving to destroy them;
- Who built the Sacred Mosque as well as how and why it was built.

Surahs & Ayaat

1. Al-Fatihah
2. Al-Baqarah (1 - 147)

In this Juz, Allah responds to the Jews of the time and the accusations they made when the direction of prayer was changed from the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem to al-Ka'bah in Makkah. Importantly Allah concludes the issue by indicating that purification of one's soul is more important than facing any particular direction in prayer. The Juz also covers Allah's wisdom over a number of matters; Inheritance; Marriage; Hajj; and most pertinently, Fasting – the only place in the Qur'an to contain such detailed information about this great act of worship. Throughout this Juz and in between even its most detailed regulations, Allah stresses again and again the necessity of man maintaining, at all times, Taqwa (God Consciousness) – to remain conscious of Allah in all his affairs.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The obligation of fasting, its rules and regulations and other related matters. This is the only place containing a detailed discussion about fasting, so ponder it well!
- The rules and regulations concerning Hajj, Marriage, Divorce, Suckling etc. in between which Allah stresses the importance of Taqwa
- The story of Jalut (Goliath) and a powerful nation toppled not by sheer numbers or might but through faith, patience and constancy.

Surahs & Ayaat

2. Al-Baqarah (142 - 252)

This Juz concludes the longest chapter of the Qur'an which contains the greatest verse – Ayat ul-Kursi (verse 282). This immense verse is the greatest single verse in the Qur'an, and its memorisation, understanding and recitation will derive many benefits for the worshipper. Al-Baqarah ends with a number of rulings which demonstrate that charity is a foundation of an Islamic economy as well as Allah's forbidding of riba' (usury/interest), declaring those who engage in it as declaring war upon Him. The final three verses of this chapter are a prayer for Allah's forgiveness and for His protection. The Juz continues into the next chapter, Aal-e-Imran (Family of Imran) which covers (amongst others) the story of Esa (Jesus) – the most outstanding example of man's rejection and misinterpretation of Allah's message.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The greatest verse in the Qur'an: Ayat ul-Kursi, study it, memorise it and make sure you understand it;
- That riba' is war against Allah and His Messenger;
- That the Qur'an is the criterion between truth and falsehood and Allah will only accept Islam as the true religion;
- The story of Maryam's (Mary) mother shows how a righteous, sincere intention has a good effect on one's child;
- Musa (Moses), Esa, Muhammad (peace be upon them all) were all upon the belief of Tawhid (Divine Unity) and warned against shirk (polytheism);
- We are taught an important lesson when it comes to criticising society or a nation: That it is wrong to generalise.

Surahs & Ayaat

2. Al-Baqarah (253-end)
3. Aal-e-Imran (1-92)

Having appealed to the Christians in the preceding part of Aal-e-Imran and the Jews in the previous chapter, Allah now directs His verses to the Muslim community.

This begins with a call for the Muslim community to remain united, holding fast to the rope of Allah. It then addresses the battles of Badr and 'Uhud, detailing the reasons why Badr was a victory against all odds and 'Uhud the opposite. Allah concludes by reminding us that His Promise is certain and that we must remain patient and have Taqwa (God Consciousness). In this Juz also begins the chapter al-Nisa (Women), named after the numerous references to women and injunctions related to them. This chapter is important, as being revealed after the defeat at 'Uhud it covers some of the inevitable consequences; widows, orphans and the fair distribution of wealth.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The importance of holding fast to Allah's rope and the significance of unity and not splitting
- The high status of the Muslim nation by virtue of their enjoining the good and prohibiting the evil;
- The evil effects of disobedience as shown to us by the example of the Battle of 'Uhud;
- The qualities of Allah's righteous servants. Research and consider them well and do your utmost to be one of them!
- The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) would recite the last verses of Aal-e-Imran upon waking up - ponder them carefully;
- The chapter al-Nisa concentrates on the rights of the weak and downtrodden, the orphans, women, and those oppressed and unable to migrate.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 3. Aal-e-Imran (92-end)
- 4. Al-Nisa (1-23)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

This Juz continues the chapter of al-Nisa, named after the numerous references to women and injunctions related to them and family life as a whole. The chapter continues to explain the practical legislation from Allah now relevant to the fledgling Muslim community following the loss of life at the Battle of Uhud. Towards the final quarter of the Juz, Allah rejects the possibility of belief in Him without having belief in all of His Messengers – a refutation of the Jews, who rejected Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the Christians who twisted the message of Esa (Jesus).



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Family relations, in particular the relationship of husband and wife and how disputes should be resolved if they arise
- The command to obey Allah, His Messenger and those placed in authority over us and that any differences must be referred back to the Quran and Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet Muhammad).
- Seeking a law besides the law of Allah for judgment is a trait of the hypocrites, indeed they do all they can to turn a person away from Allah's law!
- Practical legal guidance; shortening the prayer while on a journey; a description of prayer at the time of fear; marital law; how to deal with discord; the importance of justice; and rules pertaining to separation – all the while reminding a person of being aware of Allah and fearing Him.
- Detail of how the hypocrites align themselves with Allah's enemies, their laziness in worship, and their final end in the Hereafter.

Surahs & Ayaat

4. Al-Nisa (24-147)

Having previously refuted the People of the Book and their beliefs with regards to Esa (Jesus) and his mother, Maryam (Mary), Allah now expands on how the People of the Book went wrong. It tells us of how Esa was raised to Allah rather than being crucified on the cross and how the same message was preached by Esa as it was by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon them all). In detailing their relationship with Allah and their Prophets, we find lessons for us. The final verse is on inheritance law, exemplifying that social guidance cannot be separated from one's belief.

The Juz continues with the chapter al-Ma'idah (Table Spread), the fifth chapter of the Qur'an. The chapter is named after the spread of food that was requested by the disciples of Esa - and its crowning verse (3) is Allah's declaration that Islam is perfect and His Favour upon us now complete.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- A large portion of al-Ma'idah, one of the last chapters to be revealed, is taken up with a discussion of contract law and the promises that we give in our lives;
- Al-Ma'idah mentions 18 rules and regulations not found anywhere else in the Qur'an;
- The chapter begins by detailing foods that are unlawful and some types that are lawful;
- The verse concerning wudu' (ablution) which mentions its obligations and the obligations of ghusl (ritual bath);
- One must bear witness for the sake of Allah and one must always be fair even with people that one hates;
- The ruling of one who does not judge by Allah's law;
- Rebutting the Christian belief in Esa (peace be upon him) and giving them the opportunity to repent.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 4. Al-Nisa (148-end)
- 5. Al-Ma'idah (1-81)

In this Juz, Allah concludes the chapter of al-Ma'idah (Table Spread) with a number of rulings on oath-taking, game and hunting and the prohibition of alcohol. In a continuing theme running through this chapter, the final verses of the chapter are concerning Christianity, the miracles of Esa (Jesus) and the story from which the chapter takes its name. The chapter ends by confirming that Esa never claimed divinity for himself. The Juz also contains the first part of the 6th chapter of the Qur'an, al-An'am (the Cattle). This chapter is named after the superstitious practices of the pre-Islamic Arabs but is, in essence, a many-sided argument against mankind's tendency to associate partners with Allah, be it directly or indirectly.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Those People of the Book who are closest to us and those who are furthest from us;
- Rules and regulations on oath-taking, alcohol and gambling, hunting whilst in ihram (a sacred state which Muslims enter upon travelling for Umrah (lesser pilgrimage), wills, bearing testimony and witnessing;
- The discussion between Allah and Esa clearing him of any claims to divinity;
- Tawhid (Divine Unity), Resurrection and Prophethood in al-An'am;
- The story of Ibrahim (Abraham) and his father, his debate with his nation and details of his descendants;
- Eman (Faith) is strengthened by contemplating upon the creation because this leads to greater veneration of Allah, its Creator.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 5. Al-Ma'idah (82-end)
- 6. Al-An'am (1-110)

Allah concludes al-An'am (Cattle) by continuing on the topic of Tawhid (Divine Unity). The verses in this part of the chapter also contain details of food that is prohibited and lawful for a Muslim. Allah warns of his decree for those who do not follow the path of Tawhid and that it will, indeed, come to pass. By way of example, He explains why the towns of the past were destroyed. The chapter concludes by a command to the Prophet (peace be upon him) to say **'Behold my prayer and all my acts of worship ... are for Allah Alone ... in whose divinity none has a share.'** The following chapter, al-A'raf (the Heights) covers, in more detail, the story of Adam and the Prophets who followed from him – it is a chapter that warns us of our enemies, from Satan and others, and how through prophetic guidance, we can be saved.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- To worship Allah alone, and to follow the Way of Allah upon unity without splitting;
- The superstitious beliefs of the pre-Islamic Arabs relating to cattle and Allah's refutation of them;
- The story of Adam and the creation of Hawa (Eve), and their fall following the deceit of Satan who is a constant enemy to mankind;
- To beware of Allah's enemies and to follow the revelation and the Prophets – indeed, that Hell is the end abode of Allah's enemies;
- The stories of Nuh (Noah) and the Great Flood, Hud, Salih, Lut (Lot) and Shu'ayb. All of these prophets were resisted but the victory was ultimately theirs and evil was humbled – in the end, Allah's plan never fails.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 6. Al-An'am (11-end)
- 7. Al-A'raf (1-87)

In the remaining verses of al-'Araf, Allah tells us, in considerable depth, the story of Musa (Moses) and his struggle with the great enemy of Allah, the Pharaoh. Furthermore, we are told of Musa's experiences with the Children of Israel with many important lessons for the Muslim nation and our own submission to the Prophet Muhammad's message. Aptly, the chapter concludes by discussing the Qur'an and the role of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) – a man, having Taqwa (God consciousness) and never too proud to worship Allah, in complete opposite to the enemies discussed throughout. The Juz continues with the chapter of al-Anfal (the Spoils of War) revealed shortly after the Battle of Badr. The lessons learned from the battle reinforce: the virtues necessary for fighting in the Path of Allah, victory against the odds, clemency and consideration of others.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Whilst the conflict between Musa and Pharaoh was intense, it only led Musa to place further his dependence upon Allah;
- When times got hard, Musa directed his people to turn to Allah for help, to be patient, and reminded them that the whole Earth belongs to Allah and that the final end is for the pious;
- The mention of the inhabitants of the town by the sea that transgressed as regards the Sabbath and the end result of those who tried to evade the laws of Allah through trickery;
- Allah's Mercy encompasses everything and He mentions that He will decree His Mercy especially for a group of His servants. Ponder their qualities well so that you might be one of them;
- About the beginning of creation and a refutation of the belief that anything worshipped besides Allah can bring any benefit;
- About the Battle of Badr and the ruling of the spoils of war, which importantly is framed by a reminder of the greater importance of Taqwa and keeping ties of kinship.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 7. Al-'Araf (88-end)
- 8. Al-Anfal (1-80)

The final ten verses of al-Anfal (Spoils of War) remind the believer that victory in battle is not dependant on huge numbers or military might but rather constancy in faith and patience, a recurring theme throughout the Qur'an. It also covers the issue of the prisoners of war captured during Badr, the virtue of those who fight in Allah's path and the importance of the believers protecting one another. The next chapter in this Juz is al-Tawbah (Repentance), the only chapter in the Qur'an not preceded by the basmalah – this is because it is widely regarded to be a continuation of the previous chapter dealing with similar issues of the moral distinction between the believers and their enemies. It was revealed in the 9th year of Hijra and proclaimed the end of idolatry in Arabia.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- We continue the discourse on Badr and the dream of the Prophet;
- A call subsuming six pieces of advice that will lead to victory;
- Al-Anfal ends by explaining that it is brotherhood that ties the Muslim world together;
- Al-Tawbah begins by defining the limits to the pact between Allah's Messenger and the pagans;
- The Islamic calendar is mentioned and the sanctity of the sacred months is explained;
- The Muslims are encouraged to go out in the path of Allah when called to do so and the hypocrites and all those who remain behind without a valid excuse are censured;
- The qualities of the hypocrites and the believers are mentioned with Allah's respective promises for both;
- The Prophet (peace be upon him) is prohibited from seeking help from the hypocrites at times of war, and he is also prohibited from seeking forgiveness for them or praying for them.

Surahs & Ayaat

8. Al-Anfal (81-endl)

9. Al-Taubah (1-92)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

The Juz begins with the final quarter of al-Tawbah (Repentance) in which Allah continues to describe the good character of the righteous. Allah confirms that His good pleasure is with the righteous who partake in the purifying act of spending for the sake of Allah and carry out good deeds. He reminds us that every chapter in the Qur'an continues to strengthen the believer. Allah ends this chapter by telling us of the great nature of our Prophet (peace be upon him) and how heavily it weighed upon the Prophet that we would suffer in the life to come. The Juz then covers the entire chapter of Yunus (Jonah) which stresses Allah's power, the authenticity of the Qur'an and the fate of the evildoers. It also discusses tawhid (Divine Unity), how Allah reveals Himself to man, how the Prophets were rejected and the workings of Allah's divine grace.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The good and bad qualities of the Arabs are mentioned, then the Muhajiroon (People who migrated from Makkah) and Ansar (People of Madina) are also discussed;
- Masjid al-Dirar is the next topic and the evil intentions of those who built it are highlighted. It was because of this that Allah's Messenger was prohibited from praying in there, but at the same time the masjid that is deserving of being prayed in is detailed next;
- The qualities of those who have sold their souls for the sake of Allah;
- The Prophet and believers are prohibited from seeking forgiveness for the pagans;
- The end of al-Tawbah covers the relationship of man towards the Qur'an and their various responses towards it;
- The chapter of Yunus covers Allah's signs in creation and similitudes are given proving Allah's existence and greatness;
- The pagans are challenged with this Qur'an;
- Who are the Awliya'? Ponder verses 10:62-64 carefully so that you may be one of them;
- The story of Nuh (Noah) is recounted, followed by the story of Musa (Moses) and Pharaoh. The last moments of Pharaoh just before he drowned are related as a reminder to all;
- Allah commands the Prophet to remain firm/steadfast on faith & follow revelation until His command comes.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 9. Al-Taubah (93-end)
- 10. Yunus
- 11. Hud (1-5)

The 12th Juz of the Qur'an covers the majority of the chapter of Hud (the first five verses are in the previous Juz) as well as half of the chapter of Yusuf (Joseph), the best of stories. Hud was revealed during the Year of Sorrow, a period in which the Prophet (peace be upon him) lost his wife and companion, Khadijah, as well as his uncle, Abu Talib, who had protected him. As a result, his life and that of the young Muslim community became very difficult. This chapter consoles the Messenger and his followers through stories of the previous Prophets, highlighting how they dealt with ridicule, hostility and persecution. Importantly whereas the previous chapter highlighted Allah's mercy with His creation, this chapter highlights Allah's justice with His creation. This Juz also begins the story of Yusuf. This chapter revolves around the idea that Allah alone directs the affairs of man, and that judgment rests with Him. It highlights the trials of Yusuf, the strain of isolation that he faced, the alienation of slavery in a foreign land, imprisonment and the final change of fortunes that resulted from his patience. The chapter is unique in that it relates the story of Yusuf in full, whereas we find that other chapters relate various episodes from the lives of certain Prophets. Many parallels can be drawn from the story of Yusuf to that of the Prophet (peace be upon him), as well as valuable lessons for us in our daily actions.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Allah challenges the pagans with the Qur'an;
- The debate between Nuh (Noah) and his son shows that the love of Allah is greater than any other love;
- The story of Hud highlights that seeking forgiveness is the means to victory in all senses of the word: figurative and literal;
- The suffering that a number of Messenger and Prophets faced when calling to the path of Allah is recounted;
- The story of Shu'ayb shows the concern Islam has with commerce, and the importance of being aware of Allah when trading;
- The Chapter of Yusuf talks about the envy of his brothers and the trial of beauty;
- It is sincerity that leads a person away from doing evil and licentious deeds;
- Da'wah (spreading the message of Islam) is a duty at all times, even when imprisoned.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 11. Hud (6-end)
- 12. Yusuf (1-52)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

This Juz begins with the remainder of the story of Yusuf (Joseph) including his meeting with the king, his consequent exoneration and establishment in the land. From a young boy in the well, Yusuf finds himself in a powerful position during a time of crisis in Egypt. It is at this time that Yusuf is reunited with his family, many years after his brothers plotted to leave him in the well. The story of Yusuf is a great example of how patience and constancy in faith can overcome even the greatest of plots. The Juz continues with the chapter of al-Ra'id (Thunder), with themes of Allah's Oneness, faith, revelation and resurrection, and is distinguished by its moving description of Allah's power and knowledge. The Juz concludes with the chapter of Ibrahim, which explains how Allah's revelation will always prevail despite man's scheming against it. Unity of the Divine Message and Allah's blessings are the focal themes of this chapter but, like other Makkan chapters, it also covers faith, revelation, Allah's Oneness, our resurrection and judgment.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- To take from the example of Ya'qub (Jacob) and have patience, and the benefits that ensued from this;
- That patience and Taqwa (God Consciousness) were two traits of Yusuf that led to his raise in worldly and spiritual rank;
- The chapter Yusuf finishes by mentioning Allah's signs in creation, Messengers being sent forth by Him, and taking lesson from the stories found in the Qur'an;
- Allah propounds parables for the Qur'an explaining its greatness in al-Ra'id.
- Ten pieces of advice are mentioned and whoever follows them all will have the reward of Paradise;
- The chapter Ibrahim opens by mentioning the story of Musa (Moses), and the stories of other Messengers sent to their people showing how they were patient and how they relied on Allah;
- A scene from the events of the Hereafter is painted depicting how Satan will absolve himself of all those who followed him. So beware of being lured by him!
- A parable is given of a goodly word and an evil word followed by mention of Allah's blessings. Are you grateful?
- The chapter Ibrahim ends by mentioning the final destination of the wrong doers and criminals on a day when the Earth will be replaced for another Earth and so too the Heavens.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 12. Yusuf (53-end)
- 13. Al-Ra'id
- 14. Ibrahim (1-52)

In this Juz of the Qur'an, we cover two chapters - al-Hijr (Rocky Tract) and al-Nahl (the Bee). The first of these two was revealed at a time when persecution of the Prophet and his followers was at its peak and Islam was making little headway in the face of Arab opposition and resistance. Allah warns the pagan Arabs of the fate of earlier nations who similarly opposed their own Prophets. By way of further warning, Allah highlights how Satan is persistent on corrupting people whilst the Prophet is consoled and instructed to hold fast to the truth and to be patient and steadfast. Ultimately, the Truth is a matter protected by Allah. The chapter of the Bee takes its title from mention of the bee and its wondrous creation in verse 68 and the chapter highlights Allah's endless blessings and the many Signs present in His creation.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Allah consoles the Messenger (peace be upon him) by recounting the stories of some of the Prophets who came before him;
- The stories of Ibrahim (Abraham); Lut (Lot); and the People of al-Hijr;
- Al-Hijr ends by advising those whose hearts are constrained or tormented to remember Allah and glorify Him;
- Al-Nahl is also called the Chapter of Blessings, ponder it carefully and be grateful to the One who conferred them to you;
- It contains many proofs showing that Allah Alone is to be worshipped;
- After mentioning His many blessings, Allah recounts the story of the city that was ungrateful for Allah's blessings and their end;
- The chapter ends by encouraging man to call to Allah with wisdom and goodly exhortation, and to be patient in the face of any harm and oppression that comes his way.

Surahs & Ayaat

15. Al-Hijr
16. Al-Nahl

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

We begin this Juz with the chapter of al-Isra' (Night Journey). The chapter is named after the miraculous event in which the Prophet (peace be upon him) travelled from Makkah to Jerusalem and then through the Heavens in one single night, which is mentioned in the opening verse of the chapter. This is followed by a discussion on the nature of Allah's Message and the role of the Prophets. In another example of the Qur'an's continuous linguistic brilliance, the chapter begins by glorifying Allah and ends by praising Him, and the sense of the whole chapter is one of praise; it includes stories about the Children of Israel as relate to Masjid al-Aqsa, the destination of the Prophet's Night Journey, and it tackles aspects of individual and societal behaviour. The next chapter is that of al-Kahf (Cave), named after the Sleepers of the Cave mentioned in verses 9 onwards and its central theme is that of purging faith of all deviancy and superstition; it stresses the reward of true and sincere faith in Allah and absolute submission to Him, and explains that it is true faith which is the benchmark of judging ideas and values.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Al-Isra' begins by talking about Masjid al-Aqsa, how the Children of Israel came to it and their subsequent corruption;
- The chapter contains 20 pieces of advice dealing with morals, manners and society;
- Allah addresses the arguments of Satan following the creation of Adam;
- The Prophet (peace be upon him) is advised not to depend on the pagans, rather upon Allah;
- Al-Kahf deals with tribulations in four areas: religion, property, knowledge and strength. Religion: The story of the people of the cave in which lies lesson for every person intending to walk the path of truth; Property: The story of the garden and the two people, the wealthy man who denied the resurrection and the poor man who believed in Allah and the Last Day; Knowledge: the story of Musa (Moses) with Khidr teaching us issues linked to moral conduct, lofty aspirations and enjoining the good and prohibiting evil. Strength: the story of Dhul-Qarnayn and the Ya'juj (Gog) and Ma'juj (Magog) - in the next Juz.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 17. Al-Isra / Bani-Israel
- 18. Al-Kahf (1-74)

The chapter of al-Kahf (Cave) is concluded in this Juz with Allah completing the story of Musa (Moses) and Khidr and then mentioning that of Dhu'l-Qamayn. The story of Musa and Khidr teaches us the many paradoxes in life that can only be understood through patience and knowledge, this is a lesson that even Musa finds difficult to accept in the story. The next chapter in this Juz is Maryam (Mary), which includes the story of the most pious of women and the mother of Esa (Jesus). The central theme of the chapter is Tawhid (Divine Unity) and this is explored through the narration of several stories of Grace given by Allah to the Prophets; it also discusses the Day of Judgment and mentions some arguments against those who deny the resurrection thereby reinforcing its central theme. The final chapter in the Juz is Ta-Ha. This chapter deals with the nature of revelation vis-a-vis the Prophet; and so it commences by addressing him and ends by addressing him, in between outlining his mission and duties. Allah gives us a sense of reassurance in His Divine Will by outlining to us how He supported and aided His Prophets.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The remaining lesson of strength is demonstrated through the story of Dhu'l-Qamayn;
- Al-Kahf concludes by depicting a scene of the Last Day and describing the end of the believers and disbelievers;
- In Chapter of Maryam the word rahma (mercy) or a derivative of this word is mentioned 16 times. Consider the places where it is mentioned carefully so that you may learn how to be a recipient of it.
- The stories of Ibrahim (Abraham), Zakariya and Esa are all recounted. Take note of how Ibrahim continued to address his father with patience and respect;
- The chapter Ta-Ha describes how the magicians confronted by Musa were disbelievers at the beginning of the day, but pious believers by its end, showing us how quickly true faith takes root in the heart;
- Allah's Grace to the Children of Israel led them out of the land in which they were oppressed and the drowning of Pharaoh and his forces;
- The condition of those who turn away from the truth on the Last Day and some of the horrors of that Day;
- Mankind is warned about the enmity of Satan and this is exemplified in the Story of Adam;
- The chapter ends by consoling the Prophet and enjoining him to remain constant and steadfast.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 18. Al-Kahf (75-end)
- 19. Maryam
- 20. Ta Ha

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

In this Juz, we again cover two entire chapters: al-Anbiya (Prophets) and al-Hajj (Pilgrimage). Revealed in Makkah, al-Anbiya deals with issues of faith concentrating on three areas which are Tawhid (Divine Unity), Allah's message and the resurrection.

Using the story of Ibrahim (Abraham) once again as a guiding example, this chapter teaches us that evil will try to take us away from the path of higher virtue but for those who struggle on that path, it is no other than Allah who will aid them on it. The reader's attention is drawn to the unity of laws that govern Allah's creation, which in turn is evidence of Allah's Oneness; the unity of the message and faith is further reflected in the lives of all the Prophets. The chapter closes by reminding us of the Last Day. In the following chapter, we learn more about Tawhid, the resurrection, repudiating pagan beliefs and the Signs of Allah in His creation. The believers are instructed to fight in the Way of Allah if it is truth we are defending. The chapter flows with themes that invigorate faith, piety and surrender to Allah.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Al-Anbiya' begins by warning man about the resurrection, affirming that it will actually happen, and that it has drawn close. Have you prepared for it?
- Tawhid is established and evidenced using rational and empirical arguments;
- The story of Ibrahim breaking the idols, this is great lesson in Tawakkul (having trust in Allah);
- The chapter ends by making a call to Tawhid;
- Al-Hajj begins by planting the fear of the Last Day into the hearts of men, and warning them against following Satan;
- Allah refutes those who reject the resurrection by drawing their attention to the very creation of man, and the revival of the earth after its death;
- The story of how the Hajj was made obligatory on Ibrahim, and some of its obligations and recommendations;
- The Muhajirin (Companions who migrated from Makkah) are given permission to fight oppression having been driven away from their homes;
- The parable of the fly;
- The chapter ends by making a call to Jihad, and reminding us to hold fast to Allah.

Surahs & Ayaat

21. Al-Anbiya

22. Al-Hajj

The first chapter in this Juz is Al-Mu'minun (Believers), a name that aptly summarises the theme of the chapter. It commences by outlining the qualities of the believers, and narrates incidents from the lives of various Prophets. It then repudiates the disbelievers and defends the Prophet and his message. In closing Allah returns to describing further qualities of the believers with a description of the Last Day and a supplication for mercy and forgiveness. It is followed by the chapter al-Nur (Light), the crowning verse of which is the verse of Light (verse 35) – a parable described by Ibn Abbas as “the parable of His light in the heart of a believer.” The final chapter in this Juz is al-Furqan (Criterion) which develops on the contrast of light and darkness. It comforts the Prophet, reassuring him and supporting him at a time when he faced obstinate rejection, hostility and maltreatment from those he was calling to.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The qualities of the believers are recounted in the beginning of al-Mu'minun. Ask yourself how many of these qualities do you have?
- The scene of death is depicted, the blowing of the trumpet, the end of those who disbelieve;
- Al-Mu'minun begins by stating that the believers will be successful and ends by stating that the disbelievers will not be successful;
- Al-Nur begins by mentioning the prescribed punishment for fornication, making false accusations, and the ruling of li'aan (invoking the curse of Allah);
- The chapter divinely confirms the virtue of 'Aishah from the false rumours spread about her;
- One must ask for permission before entering a house;
- Allah's promise that He will establish on Earth those who believe, but this has conditions and they are listed;
- Al-Furqan begins by praising the One who revealed the Criterion;
- Accusations against the Qur'an and the Prophet are discussed.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 23. Al-Muminun
- 24. Al-Nur
- 25. Al-Furqan (1-20)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

Continuing with al-Furqan to its end, Allah addresses the accusations levelled against the Qur'an and the Messenger and refutes them. In identifying this rejection and persecution as nothing new, Allah relates incidents from the lives of other Prophets who suffered similar problems. As a warning to the disbelievers, it highlights what their end will be if they persist in disbelief and closes by outlining the role of the Prophet, and describing the true believer. In the following chapter, al-Shu'ara (Poets), the fundamentals of faith are discussed: Allah's Oneness, revelation and the Last Day as well as giving examples of Allah's power and grace in nature. The main body of the chapter is devoted to historical accounts that consolidate these areas, and an air of warning pervades the whole chapter. The final chapter in the Juz is al-Naml (Ants) - it opens and closes by describing the Qur'an as being joyful news for the believers and a warning for others.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Examples of Allah's destruction of previous nations which serve as a warning to mankind;
- That Allah's Oneness is evidenced by His Signs in creation;
- The qualities of the Al-Rahman's servants – consider them carefully;
- A number of stories about previous prophets all aimed at consoling the Prophet;
- The sound heart is the successful heart on the Last Day;
- Hud reminded his people about the many blessings Allah had granted them and explained the way to show gratitude was through Taqwa (God Consciousness);
- The story of Shu'ayb exemplifying the prophetic guidance to worship Allah as if you see Him, and if you cannot see Him know that He sees you.
- The Qur'an is a guidance and good news for the believers;
- No matter how much the disbeliever may plot and plan, Allah is the best of planners.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 25. Al-Furqan (21-end)
- 26. Al-Shu'ara
- 27. Al-Naml (1-55)

This Juz begins with the conclusion to Surah an-Naml. In these final verses we are asked to consider the signs of Allah in His creation and acknowledge that some claim godship in the weak unlike Allah who is Omnipotent and knows all. The chapter ends with powerful themes of the afterlife; death before life, the blasting of the trumpet and the Last Day. In the end, the Prophet is commanded to serve Allah and to preach the Qur'an. In the following chapter, al-Qasas (the Stories) we are told about Musa (Moses) - his birth, upbringing, exile, call, his struggle with Pharaoh and subsequent exodus, his ultimate triumph and destruction of the disbelievers. The main theme of the chapter is that of struggle, Allah's providential care and the evil end of those who are arrogant and spread corruption. The final chapter in this Juz is Al-Ankabut (the Spider) a chapter that takes its name from the parable in its 41st verse in which the weakness of polytheism is likened to frailty of a spider web.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- That people can get so corrupt they detest the very presence of those who would purify themselves;
- The doubts of the pagans are repudiated and the Last Day depicted;
- Allah consoles the poor and weak believers stating that future is for them;
- The story of Musa and how he could find none to support him besides Allah but what a wonderful supporter He is!
- The story of Qarun and his being deceived by his wealth;
- Just as Musa was driven from his land only to return, so too would Muhammad (peace be upon him);
- The trials that one calling to Allah will face: wealth, health, and this worldly life in general;
- The stories of the previous nations show us that we should never feel confident that we are safe and so grow complacent.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 27. Al-Naml (56-end)
- 28. Al-Qasas
- 29. Al-Ankabut (1-45)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

In this Juz, we cover five separate chapters: the conclusion of al-Ankabut (Spider), al-Rum (Romans), Luqman, al-Sajda (Prostration) and the start of al-Ahzab (Confederates). Some of the important verses in this Juz are Allah prophesying the defeat of the Byzantines and then their victory (al-Rum), the counsel of Luqman which summarises the requirements of faith and model conduct and verses in al-Ahzab dealing with the aspects of social reorganisation in respect of family and communal life. Although revealed to the Madinan community, its many rulings are more than relevant to us today.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- We are commanded to debate with the People of the Book in the best of ways. Consider also then how we debate with one another;
- The defeat of the Byzantines and the prediction that they will be victorious again in the near future – indeed, Allah aids whom He wills;
- Clinging to this world is a sickness and Allah rebukes the pagans because they are heedless of the Hereafter;
- The call to contemplate Allah's signs in creation, in the alternation of night & day, and in the creation of man;
- Corruption appears because of what man himself has worked;
- Luqman gives advice to his son – firstly Tawhid (Divine Unity) then good treatment to one's parents even if they are disbelievers;
- The qualities of the believer and that the most significant qualities that lead man to leadership in the field of religion are patience and certitude;
- That the mothers of the believers are just like our mothers and they cannot be married;
- The Battle of Ahzab is described depicting the state of the believers and the hypocrites as well as the severity of Jihad.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 29. Al-Ankabut (46-end)
- 30. Al-Rum
- 31. Luqman
- 32. Al-Sajda
- 33. Al-Ahzab (1-30)

This Juz finishes the chapter begun in its predecessor, al-Ahzab (Confederates) and concludes with the opening verses of the significant chapter of Ya-Sin. In closing al-Ahzab, Allah discusses propriety on the part of women, spelling out an image of the Last Day and completes the circle by mentioning the trust that man has undertaken. The chapter of Saba' (Sheba) follows al-Ahzab with its depictions of scenes in the Hereafter where a disbeliever's arguments and futile attempts at faith come too late for their salvation. The chapter also mentions Allah's favour to Dawud (David) and Sulayman (Solomon) in order to encourage the Prophet – it refutes the charges against him and the disbelievers are again warned of the punishment that lies in store for them. In al-Fatir (Originator) we are presented with many of beautiful Names and Attributes of Allah such as His Omnipotence, His Might and His Wisdom – the One who knows all, who is aware of all, who sees all and who is free from all needs and wants. The final chapter of this Juz, Ya-Sin, begins by discussing the Qur'an and the Prophet's call to the polytheists.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The Prophet's relationship with his wives is mentioned and they are enjoined to remain at home;
- The excellence of the Prophet's family is mentioned as well as the excellence of the believers in general;
- Some of the rules relating to divorce;
- Hijab for the Muslim woman which is linked to the importance of submitting to Allah, as indeed all actions are for believers;
- A repudiation of the foundations of shirk (polytheism) and denial of the Hereafter;
- The guidance of the Prophets in giving due thanks for the blessings they received, and how many people are actually ungrateful;
- A call to the pagans to ponder on the reality of the Day on which only faith will be the only true benefit, and warning that accepting faith on that Day will be too late!
- A reminder about Allah's mercy and His immense blessings, and a warning against being deceived by this worldly life or by Satan; A reminder of Allah's greatness and man's dire need of Him;
- The evil designs of the pagans will only overtake themselves.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 33. Al-Ahzab (31-end)
- 34. Saba
- 35. al-Fatir
- 36. Ya Sin (1-27)

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

In ending Ya-Sin, Allah mentions the punishment of previous nations and emphasises, again, the reality of the resurrection. In a stark warning to all of mankind, we are warned of the transient reality of this life - "It will not be but one blast, and at once they are all brought present before Us." The Juz continues into al-Saffat (Those who set the Ranks), a chapter characterised by its short, powerful verses. This chapter describes the Angels, the eavesdropping of the Jinn, Allah's acts of creation and refutation of those who deny the resurrection. The chapter closes by declaring the limitless glory of Allah. In the following chapter of Saad, we are again presented with stories of the Prophets providing lessons to mankind and consolation to the Prophet - the chapter carries themes of Tawhid (Divine Unity), revelation and the reckoning. The final chapter of the Juz, al-Zumar (Groups), begins in this Juz and deals almost exclusively with singling Allah out alone for worship.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Allah's signs in creation are described and the pagans are invited to faith;
- Man is warned against worshipping Satan;
- Allah is well able to create and resurrect;
- Allah's Oneness evidenced through the uniqueness of creation and how nothing is able to create anything similar;
- A discussion between the people of Paradise and the inhabitants of Hell showing the danger of evil companions;
- Your Lord answers supplications, have you then turned to ask of Him?
- The Prophet is reminded of the Messengers who came before him and to see how they faced trials with patience;
- The fate of the pious and transgressors;
- The story of Satan (Arabic: Iblis) arrogantly refusing to prostrate to Adam.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 36. Ya Sin (28-endl)
- 37. Al-Saffat
- 38. Saad
- 39. Al-Zumar (1-31)

The Juz begins by ending al-Zumar (Groups). In the final 8 verses of this powerful chapter, Allah describes a vivid scene in which humanity has been judged and stands in two groups: believers and those who disbelieved. The ultimate end of both groups is described in detail and ends with an amazing scene in which the believers enter through the Gates of Paradise and witness the Angels surrounding the throne of Allah. In this place, their faith rewarded, it will be said "All praise is to Allah, Lord of all the Worlds". In the next chapter, Ghafir (the Forgiver) Allah describes a believer who lives in the house of Pharaoh and tries to persuade his people to not oppose Musa (Moses). There are two more recurring themes in this chapter: disputing Allah's Truth and calling on Him. The final chapter of this Juz, Fussilat (trans. Explained in Detail), continues the theme of the previous chapter and deals with the arrogance of the disbelievers, the truthfulness of the Qur'an, Tawhid (Divine Unity) and the resurrection.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Do not despair of Allah's mercy as He forgives all sins;
- Which party will you be in on the Day when the disbelievers will be driven to Hell in groups and the believers led to gates of Paradise in groups?
- There are good tidings for those who repent as the Angels seek forgiveness on their behalf as well;
- The severe punishment meted out to those who reject Allah's signs;
- The many blessings of Allah;
- About the Noble Qur'an and the condition of those who reject it;
- The danger of having evil companions and the fact that they make disbelief and sin alluring;
- The importance of calling to Allah and having good manners;
- Look to the horizons and yourselves and ponder the signs therein. This is the way of finding the truth for those who want to.

Surahs & Ayaat

39. Al-Zumar (32-end)

40. Ghafir

41. Fussilat (1-46)

The 25th Juz of the Qur'an begins with the final eight verses of Fussilat (trans. Explained in Detail), in which Allah exposes the hypocrisy of mankind who when touched with affliction turns to his Creator "full of extensive supplication" but when favoured by Allah turns away, and compounds his arrogance by saying "This is due to me". In al-Shura (Consultation) we read of Allah's power, wisdom and final decision explaining that these form some of the fundamentals of our faith. The divine reality that Allah does not resemble His creation is central to this chapter. The remaining two chapters in this Juz highlight the mercy that is the Qur'an, and address arguments made against this Majestic Book. As a warning, Allah places emphasis on the fate of the sceptics.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The Qur'an is a warning of the Day of Gathering;
- Allah selects whom He wills to carry the Message; what then is strange about Muhammad being chosen as a Messenger?
- Evidences pointing to Allah's Oneness;
- The Qur'an gives life to the hearts – have you looked to how much life your heart has been granted?
- The lofty status of the Qur'an and a repudiation of some of the claims of the pagans against it;
- That following ones' forefathers without sound evidence is censured;
- Allah has apportioned and decreed man's provision, so do not despair of your worldly lot;
- The only companionship of real benefit is that of the righteous;
- The consequences of arrogantly rejecting the truth in this world;
- Beware of following desires; people could take their desires as their deity without even realising!

Surahs & Ayaat

- 41. Fussilat (47-end)
- 42. Al-Shura
- 43. Al-Zukhruf
- 44. Al-Dukhan
- 45. Al-Jathiyah

The themes discussed in the chapters of this Juz are varied reflecting the fact that some of the chapters were revealed during the Prophet's time in Makkah and the rest during his time in Madinah. The Makkan chapters (al-Ahqaf, Qaaf and al-Dhariyat (Scatterers)) address those who deny the truth and confirm the resurrection and the Day of Judgment. They encourage the Prophet to persist in his call reassuring that he is upon the truth. In contrast the Madinan chapters (Muhammad, al-Fath (Victory) and al-Hujurat (Rooms)) cover societal and legal issues – war, the organisation of the Muslim community and the mutual respect and trust between the new Muslim community. An important historical event, the treaty of Hudaibiyah ratified by the Prophet and establishing a period of peace between the Muslims and the Quraysh is indirectly referenced in al-Fath and the Prophet is assured the treaty was indeed a great breakthrough.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- The perfection and precision of creation is proof that the Creator alone must be worshipped;
- That we must be soft and gracious to our parents and not rebuke them;
- Allah's punishment could well come in the guise of blessings;
- About Paradise and its delights but also of Hell and its punishment;
- Allah is pleased with those who took the pledge of allegiance under the tree so be careful of hating those Allah is pleased with!
- People are better than others only in their Taqwa (God Consciousness) so beware of racism and partisanship;
- Every good the believer has is a grace conferred unto him by Allah;
- That the angels record every word we say – are you cautious of what you utter?

Surahs & Ayaat

- 46. Al-Ahqaf
- 47. Muhammad
- 48. Al-Fath
- 49. Al-Hujurat
- 50. Qaaf
- 51. Al-Dhariyat (1-30)

There are seven chapters in this Juz including the melodic and beautiful chapter of al-Rahman (the All-Merciful). In that chapter Allah highlights many of Allah's blessings in the world the foremost of which is the Majestic Qur'an. Allah also describes the end of the world and paints a magnificent picture of Paradise. The chapter is characterised by the refrain, "Which, then of your Lord's blessings will you both deny?" which runs throughout its course, an allusion and rebuke to both mankind and the jinn. The other chapters in this Juz cover themes integral to the Makkan chapters such as reminders of the Day of Judgement and the resurrection – reflect and take heed. In the final chapter, al-Hadid (Iron) urges the believers to two great actions: to spend in the Way of Allah and to uphold justice.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- That the resurrection and recompense will indeed occur;
- Allah takes an oath that our provision is in the Heavens and that is as true as the fact that you speak – do you then fear for yours?
- Man and Jinn have been created to worship Allah. Do you?
- That we must patiently persevere in worshipping Allah;
- The fate of the previous nations and that the pagans are no better than them;
- That the Qur'an is easy to take admonition from but the problem lies with people – is there anyone to take heed?
- Allah's countless blessings, the first blessing being the teaching of the Qur'an. Ask yourself how much you have learned?
- Mankind will be divided into three groups, and they will be rewarded accordingly. Which group would you want to be in?
- The hearts must soften to Allah's remembrance and yield to it.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 51. Al-Dhariyat (31-end)
- 52. Al-Tur
- 53. Al-Najm
- 54. Al-Qamar
- 55. Al-Rahman
- 56. Al-Waqiah
- 57. Al-Hadid

In the 28th Juz of the Qur'an, we are taken through a number of issues relevant to the Madinan community established by the Prophet – the fledgling community sought to break the shackles of paganism and jahiliyyah (state of ignorance) and instead sought guidance from the Qur'an and the Messenger. Many issues are addressed throughout the Juz. However, this Juz is perhaps most notable for the last three verses of al-Hashr (Banishment) which contains the mention of over fifteen Names or Attributes of Allah.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Issues concerning wala' and bara' (allegiance and enmity);
- To practise what one preaches;
- The only trade which brings about real benefit is that which is carried out with Allah;
- That we are advised not to cling to this world;
- Allah's omnipotence and all-encompassing knowledge;
- We are encouraged to have taqwa (God Consciousness) and to spend in Allah's path;
- Wives are advised not to make life difficult for their husbands;
- Husbands are advised to bring up our families in the best of ways and to save them from the Fire.

Surahs & Ayaat

- 58. Al-Mujadilah
- 59. Al-Hashr
- 60. Al-Muntahanah
- 61. Al-Sajf
- 62. Al-Jumuah
- 63. Al-Munafiqun
- 64. Al-Taghabun
- 65. Al-Talaq
- 66. Al-Tahrim

Read! In the Name of your Lord...

The final two ajzaa (pl. Juz) of the Qur'an contain 11 and 36 chapters respectively.

These chapters are generally shorter than those in the previous ajzaa and were predominantly revealed during the Prophet's time in Makkah. This was a time that Islam (for the pagan Arabs) was a strange message of submission to an unseen God – a threat to the city's future and prosperity. It is therefore of little surprise that the chapters in this Juz focus on spirituality and aim to strengthen the belief of the oppressed community in Allah. They provide warnings of the Hellfire and the Day of Judgement and show how pride is one of the greatest sins. About the opening chapter, al-Mulk (Sovereignty), Allah's Messenger said it will "intercede for its companion (i.e. the one who recites it) until he is forgiven."



What can we learn from this Juz?

- Some aspects of this great creation and warnings of the Hellfire for those who disbelieve;
- Allah commends the Prophet for his lofty qualities;
- The terrors of the Last Day and the giving of the records;
- Some of the qualities of the righteous;
- Worship coupled with patience allows a person to bear even the most difficult trials;
- About the Last Day, the events that precede it and those that follow it. What have you prepared for it?
- About the resurrection and recompense – Allah repeats ten times the refrain "Woe on that Day to the deniers," so beware of ever denying the truth!

Surahs & Ayaat

- 67. Al-Mulle
- 68. Al-Qalam
- 69. Al-Haqqah
- 70. Al-Ma'arij
- 71. Nuh
- 72. Al-Jinn
- 73. Al-Muzzamil
- 74. Al-Muddathir
- 75. Al-Qiyamah
- 76. Al-Insan
- 77. Al-Mursalat

The final Juz of the Qur'an is often referred to as Juz Amma' after its very first word and contains the final 36 chapters of the Majestic Qur'an. As these chapters are short and the verses generally also brief, it is a popular Juz for one to begin their memorisation of the Qur'an. As with the previous Juz, most of these chapters were revealed during the Prophet's Makkah period. As such, the verses are consoling to the Prophet and the believers with promises that the small community upon the truth will overcome the powers that be. The believers are advised to remain firm in what they believe, and in one of the Qur'an's constant themes to patiently persevere in their trials and tribulations. The verses contain not only many warnings of the Hellfire but also beautiful descriptions of Paradise – "Countless springs will flow therein and there will be thrones raised high, and goblets ready, and cushions ranged, and carpets spread out ..." May Allah make us from its inhabitants. Amin.



What can we learn from this Juz?

- About the events of the Last Day;
- Aspects of good and bad character;
- Allah swears by various objects of creation - ponder these and also reflect on what the oaths were made for;
- To reflect on life itself and the end of man and leading from that the need to work for more deeds and follow the truth;
- The first ever revelation to our Prophet (peace be upon him), which begins with the command to read, and the best thing to read is the Qur'an;
- The third from last chapter, al-Ikhlās (Sincerity) encompasses a third of the Qur'an – consider why this is the case by reading it and learning it;
- To cling firmly to Allah and to abandon everything besides Him.

Surahs & Ayaat

78. Al-Naba	97. Al-Qadr
79. Al-Naziat	98. Al-Bayyinah
80. Abasa	99. Al-Zalzalah
81. Al-Talewir	100. Al-Adiyat
82. Al-Infitar	101. Al-Qariah
83. Al-Mutafifin	102. Al-Takathur
84. Al-Inshiqaaq	103. Al-Asr
85. Al-Buruj	104. Al-Humazah
86. Al-Tariq	105. Al-Fil
87. Al-'Ala	106. Quraysh
88. Al-Ghashiyah	107. Al-Ma'un
89. Al-Fajr	108. Al-Kawthar
90. Al-Balad	109. Al-Kafirun
91. Al-Shams	110. Al-Nasr
92. Al-Layl	111. Al-Masad
93. al-Duha	112. Al-Ikhlās
94. Al-Sharh	113. Al-Falaq
95. Al-Tin	114. Al-Nas
96. Al-'Alaq	

Read! In the Name of your Lord...



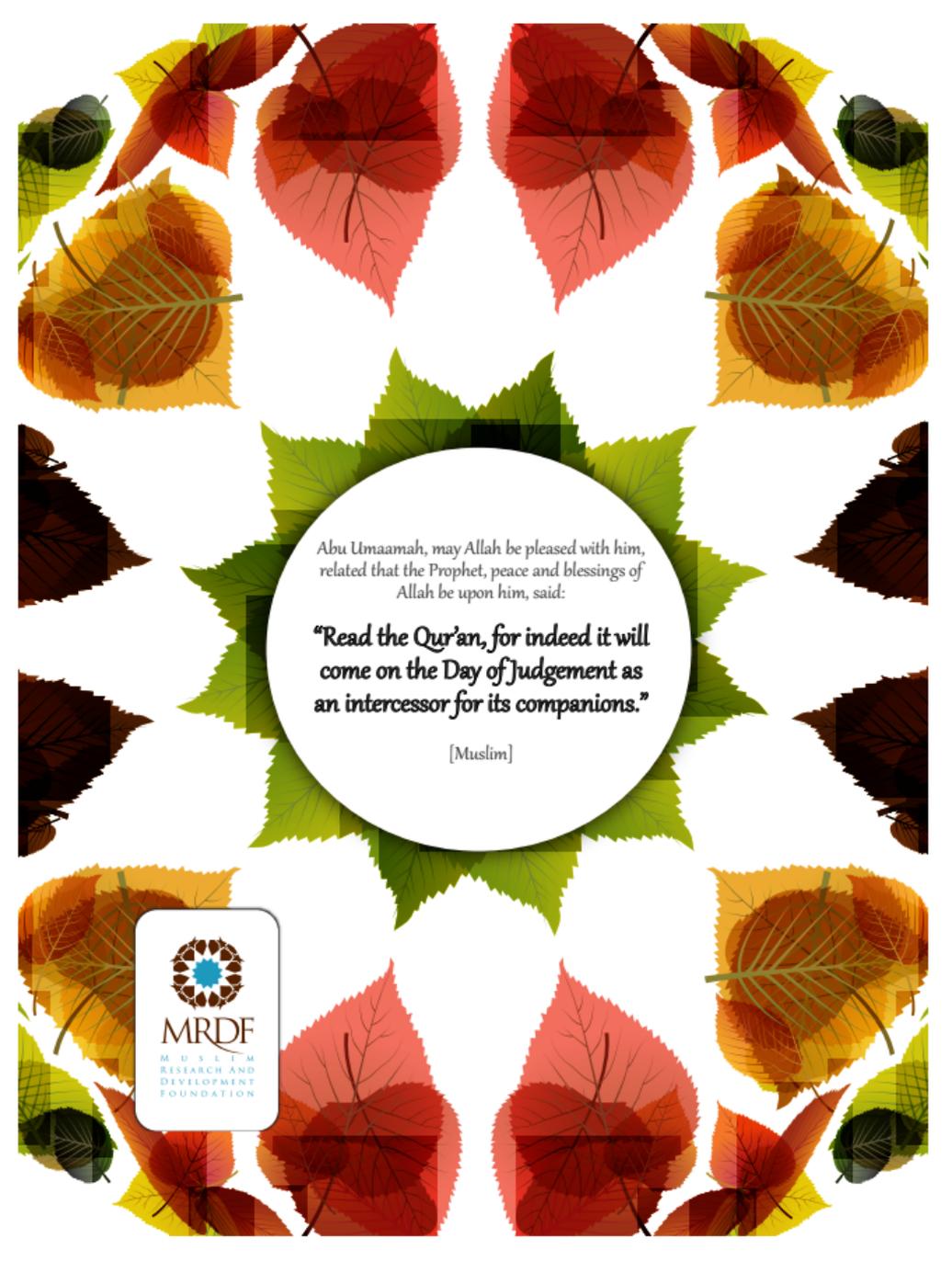
*And Allah knows best. May Allah
send His peace and blessings upon
Muhammad, his family and his
companions.*

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Abu Umaamah, may Allah be pleased with him, related that the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

“Read the Qur’an, for indeed it will come on the Day of Judgement as an intercessor for its companions.”

[Muslim]



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