SURAH AL-TAKATHUR

ٱلْهِكُمْ التَّكَاثُونُ حَتَّى زُرْتُكُمُ الْمَقَابِرَهُ كُلَّا سَوْ فَ تَعَلَّمُوْنَ ۚ ثُمَّرُ كُلاَ سَوْفَ تَعَلَّمُونَ ۚ ثَكُلُونَ ۚ ثَكُلُونَ ۗ عِلْمُ الْيُقِينِينِ ﴿ لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِينُمَ ﴿ ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُلُهَا عَبُنَ لِيُقِينُ فَيْثُمُ لَتُسُمُلُنَّ يَوْمَهِنِ عَنِ النَّعِيمُ هَ

Translation:

1. The mutual rivalry (for piling up of worldly things) has kept you heedless. 2. Until you visit the graves (i.e. till you die). 3. No, soon you will come to know. 4. Again no, soon you will come to know. 5. No, If you knew with a sure knowledge (the end result of piling up, you would not have been occupied yourselves in worldly things). 6. You will surely see the Hellfire. 7. Then you will surely see it with the eye of certainty. 8. Then you will surely be asked that Day about the favours.

Main Teachings:

This Surah warns the people of the evil consequences of world worship because of which they spend their lives in acquiring more and more of worldly wealth, material benefits and pleasures, and position and power, till death, and in competition with one another and bragging and boasting about their acquisitions. This one pursuit has so occupied them that they are left with no time or opportunity for pursuing the higher things in life. This Surah teaches that these blessings which people are amassing and enjoying thoughtlessly are not mere blessings but are also a means of their trial. For each one of these blessings and comforts they will surely be called to account in the Hereafter.

Man by nature is covetous to acquire and accumulate worldly wealth. Allah says: "Beautified for people is the love of that which they desire - - - - -. That is the enjoyment of worldly life, but Allah has with Him the best return." (3:14)

Although a person requires some wealth to meet his basic necessities, he does not benefit from much of his surplus wealth. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said: "The Son of Adam (i.e. man) says, "My wealth, my wealth." But do you get anything (of benefit) from your wealth except for that which you ate and you finished it, or that which you clothed yourself with and you wore it out, or that which you gave as charity and you have spent it?" (Muslim, Tirmidhi)

When a person dies, he leaves behind all his wealth for his heirs, which do not benefit him in the life after death. Therefore, priorities should be given to performing more righteous deeds over accumulating worldly wealth. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said: "Three things follow the deceased person and two of them return while one remains behind with him. The things which follow him are his family, his wealth and his deeds. His family and his wealth return while his deeds remain." (Bukhari, Muslim, Tirmidhi)

Translatii

1. Woe to his wealt what will the heart

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warning declare punishi this wo reach t alive.

SURAH AL-ALAQ

Page #

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anslation:

Read! In the name of your Lord who created. 2. Created man out of a clot of congealed blood. Read! And your Lord is the most Generous. 4. Who taught by the pen. 5. Taught man what he did not ow.

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ain Teachings:

rah Al-Alaq was revealed in Makkah. Revelation of the Quran began with the first five verses of this rah. Allah begins the Qur'anic revelation with a reminder to mankind that for their own existence and stenance they are completely dependent upon Allah. This reality demands that they should worship ne except Allah.

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is passage mentions Allah's power to create and ensure the survival and growth of mankind. He eated man from a low origin and then matured him physically, intellectually and spiritually by enabling in to read and write. Muslims are required to acknowledge Allah's kindness.

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man ability to learn has made him superior to all other creatures and the Quran endorses this fact: We have indeed created man in the best of moulds" (95:4). The thing that distinguishes a man from ery other creation is his knowledge. Allah ordered the angels to prostrate before Adam (A.S) because his superiority over them in knowledge. Allah says: And He taught Adam all the names (of erything), then He showed them to the angels and said, "Tell Me the names of these if you are thful." They said, "Glory to You; we have no knowledge except what You have taught us." (2:31-32)

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am has made seeking knowledge incumbent upon all Muslims. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said: seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim." (Al-Tirmidhi) Allah has raised the ranks and attus of those who have knowledge, and has praised them in many places in the Quran. He says: wels." (Quran 58:11)

here is a great difference between a Muslim who has knowledge and one who does not. The Holy sphet (S.A.W) said: "The excellence of a scholar over another (ordinary) worshipper is like the scellence of me over the least of you." (Tirmidhi)