بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم تدبر القرآن 1437 رمضان 11 – 2016 June 16

Taddabur of the Quran (تدبر القرآن) – English Translation – Surah Al Maeda – Day 11

(القصص في سورة المائدة) Stories in Surah Al Maeda

إِذْ قَالَ ٱللَّهُ يَاعِيسَى ٱبْنَ مَرْيَمَ ٱذْكُرْ نِعْمَتِي عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَىٰ وَالَدَتِكَ إِذْ أَيَّدتُكَ برُوح ٱلْقُدُس تُكَلِّمُ ٱلنَّاسَ فِي) :Surah Al Maeada 110-118 ٱلْمَهْدِ وَحَهْلاً ۖ وَإِذْ عَلَّمْتُكَ ٱلْحِتَّابَ وَٱلْحِكْمَةَ وَٱلْتَوْرَلَةَ وَٱلْإِنجِيلُ ۖ وَإِذْ تَخْلُقُ مَنَ ٱلطِّينِ كَهَيْئَةِ ٱلطَّيْرِ بِإِذْنِي فَتَنفُخُ فِيهَا فَتَكُونُ طَيْرًا بِإِذْنِي ۖ وَتُبْرِئُ ٱلأَحْمَهَ وَٱلأَبْرَصَ بِإِذِنِي ۖ وَإِذْ تُخْرِجُ ٱلْمَوْتَىٰ بِإِذَنِي ۖ وَإِذْ حَفَقْتُ بَنِي إِسْرَأْعِيلَ عَنكَ إِذْ جِئْتُهُم بِٱلْبَيِّنَتِ فَقَالَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ مِنْهُمْ إِنَّ هَلاَآ إِلَّا سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ (١١٠) وَإِذْ أَوْحَيْتُ إِلَى ٱلْحَوَارِيِّيَ أَنْ ءَامِنُواْ بِي وَبِرَسُولِي قَالُوَا ءامَنًا وَٱشْبُدَ بِأَنَّنَا مُسْلِمُونَ (١١١) إِذْ قَالَ ٱلْحَوَارِيُّونَ يَبِعِيسَى ٱبْنَ مَرْيَمَ هَلْ يَسْتَطِيعُ رَبُّكَ أَن يُنَزِّل عَلَيْنَا مَابَدَةُ مِّن ٱلْسَمَاءَ ۖ قَالَ ٱتَّقُوا ٱللَّهَ إِن كُنتُم مُؤْمِنِينَ (١١٢) قَالُوا نُرِيدُ أَن نَأَكُلَ مِنْهَا وَتَطْمَنَ قُلُوبُنَا وَنَعْلَمَ أَن قَدْ صَدَقَتَنَا وَنَكُونَ عَلَيْهَا مِنَ ٱلشَّهدِينَ (١١٣) قَالَ عِيسَى ٱبْنُ مَرْيَمَ ٱللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا أَنزِلْ عَلَيْنَا مَابَدَةً مَّنَ ٱلسَّمَاءِ تَكُونُ لَنَا عِيدًا لَّأَوَلِنَا وَءَاخِرِنَا وَءَايَةً مَّنكَ وَٱرْزُقْنَا وَأَنتَ خَيْرُ ٱلرَّازَقِينَ (١١٤) قَالَ ٱللَّهُ إِنِّى مُنَزِّلُهَا عَلَيْكُمْ فَمَن يَكُفُرُ بَعْدُ مِنكُمُ فَإِنِّي أُعَذِّبُهُ ' عَذَابًا لَآ أُعَذِّبُهُ ﴾ أَحَدُا مِّنَ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ (١١٥) وَإِذْ قَالَ ٱللَّهُ يَاعِيسَى ٱبْنَ مَرْيَمَ ءَأَنتَ قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ آتَخِذُونِي وَأُمِّي إِلَىهَيْنِ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّاحَقَانَ سُبْحَانَكَ مَا يَكُونُ لِيٓ أَنْ أَقُولَ مَا لَيْسَ لِي بحَقٍّ إِن كُنتُ قُلْتُهُ فَقَدْ عَلِمْتَهُ "تَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِي وَلَا أَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِكَ إِنَّكَ أَنتَ عَلَّمُ ٱلْغُبُوبِ (١١٦) مَا قُلْتُ لَهُمْ إِلَّا مَا أَمَرْتَنِي بِهِ ۖ أَنِ ٱعْبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ رَبِّي وَرَبَّكُمَّ وَكُنتُ عَلَيْهِمْ شَهِيدُا مَا دُمْتُ فِيهِمْ فَلَمَا تَوَقَيْتَنِي كُنتَ أَنتَ ٱلرَّقِيبَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَنتَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَىْءٍ Remember) when Allâh will say (on the)) (شَبِيدٌ (١١٧) إن تُعَدِّبُمْ هَاِنَّهُمْ عِبَادُكُ وَإِن تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ هَابَّكَ أَنتَ ٱلْعَزِيزُ ٱلْحَكِيمُ (١١٨) Day of Resurrection). "O 'Īsā (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary)! Remember My Favour to you and to your mother when I supported you with Rûh-ul-Qudus [Jibrail (Gabriel)] so that you spoke to the people in the cradle and in maturity; and when I taught you writing, Al-Hikmah (the power of understanding), the Taurât (Torah) and the Injeel (Gospel); and when you made out of the clay, a figure like that of a bird, by My Permission, and you breathed into it, and it became a bird by My Permission, and you healed those born blind, and the lepers by My Permission, and when you brought forth the dead by My Permission; and when I restrained the Children of Israel from you (when they resolved to kill you) as you came unto them with clear proofs, and the disbelievers among them said: 'This is nothing but evident magic.' " (110) And when I (Allâh) revealed Al-Hawârîyyun (the disciples) [of 'Īsā (Jesus)] to believe in Me and My Messenger, they said: "We believe. And bear witness that we are Muslims." (111) (Remember) when Al-Hawârîyyûn (the disciples) said: "O 'Īsā (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary)! Can your Lord send down to us a table spread (with food) from heaven?" 'Isā (Jesus) said: "Fear Allâh, if you are indeed believers." (112) They said: "We wish to eat thereof and to satisfy your heart (to be stronger in Faith), and to know that you have indeed told us the truth and that we ourselves be its witnesses." (113) 'Isā (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary), said: "O Allâh, our Lord! Send us from heaven a table spread (with food) that there may be for us - for the first and the last of us - a festival and a sign from You; and provide us sustenance, for You are the Best of sustainers." (114) Allâh said: "I am going to send it down unto you, but if any of you after that disbelieves, then I will punish him with a torment such as I have not inflicted on anyone among (all) the 'Alamîn (mankind and jinn)." (115) And (remember) when Allâh will say (on the Day of Resurrection): "O 'Īsā (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary)! Did you say unto men: 'Worship me and my mother as two gods besides Allâh?' "He will say: "Glory be to You! It was not for me to say what I had no right (to say). Had I said such a thing, You would surely have known it. You know what is in my innerself though I do not know what is in Yours, truly, You, only You, are the All-Knower of all that is hidden (and unseen). (116) "Never did I say to them aught except what You (Allâh) did command me to say: 'Worship Allâh, my Lord and your Lord.' And I was a witness over them while I dwelt amongst them, but when You took me up, You were the Watcher over them, and You are a Witness to all things (117) "If



You punish them, they are Your slaves, and if You forgive them, verily You, only You are the All¬Mighty, the All¬Wise." (118))

- You will notice Surah Al Maeda begins with food that's halal and ends with the story of maeda which is also related to food, subha Allah. When Eisa (as) asked for the 'maeda' then it's a sign of Allah's Oneness and it becomes evidence of the truthfulness of the prophethood. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) said 'I will bring down this ayah for you'. Whoever denies Allah's Oneness and the prophethood of Eisa (سبحانه وتعالى) then they have disbelieved, and they will be tormented a great torment which no one has been tormented before. Some scholars said it was brought down and some it was not. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) promised He will bring it down, and He promised to punish the one who doesn't believe. This shows the importance of fulfilling the trust. It shows it might not have been brought down since they chose not to disbelieve so they will not be tormented, and Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) knows best.
- On the Day of Judgment, Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) will ask about fulfilling the trusts. He will ask Eisa (as), 'did you tell the people to worship yourself and your mother besides Me?' Of course Allah (وتعالى) already knows but Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) will ask everyone about their trusts, and this is to clarify the wrong statements of the Nasara who idolized Eisa (as) and Maryam (as). Eisa (as) will say, 'I didn't say anything except what You told me to worship You alone'. 'While I was with them, I was witness over them. And when you raised me from the heavens while alive, You are the One observing all of them. And if you punish them, then they are Your slaves. You are Almighty, All-Wise.'

(الدعاء في سورة المائدة) Dua'a in Surah Al Maeda

1. Musa (as) (دعاء موسى عليه السلام)

Surah Al Maeada 25: (قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّى لَا أَمْلِكُ إِلَّا نَفْسِى وَأَخِى ۖ فَأَقُرُقَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ ٱلْقَوْمِ ٱلْفَسِقِينَ) (He [Mûsa (Moses)] said: "O my Lord! I have power only over myself and my brother, so separate us from the people who are the Fâsiqûn (rebellious and disobedient to Allâh)!")

- Musa (as) made dua'a to Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) when his people told him to go and fight while they remain. He didn't have anyone but Haroon (as) so he asked Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) to bring down the punishment that is according to His wisdom because he knows they broke the trust with Allah (وتعالى ورتعالى).
- We can't make this dua'a because it's specific to the situation he's in.

(دعاء عيسى عليه السلام) (Eisa (as

Surah Al Maeada 114: (عَلَيْنَا مَرْيَمَ ٱللَّهُمَ رَبَّنَا آنزِلْ عَلَيْنَا مَابِدَةُ مِّنَ ٱلسَّمَاءِ تَكُونُ لَنَا عِيدُا لَأَوَّلِنَا وَءَاخِرِنَا وَءَايَةُ مِّنَك⁺) (وَٱرْزُقْنَا وَأَنتَ خَيْرُ ٱلرَّازِقِينَ at a ble spread (with food) that there may be for us - for the first and the last of us - a festival and a sign from You; and provide us sustenance, for You are the Best of sustainers.")



- We can't make this dua'a because it's specific to the situation he's in. This dua'a was discussed previously.
- 3. Nasara that are not arrogant (النصارى غير المستكبرين)

Surah Al Maeada 83: (وَإِذَا سَمِعُواْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَى ٱلرَّسُولِ تَرَىَّ أَعْيُنَهُمْ تَفِيضُ مِنَ ٱلدَّمِّعِ مِمَّا عَرَفُواْ مِنَ ٱلْحَقِّ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا ءَامَنَا فَٱكْتَبَنَا) (And when they (who call themselves Christians) listen to what has been sent down to the Messenger (Muhammad عَيْوَسُلُو), you see their eyes overflowing with tears because of the truth they have recognised. They say: "Our Lord! We believe; so write us down among the witnesses.)

 When they know the truth, their eyes fill with tears, and they said they believed and to be written from those who bear witness.

Addresses in Surah Al Maeda (النداءات في سورة المائدة)

There are 16 addresses of 'O you who believe' (يا أيها الذين آمنوا) in Surah Al Maeda.

- 1. Surah Al Maeada 1: (أَوَفُوا بِآلْعُقُودَ أُجِلَتُ لَكُم بَبِيمَةُ ٱلْأَنْعَامِ إِلَا مَا يُتَلَىٰ عَلَيْكُم غَيْرَ مُحِلِّى ٱلصَيْدِ وَأَنتُم حُرُمٌ): 1 Surah Al Maeada 1: (إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَحْكُمُ مَا يُرِيدُ (O you who believe! Fulfill (your) obligations. Lawful to you (for food) are all the beasts of cattle except that which will be announced to you (herein), game (also) being unlawful when you assume Ihrâm for Hajj or 'Umrah (pilgrimage). Verily, Allâh commands that which He wills)
- Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) is addressing them with the best title of belief. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) is telling them to fulfill the trusts. What are the trusts? There are trusts between us and Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) and trusts between us and the people. It is a great command because there are commands and prohibitions that need to be fulfilled.
- And out of Allah's mercy, the next part is about halal, and not haram. So the one calling to Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) should begin with the halal before the haram. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) is telling us about food.
- 2. Surah Al Maeada 2: (اَلَّذَينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذَينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ الْمَدُو اللَّذَينَ اللَّذَينَ اللَّذَينَ الْمَدُو اللَّذَينَ اللَّذَينَ الْمَدُو اللَّذَينَ الْمَدُو الْمَدَادُ وَالا السَّبُرَ اللَّذَينَ الْمَدُو الْوَالا وَالاللَّهُ وَاللَّقُونَ الْمَدْوَالا اللَّذَي الْمَدْوَالا وَالاللَّهُ اللَّذَي اللَّذَي الْمَدْوَالا اللَّهُ اللَّذَي الْمَدْوَالا اللَّهُ اللَّذَي الْمَدْوَلَا وَالاللَّهُ اللَّذَي اللَّذَي الْمَدُو الْعَدُو الْوَالا وَالا وَالا وَالاَللَّ وَاللَّقُونَ الْمَدْوَالا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَي اللَّذَي اللَّذَي اللَّذَي اللَّهُ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّ وَ اللَّعْامِ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّعُونَ اللَّهُ اللَّذَي اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّعُونَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّذَا اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّعُونَ اللَّذَا اللَّعُونَ اللَّذَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّهُ اللَّةُ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّعُونَ الْحُولَ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الل
- Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) has boundaries and one should not cross it by making something halal which
 Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) has made haram. Don't let your hatreds towards some people lead you



transgression and this was revealed when the believers were stopped by Quraish from entering Bait Al Haram.

- We should help each other with taqwa and goodness, and not with sin and transgression.
- 3. Surah Al Maeada 6: (يَرْ عُوسِكُمْ) وَأَثِدِيكُمْ وَأَثِدِيكُمْ وَأَثِدِيكُمْ الْفِنْ فَرَ حَالَهُ الْخَابُ الْمَاسَلُوْةِ فَأَعْسَلُوا وَ رَان كُنتُم مَرْضَى أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَر أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدُ مُنكُم مِّن ٱلْغَابِطِ أَوْ لَسَسْتُمُ ٱلنَّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَحِدُوا وَ إِن كُنتُم مَرْضَى أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَر أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدُ مُنكُم مِّن ٱلْغَابِطِ أَوْ لَسَسْتُمُ ٱلنَّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَحِدُوا مَاءَ فَقَمْ تَحِدُوا بَوْجُوهِحُمْ وَأَثِدِيكُم مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلُ عَلَيْتُهُ مِنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَلَكِن يُرِيدُ لِيُطَمَرَكُمْ وَلِيْبَعَ نِعْمَتُهُ مَاءَ فَتَيَمَمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَآمَسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِحُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُم مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلُ عَلَيْتُهُ مَنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَلَكِن يُرِيدُ لِيُطْمَرَكُمْ وَلِيْبَعَ نِعْمَتُهُ مَاءَ فَقَمْ مَرْ عَنْ عَلَيْ مَعْرَضِ أَعْتَصَعَدُه اللَّهُ الْعَبْبُ فَآمَسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِحُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُم مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ ٱللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلْ عَلَيْ عَامَتُكُمُ مَنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَلَكِن يُرِيدُ لِيُطْمَرَكُمْ وَلِيْبَعَ نِعْمَتُهُ مَا مَاءَ عَنْتَعَمْ مَنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَلَكِن يُرِيدُ لِيُعْمَرُ أَمَتَ عُمَنَهُ أَنْ مَنْ عَنْتَعْمَنُهُ أَنْشَاعَةُ مَعْتَعُمُ مَنْ مَا عَنْتَعْمَرُوا مَعْذَلُ عَنْتُمَ وَالْحَابُ عَلَى مَعْرَبُ مَعْتَهُ مَدْ مَاعْتُ مَعْ مَنْ عَلَيْ عَامَةُ مَنْهُ مُنْسَمَعُ مَا عَنْتُعُمُ مَن الْغَابِطِ أَوْ لَنْتُمَ عَلَيْ عَمْتَهُ مُعَتَ عُرَي مَعْتَ عَلَيْ عَامَتُ مَعْرَبُ مَعْتَهُ مَنْ أَنْعَالَمُ أَعْتَمُ مُعْتَ فَقَمْ تَعْتَعَمْ مُوسِعُهُ مَعْتَعُهُ مُعَتَ هُ أَعْتَكَمُ مُ أَنْهُ مُنْتُعُمُ مَعْتَكُمُ مَن الْعَابِ وَ إِنْكَنْ عُمَتَ فَقَعْ عَتَعَمْ عَلَيْ مُ مُعَنْ أَنْ عَلَيْ مَعْمَنَهُ مَعْذَى مَعْتَنَا مَعْتَ مُوا مَعْتَعُمُ مُ أَنْتُعَمَ مَنْ أَنْتُ مُعْتَعَمْ مَنْ مَنْ مَعْتَعَامَ مَعْتَعَمَ هُ مَنْ أَنْعَامَ مُعَنْ عَلَيْ مَنْ أَنْعَامُ مَنْ مَا مُعَنْ عُنْتُ مُعْتَعُ مَنْ مَا مَا عَامَ هُ مَا مَا مَنْ مَا مُعَنْ مُ مُ مَنْ مَا مَا مَعْتَ مُ مَنْ مَا مُعَنْ مُ مَنَ مَا مَنْ مَا مَا مُولَعَا مَا مَعْتَ مَعْتَ مُ مَا مَا مُعَتَعُ مُعَتُ مُ مَنْ مَا مَا مَا مَعْتَ مُ مُعَنَعُ مَنَ مَا مَا مَا مَعْتَ مَا مَاعَا مَعْتُ مَنْ مَا مَا مَا مَنْ مَاعَتُ مَعْ
- This ayah is telling you about wudhu and tayammum. You find many rulings in Surah Al Maeda regarding halal/haram in food and purifying oneself through wudhu. A person purifies himself when he eats good, pure food and when he does wudhu.
- 4. Surah Al Maeada 8: (اَأَذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ كُونُواْ قَوَّ أَمِينَ بِثَمِ شُبَدَآءَ بِالْقَسْطِ وَ لَا يَجْرِ مَنْكُمْ شَنَنَانُ قَوْمٍ عَلَى أَلَا تَعْدِلُوا العُدُوا اللَّذِينَ عَامَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّ أَمِينَ بِثَمِ شُبَدَآءَ بِالْقَسْطِ وَ لَا يَجْرِ مَنْكُمْ شُنَنَانُ فَوْمٍ عَلَى أَلَا تَعْدِلُوا اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَلَا تَعْمَلُونَ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَلَا تَعْدَلُوا اللَّهُ عَلَى أَلَا يَعْدِلُوا اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّذِينَ عَامَلُونَ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّهُ مَعْنَانُ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَّهُ اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّذَي اللَّهُ عَلَى أَنَا اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّعَوْنَ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّعَوْنَ اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّعَوْلُ اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَسْ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى إِلَا اللَّعَوْلَ اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّهُ عَلَي اللَّهُ مَا إِنَّا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنْ أَنْ أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي إِنَّةُ إِلَى اللَّهُ عَلَي أَعْمَا إِنَا أَعَا إِنَّةُ إِلَى أَعْلَي اللَّهُ مَا إِنَا إِنَا الْعُنَا إِنَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَنْ إِنَا الْحَالَةُ عَلَي أَلُهُ اللَّا الْعَلَي أَسُ أَعْلَى اللَّهُ عَلَي أَلَا تَعْتَعُمُ إِنَا اللَّعَانَ الْعَالَةُ مَنْ أَلَهُ اللَّا اللَّذَي اللَّذَا اللَّهُ عَلَي أَلَا اللَّا اللَّ أَنَا أَلُ اللَّذَا اللَّةُ عَلَي أَلَا اللَّذَي أَلَا اللَّالَةُ إِنَا أَعَلَي أَلَا اللَّا الْحَالَ إِنَا إَلَي أَلَا أَعَا أَلَهُ أَلَا اللَّذَي أَلَ أَنَا أَعَا أَعَا إَلَا أَعَا أَعَالَةُ اللَّا إَنَا إَنَا أَعَا إِلَةُ أَلَ أَلُ أَنَا
- Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) is telling the believers to stand firmly as just witnesses, wanting Allah's pleasure.
 And don't let your feelings towards any people make you unjust. Just as you're being just to your friends, you need to be just to your enemies this is taqwa. You need to be just at all times.
- 5. Surah Al Maeada 11: (أَذِينَ ءَامَنُوا ٱَذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ ٱللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إَدْ هَمَ قَوْمٌ أَن يَبْسُطُوٓا إِلَيْكُمْ أَيْدِيَهُمْ فَكَفَ أَيْدِيَهُمْ عَنَكُمْ أَ الْذَينَ عَامَنُوا ٱذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ ٱللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَ هَمَ قَوْمٌ أَن يَبْسُطُوٓا إِلَيْكُمْ أَيْدِيَهُمْ فَكَفَ أَيْدِيَهُمْ عَنَكُمْ أَ اللَّهُ وَعَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَعَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ مَعْنَا اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ مَوْمَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ مَنْ وَاللَّ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّعَانَ وَعَلَى إِلَيْكُمُ مَا اللَّهُ وَمَا اللَّهُ مَعْنَا اللَّهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ عَلَيْتُو مَعْنَى إِنَّكُمُ مَا اللَّهُ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ وَعَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَعَلَيْ اللَّهُ مَعْنَا اللَّهُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مَنْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْتَوَ عَلَى إِلَيْ عَلَيْ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ مَعْنَى إِلَيْ الْمُوْمِنُونَ اللَّهُ مَا إِنَّا إِنْ اللَّهُ مَا إِنَّ إِنَّ إِنْ إِنَا الْعَلَى مَا إِنَا إِنَّذَا إِنَا اللَّهُ مَا إِنْ إِنَا إِنَّا إِنَّهُ إِنَا إِنَا إِنَّ مَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنْ إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَّذَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنْ عَلَيْ إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَهُ مَنْ أَنْ إِنَا إِنْ أَنْ إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِنَا إِن الما اللَّذَا إِنَا إَلَي أَنْ إِنَا إَنْ إِنَا إِنَا
- We need to remember Allah's blessing upon us, what is it? He stopped the disbelievers from attacking you. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) averted them and placed fear in them. Security is a great blessing, and when you remember this then it reminds you to fulfill your trusts.
- 6. Surah Al Maeada 35: (بَالَيْنَ ءَامَنُوا ٱتَّقُوا ٱللَّهَ وَٱبْتَغُوا إلَيْهِ ٱلْوَسِيلَةَ وَجَهدُوا فِى سَبِيلِهِ لَعَلَّكُم تُقْلِحُونَ) (O you who believe! Do your duty to Allâh and fear Him. Seek the means of approach to Him, and strive hard in His Cause (as much as you can). So that you may be successful.)



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- Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) is commanding the believers to have taqwa because the one with taqwa will fulfill the trust and the one who's following his desires will betray the trust. Draw closer to Allah (وتعالى) by obeying Him and doing deeds pleasing to Him, but it needs to be based on taqwa, otherwise it won't be accepted. For example, one of the sons of Adam (as) was drawing closer to Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) through a sacrifice, but it wasn't based on taqwa so it wasn't accepted. A person needs to struggle in order win paradise.
- 7. Surah Al Maeada 51: (إِنَّ اللَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَتَّخِذُوا ٱللَّيَهُودَ وَالتَّصَرَىٰ أَوَلِيَاءَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوَلِيَاءُ بَعْضَ وَمَن يَتَوَلَّهُم مِّنكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْهُمٌ أَوَلِيَاءَ اللَّغَرِينَ عَامَنُوا لَا تَتَّخِذُوا ٱللَيهُودَ وَالتَّصَرَىٰ أَوَلِيَاءَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوَلِيَاءُ بَعْضَ وَمَن يَتَوَلَّهُم مِّنكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْهُمٌ (friends, protectors, helpers), they are but Auliyâ' of each other. And if any amongst you takes them (as Auliyâ'), then surely he is one of them. Verily, Allâh guides not those people who are the Zâlimûn (polytheists and wrong-doers and unjust).)
- Do not take the People of the Book as awliya because they betrayed the trusts one has Allah's wrath upon them and the other is misled. The Jews are awliya to each other and the Nasara are awliya to each other. Whoever takes them as awliya then he's like them and wali is to give victory to them against the believers.
- 8. Surah Al Maeada 54: (نَاذَلُهُ مَن يَرْتَذُ مِنكُمْ عَن دِينِهِ فَسَوْفَ يَأْتِى ٱللَّهُ بِقَوْمَ يُحِبُّهُمْ وَيُحِبُّونَهُ وَ يَحْبُونَهُ وَ أَنِظَة عَلَى ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ) (O you who believe! Whoever from among you turns back from his religion (Islâm), Allâh will bring a people whom He will love and they will love Him; humble towards the believers, stern towards the disbelievers, fighting in the Way of Allâh, and never fear of the blame of the blamers. That is the Grace of Allâh which He bestows on whom He wills. And Allâh is All-Sufficient for His creatures' needs, All-Knower)
- Whoever leaves his deen and replaces it with another, what does Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) say? It doesn't harm Allah (سبحانه وتعالى). May Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) give us firmness. Ameen. Islam is a trust between you and Allah (سبحانه وتعالى). A person needs to protect his deen and not leave it. What will happen if he does? Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) will replace those who left with better people. People who leave the deen are the losers themselves and are harming themselves. Islam doesn't get affected nor does Allah (سبحانه وتعالى). Imagine 100 people are Muslims and 70 leave the deen, those 70 don't harm Allah (سبحانه وتعالى), and Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) will bring forth a people whom Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) loves and they love Him, subhan Allah.
- What are their characteristics of those whom Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) loves and they love Him? (مفات الذي) مفات الذي) make us among them. Ameen.
 - They are humle to the believers, they're not arrogant to each other. (أذلة على المؤمنين)
 - They are mighty towards the disbelievers (أعزة على الكافرين), it doesn't mean they oppress, but they show their honor with their deen. They don't back down because of their deen.
 - o They struggle against themselves, the shaitan, etc all as an inner-battle. (يجاهدون في سبيل الله)
 - They're not scared of the blame of the blamers (لا يخافون لومة لائم). We're scared of people and what they'll say, 'what if I pray? What if I wear hijab?' Subhan Allah.



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- 9. Surah Al Maeada 57: (اَلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَتَخِذُوا اللَّذِينَ اتَخَذُوا اللَّذِينَ اتَحَذُوا اللَّذِينَ اتَحَذُوا اللَّذِينَ التَحَدُوا اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذِينَ اللَّذَينَ عَامَنُوا لَا تَتَحَذُوا اللَّذِينَ اللَّهُ إِن كُنتُم مُوَّمِنِينَ (O you who believe! Take not as Auliyâ' (protectors and helpers) those who take your religion as a mockery and fun from among those who received the Scripture (Jews and Christians) before you, nor from among the disbelievers; and fear Allâh if you indeed are true believers)
- Don't take those who mock your deen as awliya. If they're mocking your deen then how can you
 expose your secrets to them and expect them to give you victory? Subhan Allah.
- 10. Surah Al Maeada 87-88: ((٨٧)) الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تُحَرِّمُوا طَيَّبَاتِ مَآ أَحَلَّ ٱللَّهُ لَكُمُ وَلَا تَعْتَدُوَا إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُ ٱلْمُعْتَدِينَ (٨٧) (٥ you who believe! Make not unlawful the (٨٨) (٥٨) (٥ you who believe! Make not unlawful the Tayyibât (all that is good as regards foods, things, deeds, beliefs, persons) which Allâh has made lawful to you, and transgress not. Verily, Allâh does not like the transgressors. (87) And eat of the things which Allâh has provided for you, lawful and good, and fear Allâh in Whom you believe. (88))
- Don't make things haram which have been made halal to you, and do not cross these boundaries. Again it goes back to food because food affects your worships, dua'as, dealings, manners, and fulfilling your trusts, subhan Allah.
- Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) then commands the believers to eat halal, pure food and have taqwa.

May Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) make us fulfill all trusts. Ameen.

