

AI-QURAN

A VISUAL SUMMARY

A simple juz by juz journey through the Quran.
Help your little one see, learn, and love the Quran”

TARIQ MAHMOOD
FATIMA TARIQ



Juz-3

(تلك الرسل)

Thematic Summary

- Allah's Oneness (Tawheed) and supreme power-highlighted in Ayat al-Kursi
- Message conveyed through all Prophets, led by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- Truth vs falsehood clarified (e.g., Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام vs Nimrod) and via clear vs ambiguous revelation
- Allah demonstrates resurrection and control over life and death
- Emphasis on sincerity: charity (Sadaqah) over riba, and fairness in dealings
- Balanced relations with others without compromising faith
- Miracles of Maryam عليها السلام and Prophet Isa عليه السلام affirm divine power
- Islam is established as the final message for all.
- Faith is strengthened through dua, sincerity, and reliance on Allah

Tawheed & Prophethood

3 rd Paara contains Surah Al-Baqarah (verse 253-286) and Surah Al-Imran (verse 1-91)



- Allah جل جلاله bestowed His Prophets عليهم السلام with qualities and blessings:
- Allah gave higher status to some Prophets عليهم السلام over others
 - This does not mean that any Prophet had a low status
 - Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم has the highest rank amongst all the Prophets .
 - His ummah صلى الله عليه وسلم has the highest rank amongst all other ummah.

- Juz 3 contains Ayat-ul-Kursi, the Quranic verse of the highest status:
- It refers to Allah's جل جلاله Touheed, Power, Sovereignty and Knowledge.
- It refers to Allah جل جلاله 17 times, both directly and indirectly.

Allah جل جلاله took an oath from all the Prophets عليهم السلام that if Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم came in their lives, they would follow him and later, their people would follow him.

- Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the Imam and King of all Prophets عليهم السلام
- Islam and infidelity كفر cannot be combined in a single heart



Truth vs Falsehood & Guidance

- Juz 3 mentions a dialogue between Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام and Nimrod نمرود a proud infidel king who claimed himself to be a god
- Ibrahim عليه السلام offered proofs of Allah's power to Nimrod



The Quran contains
2 types of
:words/verses

Mohkamaat
محكمات
and
متشابهات
.Mutashaabihaat

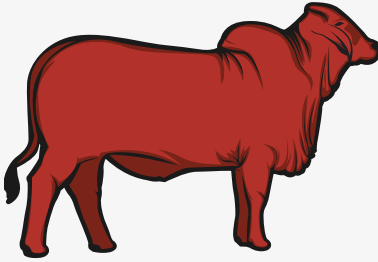
- The true meaning of Mohkamaat can be inferred and understood through Tafseer and interpretation.
- The true meaning of Mutashaabihaat is known only to Allah جل جلاله
 - Examples of Mutashaabihaat are Rooh-Allah and Kalaam Allah.
- Those who are in search of truth follow the Mohkamaat
- Those who deliberately nurture doubt and confusion interpret Mutashaabihaat wrongly.



The knowledge of somethings is with Allah alone, what is required of us is belief.



Akhirah & Divine Power (Resurrection)

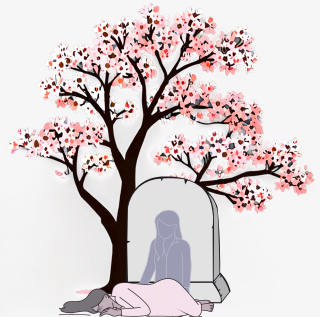


The story of Baqarah (cow):

- a. A Bani Israelite (Jew) killed someone.
- b. Allah جل جلاله ordered to sacrifice a cow. They sacrificed it after asking many useless questions about the type of cow.
- c. The murdered man was hit with the meat of the cow.
- d. He came to life and informed about the murderer

- In Al-Baqarah, the topic of bringing life to the death is mentioned 5 times.
- 1. Ibrahim عليه السلام requested Allah جل جلاله to show how He brings life to the dead.
- 2. Uzair عليه السلام saw a devastated town and thought: "How will they come back to life?" Allah جل جلاله brought him death for 100 years and revived him.

- Jews demanded that Musa عليه السلام show them Allah جل جلاله
- A nation died due to plague and died. Later, Allah جل جلاله revived them.



The power of life and death is with Allah swt.



Wealth Ethics (Sadaqah)



- Lessons of Al-Baqarah regarding spending in Allah's جلاله جل path:
- Spend money with اخالص (sincerity) to gain Allah's جلاله جل happiness (رضا)
- Spend with ikhlaas lto get uncountable rewards: Like a farmer who sows 1 seed. It grows 7 ears of grain. Each ear contains 100 seeds.
- Don't spend to show others. It will give you nothing: Like a farmer who sows seeds on a rock with a thin layer of sand. The rain washes away the sand and seeds. All effort is wasted.



- Don't hurt the feelings of the person to whom you gave Sadaqah. Spend the best possible things in Allah's جلاله جل path – don't spend inferior or worthless things which you yourself would not like to receive
- Sometimes, you can announce Sadaqah to motivate others.
- It is better you do Sadaqah so that no one knows about it

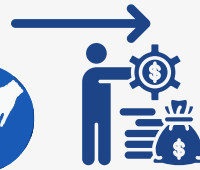


Here giving charity is encouraged as means of multiplying blessings
Muslims are told to give with grace and humility.



Wealth Ethics (Riba)

- Lessons in Surah Baqarah regarding Riba:
 - "Riba" means excess or addition.
- Riba is an excessive charge on giving loans (also called interest)
- A person who takes riba is like someone who has become demented, with the effects of jinns and devils.
- In this worldly life, riba-takers will eventually meet a bad ending like the ending of fools, and they will be raised in Qiyaamah in this same condition
- Allah جل جلاله and Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم announce war against the taker of riba .



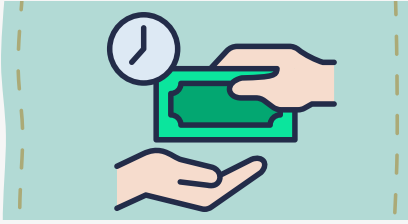
• Comparison of Riba and Sadaqah:

- Sadaqah increases wealth. Riba decreases wealth.
- Sadaqah creates generosity. Riba creates selfishness
- Sadaqah gives to others. Riba takes more from others
 - Sadaqah increases love. Riba increases hatred
- Sadaqah-givers are loved by Allah جل جلاله. Riba-takers have been cursed
 - Sadaqah builds societies. Riba destroys societies

Riba is forbidden by Allah swt and sadaqah is encouraged.



Social & Legal Dealings



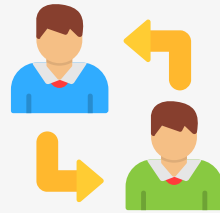
- Al-Baqarah verse 282 is the longest verse of Quran:

- It mentions rules for trading, lending money, personal dealings, and keeping collaterals

- Islam gives importance to social dealings/transactions between people.



- Loan transactions between people should be written down.



- If writing is not possible, collateral may be accepted by the loan-giver as a form of security.

There is no need to write daily direct cash transactions.



Lesson



Islam values fairness and integrity in every area of life.



Relations with Non-Muslims

• After the coming of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, the only religion acceptable to Allah جل جلاله is Islam – this is a message for Christians, Jews and all non-Muslims.



- Quran orders Muslims not to make Non-Muslims their true/best friends:
- Non-Muslims can never be truly 100% sincere to Muslims
- However, Muslims must fulfill social responsibilities with Non-Muslims (e.g., in rights of neighbors, trade, dealings etc.)

- The Christians believed that Eesa عليه السلام is the son of God and Mariam is the wife of God .
- Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم proved that this belief is wrong. But the Najraan delegation didn't accept this proof.
- Then, Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم invited them to do Mubahala: Muslims and Christians collectively make دعا that curse be on the liar
 - Najraan Christians didn't agree to Mubahala.
 - Rather, they agreed to give jizya (tax applicable on Non-Muslims) to Muslims.

Quran invites Jews and Christians to agree with Muslims on one sentence and belief that is common to all:



Miracles & Signs

Quran mentions three miraculous events to prove the power of Allah جل جلاله:

3



- Birth of Hazrat Marium عليها السلام and blessings on her:
 - Hazrat Marium's mother had no children for a long time
 - She made dua دعا – Allah جل جلاله gave her a girl (Marium).
 - She dedicated Hazrat Marium for worship
 - Allah جل جلاله sent Hazrat Marium fruits to eat from His treasures.

- Zakaria عليه السلام bestowed with a son:
 - Hazrat Zakaria عليه السلام was the uncle of Hazrat Marium
 - He had no children. When he saw Marium's fruits, he made دعا for a child.
 - Allah جل جلاله gave him a child called Yahya – later, he became a prophet.

Birth of Hazrat Eesa عليه السلام:

- Allah جل جلاله decided that Marium would have a child without marriage – this was a miracle and a huge trial from Allah جل جلاله. The child was born and named Eesa عليه السلام
 - To prove that Marium was pious, Allah gave Eesa عليه السلام powers to speak when he was a newborn child. He testified in his cradle that he was a Prophet.

Surah Al-Imran

(Core Themes & Context) Dua & Protection



The last two verses of Surah Baqarah are a concrete supplication:

- They provide protection from many evils



- Muslims will be saved from a bad ending if they act on Islam according to their abilities , do istighfaar, and make دعا to Allah جل جلاله.

Surah Al-Imran is named after the father of Hazrat Marium السالم عليها. He was Imam of Bait-ul-Maqdis.

- Similarities between Al-Baqarah and Al-Imran:
 - They are like bright lights (Sahih Muslim, 804a)
- They both mention Ahl-e-Kitaab: Al-Baqarah mentions Jews while Al-Imran mentions Christians
 - Both start with Huroof Muqatta'at
 - Both end with concrete supplications

- Around 80 verses of Al-Imran were revealed when a group of 60 Christians from Najraan met with Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم in Madinah.

- Their discussed Christian beliefs regarding Eesaa السالم عليه



Q/A FROM JUZ 3

What ranks were given to Prophets, and who holds the highest status?

What is the significance of Ayat-ul-Kursi in Juz 3?

What oath did Allah take from all Prophets regarding Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

What lesson is derived from the dialogue between Ibrahim (AS) and Nimrod?

Who follows Mohkamaat and who misinterprets Mutashaabihaat?

Q/A FROM JUZ 3

How many times is resurrection mentioned in Surah Al-Baqarah in this Juz?

What lesson is taught through the story of the cow (Baqarah)?

What parable explains the reward of charity?

What are the consequences of dealing with Riba?

How does Sadaqah differ from Riba in impact on society?

Q/A FROM JUZ 3

Why should loan transactions be written down?

What guidance does Islam give regarding relations with non-Muslims?

What responsibilities must still be fulfilled toward non Muslims?

What miracles are associated with Maryam (AS)?

What is Mubahala and why was it proposed?

Why is Surah Aal-e-Imran named so?
