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Shaikh Azhar Iqbal (MZA)



## Summary of Holy Quran for Children –Juzz/Paara 7

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ – بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Age Group: Kids and Teens

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Preamble: All praise is for Allah Taala, my Creator and Sustainer – whose favors are endless – who is incomparable - who is the only one who deserves worship. All salutations on dear Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and on his Sahaba رضى الله عنهم

This document presents a bullet-point summary of the primary contents of Paara 7 of the Holy Quran. The content has been entirely derived from the book “Khulaasat-ul-Quran” by Hazrat Molana Muhammad Aslam Shaikhupoori شہید علیہ رحمۃ. The motivation and content of this work have been verified by respected teachers (علماء).

It will be a great favor on the author if any reader is able to identify any mistake and contacts the author about it, so that we can correct our mistakes.

*Disclaimer: No part of this content is AI-generated.*

## Summary of Juzz (Paara) 7

- 7<sup>th</sup> Paara contains Surah Al-Maidah (83-120) and Surah Al-Anaam (1-110).
- The Christians of Habasha/Abyssinia (modern-day Ethiopia):
  - Last verse of Juzz 6 informed that true Christians keep a soft corner in their hearts for Muslims.
  - Some Muslims had migrated to Habasha from Makkah to escape the tyranny of Quraish.
  - Beginning of Juzz 7 refers to Christians of Habasha



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- When these Christians heard Quran from Muslims, they could not control their tears and began to cry.
- **The Miraculous Effect of Listening to the Quran:**
  - Assume your heart is free from malice (بغض) and resentment (كینه)
  - Assume your heart is filled with fear of Allah's ﷻ punishment
  - You start listening to Quran.
  - You will become overcome with Allah's grandeur, and your tears will start to flow – this is the effect of Quran on pious.
  - Habasha Christians were not Muslims – but they were pious and trying to follow Christianity sincerely – so they cried.
- Makkan Surahs focus on beliefs (عقائد) and Medinan Surahs focus on divine orders (احكامات)
- Who declares something as Halaal (allowed) or Haraam (not allowed)?
  - The infidels of Makkah had declared that four types of camels could not be sacrificed in Allah's name: Bahira بحيرة, Saiba سائبة, Waseela وسيلة and Haam حام .
  - Also, no one could benefit from them
  - However, only Allah ﷻ can declare something as halaal or haraam – humans are not allowed to do this
  - Abstaining from eating halaal is not piety – so Muslims should eat foods that are declared halaal for them (mutton, beef, fish etc.)
- **Islam is a most balanced religion for humanity:**
  - Islam strikes a balance between excessiveness (افراط) and deficiency (تفريط)



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- Islam is a most balanced religion: it neither burdensome for you nor negligent of you
- **Taking and breaking an Oath Unintentionally (لغو قسم):**
  - An unintentional oath is an oath which you take honestly, believing some event occurred in the past, but actually this event did not happen
  - So, your oath is broken – this type of oath is called لغو قسم
  - Example: “*I swear that Hasan visited me last Monday*”. However, Hasan did not visit me last Monday (and you made a mistake in swearing but unintentionally)
  - A لغو قسم is not a sin.
- **Compensation (كفاره) and Accountability (مواخذة) for an oath:**
  - One must give compensation for an oath taken regarding an event in the future but which you don't fulfill.
  - Example: “*I swear I will go and visit Hasan next Monday*” but then, you don't visit Hasan next Monday – now you must give compensation for breaking your oath.
- **Actions of the Devil:**
  - **Drinking wine, gambling, idolatry, and drawing lots are all haraam and actions of the devil**
  - The devil creates disharmony and enmity between Muslims through these sins.
  - Infidels of Makkah drew lots to distribute meat unjustly among participants.
  - **In Islam, you can draw lots to decide something if justice is not compromised** (e.g., which winner should be given the prize)



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- **Order for Hunting Animals while in Ehraam (احرام):**
  - You cannot hunt land animals while you are in the sacred state of ehraam for doing Hajj or Umrah
  - However, you can hunt sea animals
  - You can also kill rats, scorpions, kite (bird), crow, and rabid (mad) dog (includes lions, wolves etc.)
- **Haram: A Sacred Geographical Boundary around the Kaaba:**
  - There is a surrounding boundary of geographical area around the Kaaba which is called **Haram (or Hudood-e-Haram)**
  - All worship done within Haram carries equal reward to the worship done within Masjid Al-Haraam (in which Kaaba is present)
  - You are not allowed to kill any murderer, cut trees, or hunt land animals within Haram – you must also not sin (to avoid a bigger punishment)
  - **Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه said: “Even if I see the murderer of my father Khattaab within haram, I will not harm him in any way until he leaves it”**
- **Will and Witness:**
  - **When someone feels the nearness of death, it is important that he drafts his will (وصيَّة) [Note: it is best to draft will earlier on]**
  - Two people should witness the contents of the will to resolve any conflicts on his will by his relatives after his death.
- **Questions for Prophets عليهم السلام in Qiyamah:**
  - All Prophets عليهم السلام propagated Allah’s ﷺ message to their ummah
  - In Qiyaamah, every Prophet عليه السلام will be asked about the response of their ummah when they heard the divine message



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- **This questioning would be to make the ummah realize their sins if they did not follow their Prophet عليه السلام**
- Especially, Quran mentions that Allah ﷻ will recount His blessings on Prophet Eesa عليه السلام
- **The Story of Maidah (Tablecloth) - مائدة**
  - The companions of Eesa عليه السلام **wanted to see a miracle to strengthen their faith, i.e., a tablecloth from the sky that is laden with food**
  - It is a rule that Allah ﷻ shows miracles to disbelievers as a sign of Prophethood
  - Hence, Eesa عليه السلام asked them to fear Allah's ﷻ punishment – but they insisted – so he prayed to Allah
  - Allah ﷻ then sent down the tablecloth laden with bread and meat – and told them not to save food for next day
  - Some companions disobeyed and were punished.
- **Believers (Muslims) don't demand miracles:**
  - **Believers should not demand miracles or ask for difficult trials (آزمائش) from Allah ﷻ**
  - They already see many signs of Allah's power, e.g., a small and sour fruit changes to a large and tasty fruit later on – these are enough proof
  - Muslims see this and say: Allah o Akbar!
  - **Non-Muslims see the world and don't focus on Allah's blessings.** What a loss!
- Christians associated partners with Allah (shirk) by creating the holy trinity
  - To make them realize their terrible mistake, Allah ﷻ will ask Eesa عليه السلام whether he had asked his ummah to do this shirk?



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- The Prophet will reply that he ordered them to worship You (Allah).
- **Surah Al-Anaam is named because it mentions cattle or generally 4-legged animals (الانعام) in several verses (136, 138, 139, 142)**
- A highlighting factor of Surah Al-Anaam: It adopts both speech/lecture mode (تقرير) and admonition/warning mode (تلقين) to contradict the polytheistic (مشركانه) beliefs of the Makkan non-Muslims.
- **The speech mode presents strong proof of the Power of Allah ﷻ. No non-Muslim can reject them.** For example,
  - *“He is the true God in the heavens and the earth. He knows what you conceal and what you reveal, and He knows what you earn” [Verse 3]*
  - Proofs have been presented on the existence of Allah ﷻ, and perfection of His Knowledge, His Power over everything, and His wisdom.
  - The real purpose of life is to recognize Allah ﷻ Himself, His Characteristics and Qualities (صفات), and His divine Actions.
- **The warning mode asks questions from non-Muslims to which they have no answer:**
  - *Say, “To whom belongs all that is in the heavens and on the earth?”*
  - Obviously, the answer is Allah ﷻ. But the infidels did not respond.
  - So, Quran responded: *“Say! To Allah!”*
  - Another example: *Say, “Whose testimony is the greatest?” Say, “Allah is the witness between me and you.*



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- Al-Anaam has an incredible message: **it focuses on convincing the whole humanity on belief in one God (Allah ﷻ) and belief in Muhammad ﷺ as His Messenger.**
- **Useless statements and demands of the Makkan Infidels:**
  - The infidels argued that why angels are not always present with Prophet ﷺ to assist him?
  - The infidels demanded Prophet ﷺ to show them miracles (even though he had already demonstrated several miracles in Makkah).
  - Such arguments and demands only demonstrate stubbornness and enmity for Allah's religion.
  - Rather, infidels should know that they will be gathered on the Day of Judgement – so they should accept Islam and prepare.
- **Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام:**
  - Verses 74-81 of Al-Anaam mention how Ibrahim عليه السلام rejected the polytheism and shirk of his father and his nation
  - He tried his utmost with sheer determination to wisely convince people to believe in only one God (Allah ﷻ) and follow him as their Prophet.
- **Al-Anaam mentions 18 Prophets عليهم السلام who propagated the same message to their people**
  - Remember that all Prophets عليهم السلام propagated the same message but not all are mentioned in the Quran.

والله اعلم بالصواب