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Shaikh Azhar Iqbal (MZA)



Summary of Holy Quran for Children –Juzz/Paara 4

Age Group: Kids and Teens

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Preamble: This document presents a bullet-point summary of the primary contents of Paara 4 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 اللہ. The motivation and content of this work have been verified by respected teachers (علماء).

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Summary of Juzz (Paara) 4

- 4th Paara contains Surah Al-Imran (verse 92-200) and Surah Al-Nisa (verses 1- 23)
- **If a Muslim wants to attain the highest status in doing good deeds, then he should spend (for religion) from those things which he loves the most in his heart.**
- The Jews had criticized the change of Qiblah from Bait-ul-Maqdis to Kaaba because they considered Bait-ul-Maqdis better. Allah ﷻ responds:
 - Kaaba is the first place of worship on Earth.
 - **Kaaba contains many signs that prove its significance (e.g., Maqaam-e-Ibrahim, Zamzam etc)**
 - Whoever enters the sacred precinct (haram) of Kaaba is granted peace (امن)



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- Some more information regarding Kaaba:
 - There is no building more respectable on Earth compared to Kaaba
 - **Allah ﷻ Himself gave orders to construct the Kaaba**
 - Its architectural plan (blueprint) was made by Jibrail عليه السلام
 - It was constructed by Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام. He was facilitated by Prophet Ismail عليه السلام.
 - Before, it was constructed by Prophet Adam عليه السلام.
 - **The first masjid built on Earth is Masjid-e-Haraam – the masjid in which Kaaba is located.**
 - Kaaba is the only place of worship on Earth which Muslims are ordered to visit (if they can), and keep on visiting it from time to time
- **Hajj is obligatory (فرض) on every Muslim if he/she can afford it.**
 - If someone does not do Hajj even if they can afford it, then he/she becomes a sinner.
- Muslims should:
 - Fear Allah as He should be feared (fear His punishment)
 - Hold fast to the rope of Allah:
 - **Obey Him, don't disobey Him**
 - **Be thankful for what He has done, don't be thankless to Him**
 - **Remember Him, don't forget Him**
 - Not be divided amongst themselves
- The ummah (nation) of Muhammad ﷺ is the best ummah amongst all the nations because:
 - They believe from their heart in everything that Allah has ordered them to believe in ()



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- They tell people to do good (امر بالمعروف - *amar bil maroof*)
- They stop people from doing bad (نهى عن المنكر - *nahee anil munkar*)
- Brief Explanation:
 - According to Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه, a Muslim will belong to this ummah only if he/she fulfills all three conditions above.
 - **The Prophet ﷺ warned that if we leave امر بالمعروف and نهى عن المنكر then we may receive Allah's punishment and our دعا will not be accepted. (Tirmidhi, 2169)**
- As mentioned in Juzz 3, Juzz 4 again forbids Muslims to refrain from befriending the hypocrites (منافقين) and the infidels (كفار) because:
 - They are always looking for opportunities to harm you
 - They desire that you face hardships because of your religion
 - Their words and faces are proof of their hatred for your religion
 - The hatred of their hearts is more severe than the hatred of their words
- **Ghazwa Badr (17 Ramadan, 2 AH):**
 - Ghazwa is a battle in which Prophet Muhammad ﷺ himself participated.
 - **The battle of Badr is considered the king of battles of Muslims- it made Islam prominent forever**
 - Muslims were only 313 while Quraish (infidels of Makkah) were ~1000.
 - The Sahaba رضى الله عنهم showed the highest level of bravery and witnessed the help of Allah ﷻ in the form of angels.
 - **Badr showed that Muslim win wars based on faith, taqwa, and following of sunnah**
 - It also showed that as long as Muslims remain steadfast on Islam, Allah's ﷻ help will be always with them.



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- Ghazwa Badr was Allah's عذاب (punishment) on infidels of Makkah: 70 were killed amongst whom many were leaders.
- **Ghazwa Uhud (7 Shawwaal, 3 AH):**
 - In Juz 4, Ghazwa Uhud has been mentioned in explicit detail over 55 verses (as compared to Ghazwa Badr)
 - The Quraish (Makkan army) were ~3000.
 - Initially, Muslims were ~1000 but 300 hypocrites later deserted them
 - The war was fought at Mount Uhud (Madinah)
 - The Prophet ﷺ ordered Abdullah bin Jubair رضى الله عنه along with 50 archers to guard Muslims from a mountain called Jabl-al-Ramaat.
 - The Prophet ﷺ told archers not to leave their post, whether Muslims win or lose, or even if birds of prey are eating flesh of dead Muslims.
 - When the war started, expert warriors like Hazrat Ali, Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Abu Dujaana رضى الله عنهم (along with many others) attacked Quraish and forced them to flee.
 - Some archers thought the war was won – they came down to collect the spoils of the war (مال غنيمه) – this was a mistake and Allah ﷻ forgave it.
 - Then, Khalid bin Walid attacked the Muslims from behind Jabl-al-Ramaat, and Muslims army was sandwiched between infidels
 - **Around 70 Sahaba were martyred including Prophet's ﷺ uncle Hazrat Hamza رضى الله عنه.**
 - Quraish could have inflicted more casualties. But Allah ﷻ protected the Muslims and the Quraish returned.
- Analysis of Ghazwa Uhud:
 - Hypocrites criticized the Muslims for having lost the battle
 - The Holy Quran reprimanded the hypocrites for this criticism



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- It is very important for Muslims not to leave sunnah, whether in war or in normal lives.
- **Muslims lost the battle of Uhud but only for some time:**
 - At a location called Rouha (روحا), Quraish felt regret for not having done more harm. They decided to return and fight the Muslims.
 - Prophet ﷺ ordered the Sahaba to prepare themselves again.
 - Imagine the level of faith of Sahaba: they were injured, tired, and their relatives had also been martyred but still they went with Prophet ﷺ again as far as Hamra-al-Asad (حمراء الاسد) to fight with Quraish.
 - The Sahaba also said the famous supplication: *حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل* – Allah is Sufficient for us and He is the best Disposer of affairs
 - Allah ﷻ put fear of Muslims in the hearts of Quraish and they returned to Makkah without fighting the Muslims
 - **Allah ﷻ promised Sahaba a huge reward for their bravery and commitment to Prophet ﷺ.**
- Following are the signs of people who have faith (ايمان):
 - They always remember Allah ﷻ
 - They reflect on the creation of the skies and earth
 - They make دعا to Allah ﷻ
- The rules for success are as follows:
 - **Patience**
 - **Showing more bravery than the enemies**
 - **Preparing yourself to fight against your enemies**
 - **Always fearing Allah's punishment**



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- Surah Al-Nisa is also called Al-Nisa Al-Kubra (the big nisa). In 28th Juz, Surah Talaq is called Al-Nisa Al-Sughra (the small nisa)
- Al-Nisa means “women”. In this Surah, several rules for women are given.
- **Inheritance (وراثة) of young orphans (يتيم):**
 - Don't confiscate their inheritance
 - Don't replace their inheritance with something inferior
 - Give their inheritance to them when they are wise enough to use it.
 - Especially be careful about inheritance of female orphans
- **Marriage (نكاح):**
 - A husband should always give his wife all her rights
 - A husband should do justice (انصاف) with his wife in all matters
- **The favor (احسان) of Islam on humanity:**
 - Before Islam, one man used to have many wives at the same time (even more than 10)
 - Then, he did not fulfill the rights of all his wives
 - Islam set a limit on the maximum number of wives (4)
 - It is better to have 1 wife and fulfill all her rights.
 - If a husband does not fulfill rights of one or more wives, he would be sinning.
- **Living without marriage in West:**
 - Generally, in Western countries, a man can maintain consensual relationship and live with a girl without marrying her (استغفر الله)



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- A man can spend all his life with one girl or different girls without marriage (استغفر الله)
- This destroys family system and social life, along with potential emotional, psychological and financial loss
- The biggest disadvantage is that lineage (نسل) becomes unprotected – a child may never know the identity of his biological father leading to problems of inheritance, and parental responsibility.
- Lessons:
 - Islam requires marriage (نكاح) to allow man and wife to live together
 - Doing نكاح is sunnah of dear Prophet ﷺ - therefore, it will bring you immense benefits.
 - Marrying is human nature – it leads you away from animal nature
 - Marriage brings you tranquility, respect, and social status.
 - **Message of Islam: life is a life in which you do marriage.**
- **Inheritance for women:**
 - Before Islam, Arabs used to say: *“How can we give inheritance to someone who can neither ride a horse, nor pick a sword, nor fight with an enemy”*
 - So, neither females nor children were inheritance
 - Islam came and finished this injustice. **Islam specified inheritance for both females and children.**
- Islam has also specified which females you can marry and which you cannot marry.

والله اعلم بالصواب