

O-Level Islamiyat Notes

1st Edition

Ayesha Azhar

0300-2502288

Teacher at

Lahore Grammar School

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, Stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Title	O-Level Islamiyat Notes
Author	Ayesha Azhar (0300-2502288)
Published by	MS Books (042-35774780)
Legal Advisor	Ashir Najeeb Khan (Advocate) AKBAR LAW CHAMBERS 39-40, 1 st Floor, Sadiq Plaza, The Mall, Lahore. 0307-4299886, 042-36314839
For Complaints/Order	MS Books 83-B Ghalib Market, Gulberg III Lahore (042-35774780),(03334504507),(03334548651)
Price	Rs.1200/-

Table of Contents

Paper Pattern & Contents.....	4
<u>PAPER 1</u>	
Chapter 1: Quranic Passages.....	8
Chapter 2: History & Importance of Quran.....	36
Chapter 3: Life In Makkah.....	57
Chapter 4: Life In Madinah.....	79
Chapter 5: Qualities & Behavior of The Prophet(PBUH) Towards Other.....	110
Chapter 6: The First Islamic Community.....	122
Wives of The Prophet(PBUH).....	122
Imams.....	130
Scribes.....	132
Ten Blessed Companions.....	137
Important Personalities During the life Prophet(PBUH)	147
Daughters of The Holy Prophet(PBUH).....	157
<u>PAPER 2</u>	
Chapter 7: Major Teachings of Ahadith.....	161
Chapter 8: History & Importance of Hadith.....	175
Chapter 9: The Rightly Guided Caliphs.....	193
Hazrat Abu Bakr.....	193
Hazrat Umar.....	201
Hazrat Usman.....	212
Hazrat Ali.....	219
Caliphs as a Role Model.....	226
Chapter 10: Articles of Faith.....	231
Tauheed	231
Angels	234
Books	236
Prophets	237
Allah's Predestination & Decree.....	240
Life After Death & Resurrection.....	241

Chapter 11: Pillars of Islam.....	244
Shahadah.....	244
Salat.....	248
Fasting (Sawm).....	263
Zakat.....	266
Hajj	269
Chapter 12: Jihad	285

Preface

These notes have been designed to provide students with a concise and comprehensive overview of the key concepts and topics covered in the Cambridge O Level / IGCSE Islamiyat syllabus 2058/0493.

Islam is a religion that has influenced the lives of millions of people around the world for over a thousand years. It is a complete way of life that provides guidance in all aspects of human existence, from personal morality to social justice.

The aim of these notes is to provide students with a clear and concise understanding of the fundamental beliefs, practices, and teachings of Islam. The notes cover a range of topics, including the history of Islam, the life of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Quran, Islamic beliefs and practices, and the role of Islam in contemporary society.

Throughout the notes, students will find information, including key definitions, explanations of important Islamic events, concepts, and practical examples. The notes are organized in a logical and easy-to-follow format in order to obtain best grades in Cambridge Assessment International Examination.

This book includes expected ten-mark and four-mark questions and answers, as well as topical past paper questions from 2009 onwards. In addition, a fresh and thoughtful approach to Islamiyat is provided, with clear explanations of Islamic events.

I hope that these notes will prove to be a valuable resource for students who wish to deepen their understanding of Islam and its role in the world. I pray that they will help students to develop a sense of purpose and direction in their lives and to become thoughtful and compassionate members of society.

For Feedback and Queries

Ayesha Azhar Khan

03002502288

ash.azhar82@gmail.com

Paper Pattern of Islamiyat 2058/0493

All candidates take **two** written papers and answer in English. Both papers must be taken for the candidate to be awarded a grade. 1 1½ hours

2058/01	0493/01	Total mark = 50 Minutes	Time Allowed: 1 hour 30
<p>Paper 1 contains 5 questions of which candidates must answer Question 1, Question 2 and two others.</p> <p>Q1. <i>Major themes (Allah in Himself, Allah's Relationship with The Created World & Allah's Messengers) of the Qur'an:</i> Three passages will be set from the Quranic passages, of which candidates may choose any two. [4+4=8 marks]</p> <p>Q2. <i>The history and importance of the Qur'an:</i> This question is set in more than one part, and requires an essay length answer. Three Theme questions are also included. [10+4=14 marks]</p> <p>Q3-5. <i>The life and importance of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh):</i> One or two questions are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [10+4=14 marks]</p>			

2058/02	0493/02	Total mark = 50 Minutes	Time Allowed: 1 hour 30
<p>Paper 2 contains 5 questions of which candidates must answer Question 1, Question 2 and two others.</p> <p>Q1. <i>Major teachings of the Hadiths of the Prophet:</i> Four passages are set from the list of set Ahadith of which candidates may choose any two. [4+4=8 marks]</p> <p>Q2. <i>The history and importance of the Hadiths:</i> This question is usually set in more than one part, and requires an essay length answer. Two theme questions are also included i.e Rights & responsibilities of an Individual and community. [10+4=14 marks]</p> <p>Q3-4. <i>The period of rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders;</i> One or two questions are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [10+4=14 marks]</p> <p>Q4-5. <i>The Articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam;</i> One or two questions are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [10+4=14 marks]</p>			

PAPER 1 ISLAMIAT 0493/2058/01 CONTENTS

It contains **5 questions** of which candidates must answer **Question 1, Question 2** and **two** others.

Q1. The Quranic Passages

Three passages will be set from the Quranic passages, of which candidates may choose any two.

- i. Allah in Himself (**5 Passages**)
i.e. 2:255, 6:101-103, 41:37, 42:4-5 & 112
- ii. Allah's Relationship with The Created World (**5 Passage**)
i.e. 1, 2:21-22, 96:1-5, 99 & 114
- iii. Allah's Messengers (**5 Passages**)
i.e. 2:30-37, 5:110, 6:75-79, 93 & 108)

Q1

Q2. The History and Importance of the Qur'an:

- i. Revelation of Quran from 610AD-632AD
- ii. Compilation of Quran under Rightly Guided Caliphs
- iii. Sources of Shariya which includes **Quran, Hadith, Ijma & Qiyas.**
- iv. Three theme questions.
 - **Allah in Himself**
 - **Allah's relationship with the Created world**
 - **Allah's Messengers**

Q2

Q3-5. The Life and Importance of The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh):

- i. Life in Makkah
- ii. Life in Madinah
- iii. Prophet(S)'s relation & behavior towards others.
- iv. Prophet(S)'s Qualities
 - **Kindness**
 - **Mercy & Forgiveness**
 - **Simplicity**
 - **Honesty & Truthfulness**
 - **Courage & Determination**
 - **Patience & Perseverance**
 - **Justice & Equality**
 - **Hospitality**

Q3- Q5

Q4-5. The first Islamic community:

- i. Wives of the Prophet(S)
- ii. Ten Blessed Companions
- iii. The Twelve Imams
- iv. Important personalities during the Prophet(S)'s life
- v. The Scribes of the Divine Revelation
- vi. The Descendants of the Prophet(S)

Q4- Q5

PAPER 2 ISLAMIAT 0493/2058/02 CONTENTS

It contains **5 questions** of which candidates must answer **Question 1, Question 2** and **two others**.

Q1. 20 Ahadith comprising of two themes

i.e. Rights & responsibilities of an Individual and Rights & responsibilities of an individual towards his community

} Q1

Q2. The History and Importance of the Hadiths:

- i. **Compilation of Hadith**
 - **During Prophet(S)'s life**
 - **After Prophet(S)'s death**
 - **After the Rightly Guided Caliphs**
- ii. Structure of Hadith (Isnad & Matn)
- iii. Types of Hadith
- iv. Features of Siya Sittah (Sunni Authentic Collection of Hadith)
- v. Shia Muslims collection of Hadiths
- vi. Sources of Shariya which includes **Quran, Hadith, Ijma & Qiyas.**
- vii. Two Theme questions
 - **Rights & Responsibilities of an Individual**
 - **Rights & Responsibilities of an individual towards his community**

} Q2

Q3-4. The Period of Rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and Their Importance as Leaders:

- i. Hazrat Abu Bakr
- ii. Hazrat Umer
- iii. Hazrat Usman
- iv. Hazrat Ali

} Q3- Q4

Q4-5. The Articles of Faith

- i. Belief in the Oneness of Allah/ Tauhid
- ii. Belief in Angels
- iii. Belief in Books
- iv. Belief in Prophets
- v. Belief in Allah's Predestination & Decree
- vi. Belief in Life After Death & the Day of Judgement

} Q4- Q5

Q4-5. The Pillars of Islam:

- i. Shahadah
- ii. Salat
- iii. Fasting
- iv. Zakat
- v. Hajj

Q4-5. Jihad

AYESHA AZHAR

ISLAMMIYAT

2058/0493

PAPER 1

MS BOOKS.PK

CHAPTER 1: QURANIC PASSAGES

Allah in Himself Theme

1. Ayat-ul-Kursi 2:255

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Allah. There is no god but He, the living, the self-subsisting, eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence except as He permits? He knows what is before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass any of His knowledge except as He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Most High, the Supreme.(2:255)

Main Theme

This ayat is taken from Surah Al Baqarah which is a Madni Surah and also known as “the verse of the Throne” and its basic theme is Allah in Himself. This passage highlights Tauhid and describes the Oneness of Allah and His attributes; His eternal glory Majesty and His Sovereignty. It makes us clear that the God is beyond human comprehension. God is being who is unlike other beings because He knows everything and can do everything as He is “al-Hayy-ul-Qayyum” which means He is everlasting, self-subsisting and all-knowing. His Throne; seat, Power, Knowledge, and Authority, extends over the Heaven and the Earth and it does not fatigue or make Him weary to look after them. As the Holy Quran says,

“To Him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth...” (6:101)

Importance of the Theme:

This verse makes us realize that Allah has the power and the knowledge of everything and we recite this passage as a source of protection as He is all-powerful. It further encourages true believers to do good and avoid evil as Allah is all-knowing and watching them and they will be held accountable to Him on the Day of Judgement. So, we must emphatically reject any idea or notion of associating partner with Allah. As Surah Ikhlas says,

“Say: He is Allah, the one and only.”

This verse tells us about His omnipotence and omniscience. This verse is the best verse of Quran and it gives a sense of being under the protection of God. The Prophet(PBUH) used to recite it after every prayer and before he went to bed, he said,

“If someone recites Ayat-al-Kursi after every Farz Salat nothing stops him from entering Paradise except death.” (Nasai)

True belief in “al-Hayy-ul-Qayyum” means not only the idea of everlasting, all-knowing and all-powerful but it also means that His life is the source and constant support of all derived forms of life and free His believers from anxiety and fear of the unknown. Throne (Kursi) is a symbol of authority. This tells us that He is the King ruling over all that exists.

2. Surah An'aam (6:101-103)

بَدِيعُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ أَيْ يَكُونُ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ صَاحِبَةٌ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

ذَلِكُمُ اللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ فَاعْبُدُوهُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكِيلٌ

لَا تُدْرِكُهُ الْأَبْصَارُ وَهُوَ يُدْرِكُ الْأَبْصَارَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ

101. To Him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth: how can He have a son when He has no consort? He created all things, and He has full knowledge of all things. 102. That is Allah, your Lord! there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him: and He has power to dispose of all affairs. 103. No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision: He is above all comprehension, yet is acquainted with all things. (6:101-103)

Main theme

These verses of Surah Al-An'aam discuss the fundamental Quranic theme of Allah in Himself and was revealed in Makkah. This passage begins with “Badi’i” which means to create something new thus it tells us that Allah is the creator of the heaven, the earth and everything therein. As the Holy Quran says in Surah Baqarah,

“His are all things in the heaven and on earth.” (2:255)

Verse 102 reinforces the claim that no other being can match Allah’s attributes and He is only one who is worthy of worship. It also explains that Allah does not have any spouse, nor does He have a son. Moreover, this passage states that Allah’s knowledge is perfect; it is not limited to time or space. It describes that God is beyond human comprehension. This is because of the great difference between the creator and the creatures. It further tells us that Allah’s attributes are limitless while human senses, reasons and imagination are all limited.

Importance of the Theme:

These verses highlight Allah’s attributes and His sovereignty. It further tells us about the omnipotence and omniscience of Allah. They refer to God as the originator and the fashioner of the whole Universe with its vast and flawless system. It strengthens our belief in Unity and Oneness of Allah and gives conviction of heart in worshipping him. It rejects polytheism and makes us realize that God is free from all physical relations. The Holy Quran refers to it in Surah Al-Ikhlās,

“He begets not nor is he begotten.” (112: 3)

It also explains that is “Latif” means unperceivable and it is not possible for any being to see Him in this mortal life. The Prophet Musa expressed his desire to see Allah, but Allah said,

“You shall never see me” (Al-Araf 7:143).

However Muslims will have the honour of seeing Allah on the Hereafter. It also tells us that he is Khabeer which means he knows and sees everything, nothing is hidden from him. This encourages us to do good and avoid evil as He is watching us and we will be held accountable to Allah on the Day of Judgement regarding our deeds.

3. Surah Fussilat (41:37)

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ لَا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَهُنَّ إِن كُنتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ

37. Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them, if it is Him you wish to serve. (41:37)

Main theme

This verse of Surah Al Fussilat is a late Makkah Surah, revealed soon after Prophet(S)’s uncle Hazrat Hamza had accepted Islam. It presents the theme of Allah in Himself by directing attention to the concept of Tauhid and existence of Allah. This passage warns us against worship of the celestial bodies and stresses that it is Only Allah who is worthy of worship not the things He has created. Day and night, sun and moon are the signs of Allah. They do not have power or authority of their own. Allah has created all these things to provide comfort and ease to us. So, this passage clearly states to worship Allah not His creations. As the Holy Quran says in Surah Ana’am,

“...there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him and He has a power to dispose of all affairs”.(6:102)

Importance of the Theme:

This verse laid emphasis to ponder over the creation of Allah i.e. “the sun and the moon” and to adore Him and not the things He has created. Allah is omnipotent and all powerful. We should only worship Allah with humility and adore Him not the things He has created. As Surah Shura says,

“To Him belongs all that is in the heaven and on earth”. (42:4)

We should not associate anything in worship with Allah. Allah is one who gives life to the dead earth and He will bring life back to the dead. This verse makes us realize that Allah does not need our worship but we should worship Him for our own good and leave arrogance. Night and Day are opposite, and yet, by the alchemy of Allah, they can both sub serve the purpose of human good, because the Night can give rest while the day can promote activity.

4. Surah Shura (42:4-5)

لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

تَكَادُ السَّمَاوَاتُ يَنْفَطِرُنَّ مِنْ فَوْقِهِنَّ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لِمَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ
الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

4. To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and on earth: and He is most high, most great. 5. The heavens are almost rent asunder from above them, and the angels celebrate the praises of their Lord, and pray for forgiveness for beings on earth: Behold! Verily Allah is He, the oft-forgiving, the most merciful. (42:4-5)

Main theme

This passage is from Surah Shura which is a Makki Surah; it explains the main theme of Allah in Himself and His exalted position. It tells us that Allah is the Master and the Owner of the earth, the heaven and everything therein. No one has share in His authority and power. As Surah Baqarah says,

“Allah! There is no god but He,.....”. (2:255)

It informs us that everything in the Universe acknowledges His power and supremacy by praising Him. It further discusses that angels always glorify Allah’s attributes of forgiveness and mercifulness for those who repent and request him for their forgiveness.

Importance of the Theme:

These verses signify Allah’s omnipotence which encompasses “the Heaven and the Earth”. Nothing can take place in the Universe without His permission. Everything in this Universe is humble creature of Allah. Everything is subject to His dominion and control. No one has share in the power, the sovereignty or the rule of Allah. As Ayat ul Kursi says,

“His throne extends over the heavens and the earth.” (2:255)

It makes us realize that forgiveness is granted to those who seek it with humbleness and devotion, and even the Angels supplicate and pray for their forgiveness by praising Allah. This passage gives hope to the sinners; we must repent and seek Allah’s forgiveness. He will surely forgive us and guide us to the right path.

5. Surah Ikhlas (112)

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

1. Say: He is Allah, the one and only; 2. Allah, the eternal, absolute; 3. He does not beget, nor is He begotten; 4. And there is none like Him. (112)

Main Theme

Surah Al-Ikhlās was revealed in Makkah when the Prophet(PBUH) preached Tauhid and invited people to worship Allah, the unbelievers asked him about the attributes and personality of Allah, His lineage, His gender, what was He made of, whether He ate or drank. Thereupon this Surah was revealed. It presents the fundamental Quranic Theme of Allah in Himself. It explains the concept of Tauhid for the purity of faith. This Surah forbids shirk and tells us that Allah is personality, but his nature is sublime and far beyond our limited conception. He is the ultimate reality and free from all limitations of time and space. He does not have any physical relations with any of His creatures. It further tells us that He is eternal, and ever living, without beginning or end. His qualities and nature are unique. As Quran says,

“Allah! There is no god but He, the living, the self -subsisting, eternal”.
(2:255)

Importance Of The Theme:

This passage gives a clear understanding of Allah’s personality which helps us to have pure faith in Him alone. This passage also explains all aspects of Tauhid to avoid pitfalls of polytheism (shirk) in our practical life. There are a great number of the traditions of Hadith, which show that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) on different occasions and in different ways told people that this Surah is equivalent to one Third of the Quran. The recitation of this Surah is the mean of attaining Paradise and earning Allah’s love.

“al- Ahad” and “al-Samad” affirms that Allah is one (al-Ahad) the only true deity, and that He is self-subsisting (al-Samad) and they negate any claim that he was born of another or that He has a child. The Quran says,

“...there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him and He has a power to dispose of all affairs”.(6:102)

It sums up the whole argument by warning us against the tendency of comparing Him with anyone or anything.

Allah In Himself Theme Question

Q: Describe the main teachings of Quranic passage about “Allah in Himself”
[10 marks]

The passages identify for special study which represent the fundamental Quranic theme of “Allah in Himself”. These passages give us the perfect knowledge about Allah’s personality, oneness and attributes.

In the first place passages shed light on the concept of Tauheed. **Ayat al Kursi** also known as the “**Verse of Throne**” is from Surah Baqarah clearly mentions the oneness of Allah and His attributes. Belief in unity and oneness of Allah(Tauheed) is the first and the main principle of Islamic faith. It means

that Allah is the Supreme Being, creator, sustainer and Master of the Universe. The Quran in the Ayat al Kursi says,

“Allah, there is no god but He the living, the self-subsisting, Eternal,” (2:255)

Tauheed is belief in Allah with all His powers. Allah is All knowing, All wise, and All powerful. The verses of **Surah al An’aam(6:101-103)** tells us that Allah is the creator of the heaven, the earth and everything therein. Moreover, it reinforces the claim that no other being can match Allah’s attributes and He is only one who is worthy of worship. It also explains that Allah does not have any spouse, nor does He have a son. As Surah An’am says,

“.....how can He have a son when He has no consort?...”(6:101)

Surah al Fussilat(41:37) describe the absolute authority of Allah. He does not have partners and the entire Universe is the creator of His will and design. This passage warns us against worship of the celestial bodies and stresses that it is Only Allah who is worthy of worship not the things He has created. Day and night, sun and moon are the signs of Allah. They do not have power or authority of their own. As it says,

“Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah ..” (41:37)

These passages tell us that Allah has the absolute authority, everything in the Universe takes place in accordance with Allah’s will. This is what we call “Allah’s omnipotence”.

Moreover, it further explains that Allah has the knowledge of everything that has happened, is happening or will happen. His knowledge compasses all things possible and impossible. The Quran says,

“He knows what is before or after or behind them.” (2:255)

These passages further explains that Allah is personality but His nature is sublime and far beyond our limited conception. He is the ultimate reality and free from all limitations of time and space. He does not have any limitations and weaknesses as clearly mentioned in Ayat al Kursi,

“No slumber can seize him nor sleep..” (2:255)

Surah Ikhlas(112) rejects polytheism and makes us realize that Allah is free from all physical relations. He dose not have any physical relationship with any of His creatures. This referred in Surah Ikhlas,

“He begets not, nor is he begotten.”(112:3)

This Surah forbids shirk i.e. associating partner with Allah He does not have any physical relations with any of His creatures. It further tells us that He is eternal, and ever living, without beginning or end. His qualities and nature are unique The Quran in Surah al Ikhlas says,

“And there is none like Him.”(112:4).

Surah Shura (42:4-5) explains that Allah is the Master and the Owner of the earth, the heaven and everything therein. No one has share in His authority and power. It informs us that everything in the Universe acknowledges His power and supremacy by praising Him. It further discusses that angels always glorify Allah’s attributes of forgiveness and mercifulness for those who repent and request him for their forgiveness. As its says,

“.....Angels celebrate the praise of their Lord, and pray for forgiveness for beings on earth...” (42:5)

So, Surah Ikhlas sums up the argument by telling us that Allah is unique and matchless in every respect beyond the range of human comprehension or imagination. He is absolute, eternal, not sustained or dependent on any other person whereas all other persons are dependent on Him.

Allah’s Relationship With The Created World Theme

6. Surah Fatihah (1)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِیْنَ

الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

مٰلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ

اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ

اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ

صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّیْنَ

1. In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful. 2. Praise be to Allah, the cherisher and sustainer of the worlds; 3. Most gracious, most merciful; 4. Master of the day of judgment. 5. You we worship, and your aid we seek. 6. Show us the straight way, 7. The way of those to whom You have given your grace, not those who earn your anger, nor those who go astray. (1)

Main Theme:

Surah al Fatihah discusses fundamental Quranic theme of God’s relationship with the created world by informing us that Allah is the Master, the owner, the cherisher and the sustainer of the world. This Surah is the first complete Surah

revealed to the Prophet(PBUH) in Makkah. Fatihah means opening; the Surah is the opening Surah of the Quran. It explains the attributes of Allah. The first four verses deal with Tauhid, Oneness of Allah and His attributes and the last three verses deal with Allah's relationship with His creation. As it states that Allah is the only one worthy of worship and praise; we seek His help at the time of difficulties. As Surah Baqarah says,

“O people! Adore you Guardian-Lord, who created you...”. (2:21)

He is the Master of the Day of Judgement, all will return to Him for the final judgement. He will guide us on the path of His obedience but does not force us. If we follow our own way, we may go to astray. This surah is so comprehensive that it has been said that even if the entire Quran were lost and only this chapter remained, it would suffice as guidance for humanity for all times.

Importance:

The surah deals with the basic belief of the Muslim that is Tauhid. Rahman and Raheem are the two attributes of Allah which are discussed in this Surah which means mercy and compassion. This gives us a hope that if we commit any sin and seek forgiveness from our true Allah will surely forgive us. It is the opening chapter of Quran and a perfect prayer. It is the summary of whole Quran. It is recited in every Rakat of the daily prayers. Prophet(pbuh) said,

“ No prayer is accepted without Fatihah.”

The straight way “Sirat-ul-Mustaqeem” is the path based on righteousness, which Allah asks us to follow. We can follow this path by implementing the teachings of the Quran and Hadith in our lives. Muslims learn from this surah that Allah is the only one who can help and guide them in their difficult situation so they seek His help in the time of difficulty and distress. Allah is the safest refuge from all dangers and evils because He is the most powerful. As Surah Nas says,

“Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind”. (114:1)

We understand that Allah not only protects us from wrong but also from straying into paths of temptation or carelessness. This Surah is recited as Ruqya to heal a person as its is also called Surah shifa. It is also recited for funerals.

7. Surah Baqarah (2:21-22)

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً وَأَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَكُمْ فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ
أُنْدَادًا وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ

21. O people! Adore your Guardian-Lord, who created you and those who came before you, so that you may have the chance to learn righteousness; 22. Who has made the earth your couch, and the heavens