



Ajzā' al-Qur'ān

*A short guide to the Qur'ān to take
with you through your Ramadān nights*

*an intensive course by
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Introduction

The Qurʾān is our main connection with Allāh. It is like a rope hanging down from the heavens for the inhabitants of the earth to cling onto. It is what makes us Muslims and shapes our character and identity. Despite knowing the importance it has in our lives, many of us have fallen short in understanding it to the extent that very few Muslims who claim to commit the Dīn have not read the translation of the Qurʾān. It is for this reason, these course notes have been designed to bridge the relationship between the Allāh the Master of all of the universe and us, his slaves.

There are two main ways of studying the Qurʾān from an overview perspective. The first way is to study the Qurʾān Sūrah by Sūrah. The second way is to study the Qurʾān Juzʿ by Juzʿ. This can be either by studied by hizb or rukūʿ.

How was the Qurʾān divided?

The Qurʾān was divided into portions to ease process of reading.

The Quran has been divided into 30 sections, each one is called juzʿ (pl. ajzāʿ) or para (pl. supara). Each juz has been divided either into Hizb (more popularly used in Arab countries) and Rukūʿ (widely used in the Asian subcontinent). Each juz has 2 hizb and each hizb consists of four quarters which is based on the measurement of the hizb. Whilst there are 540 Rukūʿs in the Qurʾān divided according to topics.

This course will be looking at each juzʿ with the hizb system, but incorporating aspects of the rukūʿ system by dividing it according to topics.

Please note that the topics and verses mentioned on the diagrams cannot always be represented accurately. This is to ensure that there isn't too much information on one diagram and hence become unnecessarily overwhelming for the reader. If this does occur, this will be pointed out during the course. So please bear in mind that the diagrams must be supplemented with the delivery of the instructor.

May Allāh make us from the people of the Qurʾān

Asif Uddin



Each Juzʿ consists of each 2 hizbs and each hizb has 4 quarters. If the topic covers more than one quarter, a dotted line will represent the quarter so that the reader can see the demarcations.

Al Hijr 1 – An Nahl 128

This Juz consists of: Hijr, Nahl,

Surah al-Hijr

1. Surah Al-Hijr deals with the main objectives of Islamic creed from affirming the oneness of Allah, Prophethood, and the recompense.

2. An explanation about Allah’s ability to create, as well as His protection of the heaven from the hearing being stolen by the devils.

3. It lists some of the many blessings Allah bestowed on humankind.

4. It mentions stories of the Prophets as examples and to console the Prophet (peace be upon him), such as: the story of the creation of Adam and Iblis’s animosity towards him and his offspring; the story of Ibrahim; and the story of Lut, (peace be upon them).

5. Surah Al-Hijr concludes by reminding the Messenger (peace be upon him) of the biggest blessings which is this glorious Quran.

Surah an-Nahl

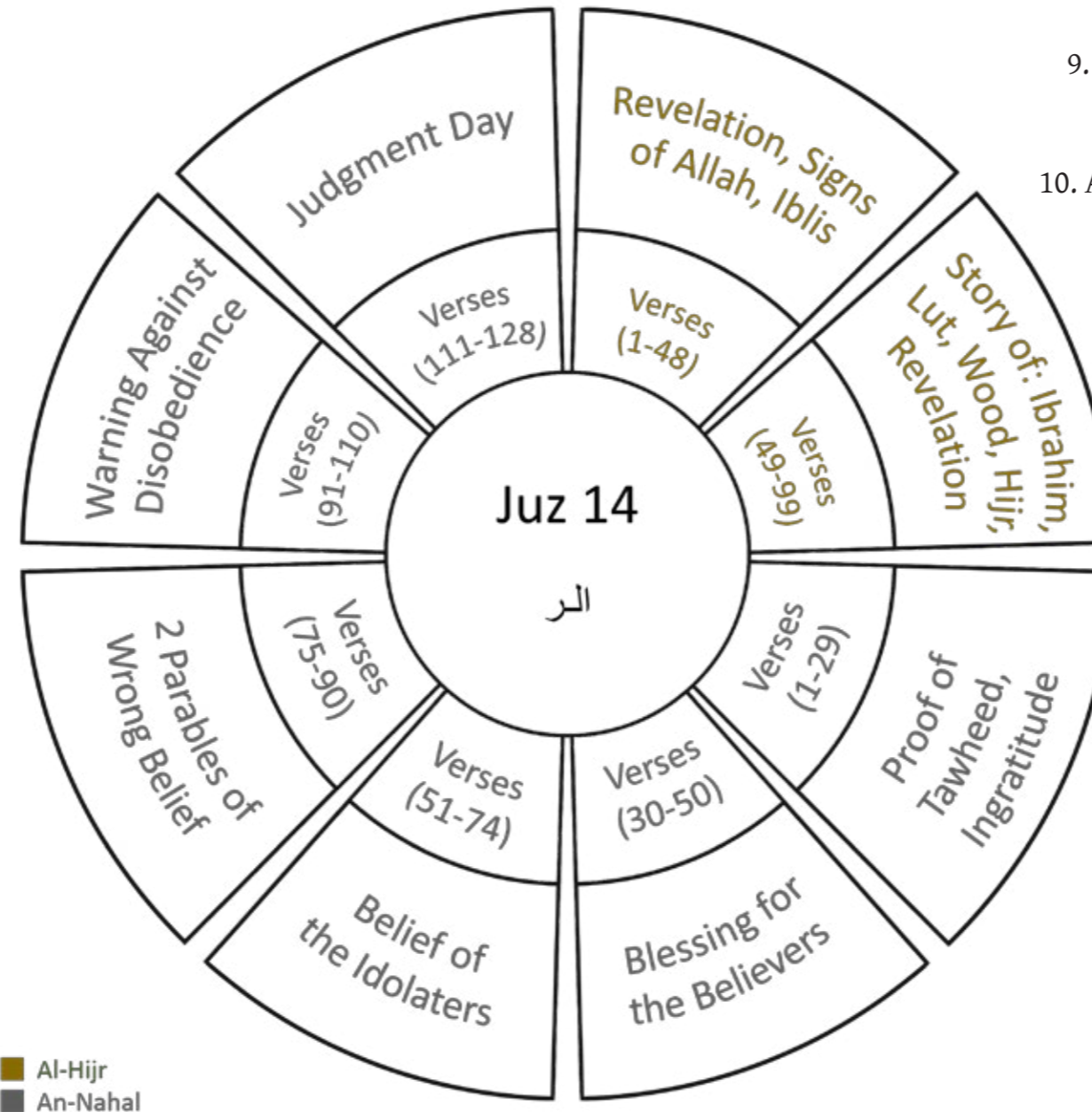
6. Surah Al-Nahl cures some major issues regarding creed such as the divinity of Allah, the revelation, the sending of the Prophets, and the resurrection.

7. The Surah discusses the proofs of Allah’s power, and His oneness in this vast world.

8. It lists some of the blessings Allah the Magnificent bestowed on the creation from making the world subservient and the benefit of livestock, as well as the blessings in food and drink.

9. Some examples of those who use the blessings to call to Allah and of those who do not.

10. An explanation of the end result of those who are grateful and the end result of those who deny the blessings.



Notes

An Naml 56 – Al Ankabut 45

This Juz consists of: al-Naml, al-Qasas, al-Ankabut

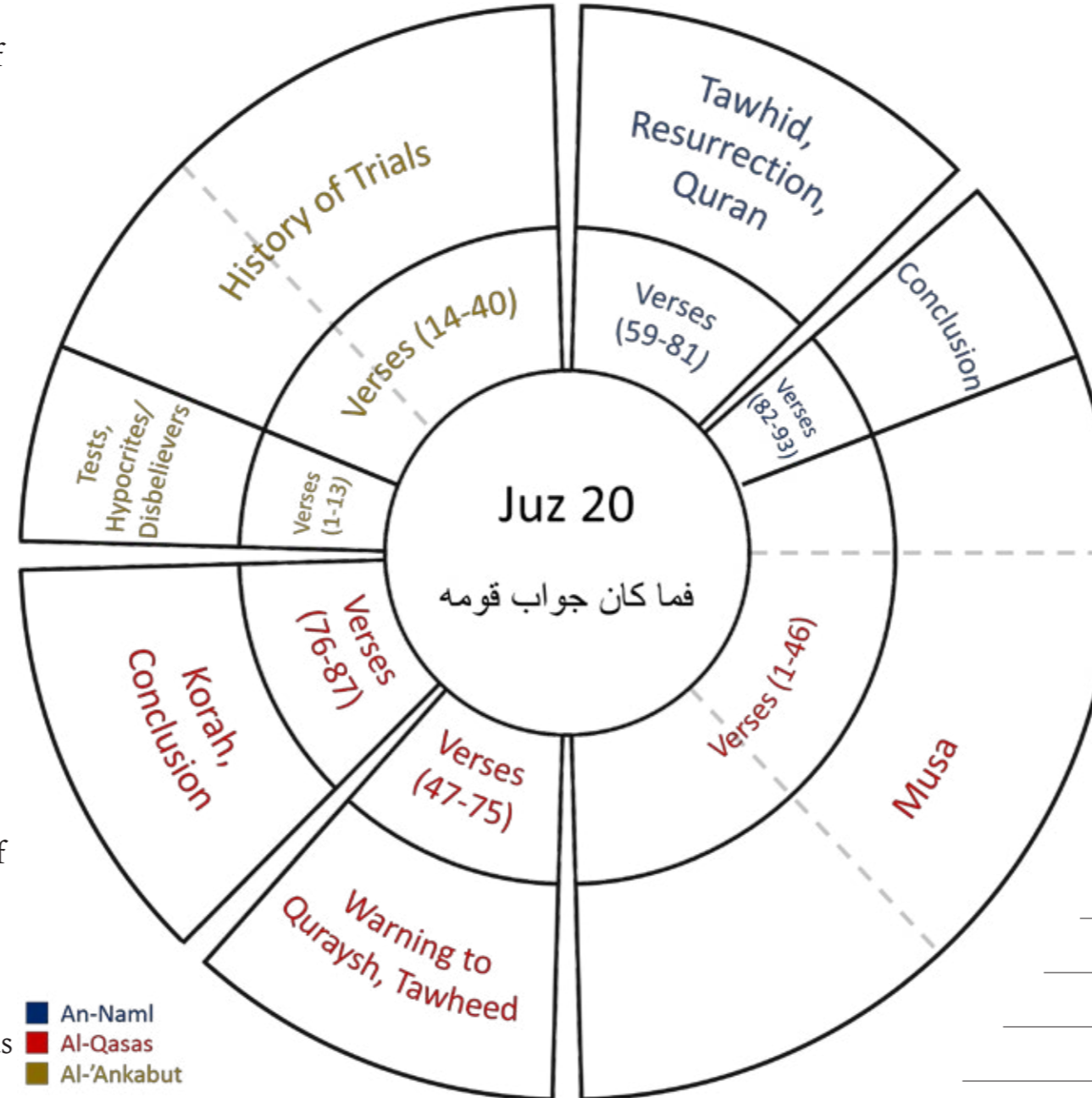
Note related to the diagram: The Juz ends on Verse 45 of Surah al-Ankabut.

1. This juz talks about the story of Dawud and his son Sulayman, and the blessings Allah bestowed upon them in detail.
2. The Surah deals with the proofs and evidences to the existence and oneness of Allah.
3. It firmly establishes the creed of monotheism by reminding one of the bounties of Allah.

Surah al-Qasas

4. Surah Al-Qasas was revealed in Makkah, and it takes care of the matter of creed, the message, and explains some of that which was outlined in the two Surahs before it.
5. The axis of Surah Al-Qasas revolves around the truth, the falsehood, the submission, the tyranny, and forms of struggle between the soldiers of the Most Merciful and the soldiers of Shaytan.
6. It mentions the story of Musa (peace be upon him) in detail from before his birth, and the environment he was born in, leading up to the message.

7. The surah has two examples of tyranny and their out



comes: the example of Firawn is the example of a tyrant through authority, and Qarun is the example of a tyrant through wealth. The way Allah deals in the universe is that He destroys the tyrants and saves the believers.

Surah Al-Ankabut

8. Surah Al-Ankabut was revealed in Makkah, and its topic is about the Islamic creed, by discussing its major principles, and it revolves around faith and the tradition of being tested in this life.
9. It is a Surah about being steadfast and patient while being tested and going through trials.
10. It presents stories of a few prophets, and it is unique in that it mentioned the period of time that Nuh had spent with his people, in order to relate to the axis of the surah.

Notes

Ya Sin 28 – Az Zumar 31

This Juz consists of: Yasin, al-Saffaat, Saad, al-Zumar

1. Faith in Allah and the resurrection.
2. The story of the people of the village and proofs and evidences for the oneness of the Lord of the Worlds.

Surah Al-Saffaat

3. As for Surah Al-Saffaat it also takes care of the principles of creed, monotheism and the recompense; it was also revealed in Makkah.

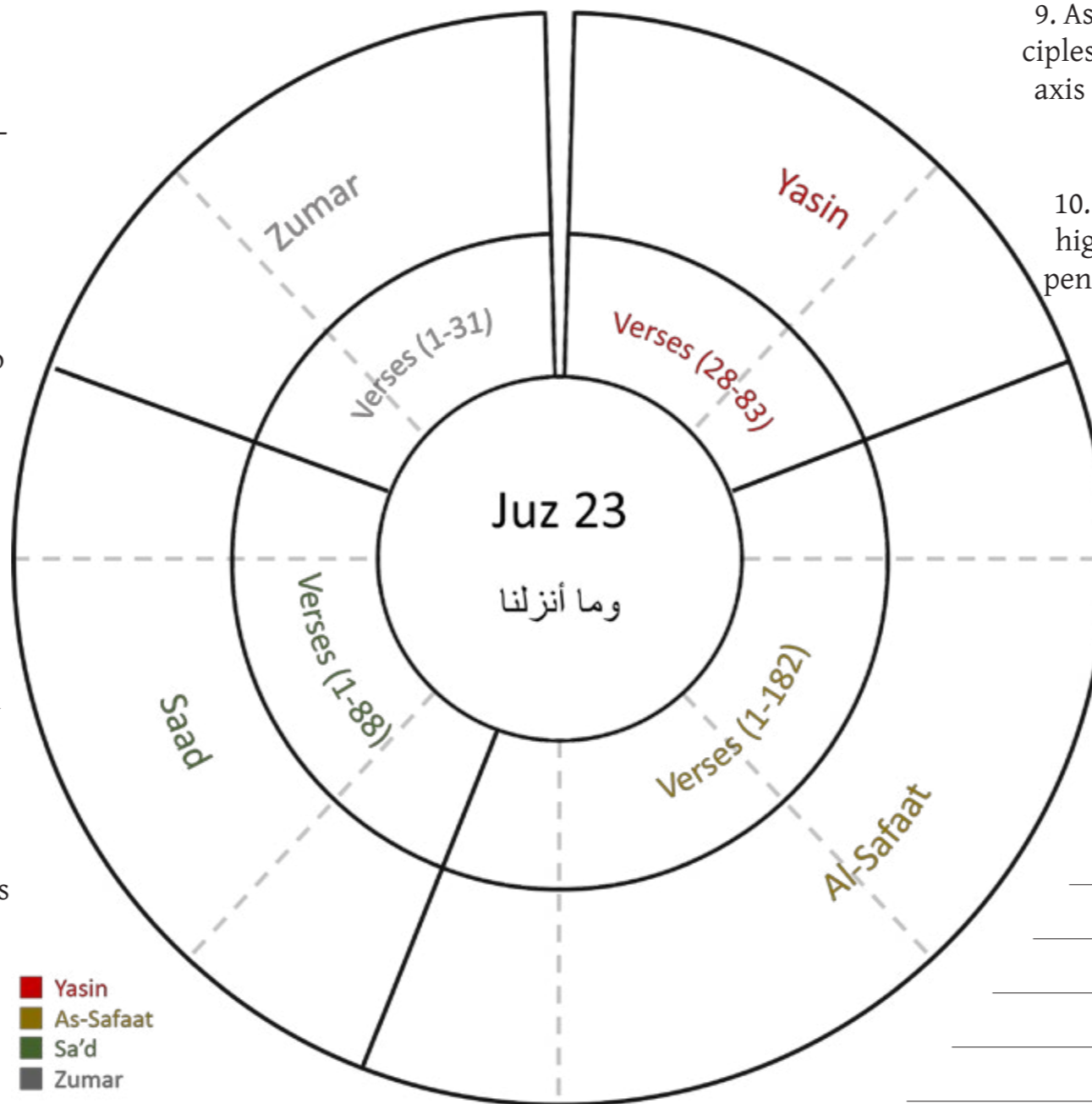
4. The topics of Surah Al-Saffaat establishes the submission and monotheism of Allah the Most High by mentioning the need the angels and the messenger have of Him, and by mentioning the messengers' submission to Him as well as mentioning the weakness of that which is worshipped other than Him from the Jinn. It is unique in that it is the only surah that mentions the story of Ibrahim and the dream he had of him slaughtering Ismail.

Surah Saad

5. Surah Saad is a Makki surah, and its aim is the same as the Makki surah that deals with issues regarding principles of the creed.

6. The Surah is comprised of glorifying the stature of the Quran, and that it is a reminder for humankind.

7. It is also comprised of the call to return to Allah the Most High by mentioning stories of the prophets.



8. It is distinguished in that it mentions several disputes.

Surah Al-Zumar

9. As for Surah Al-Zumar, it talks about monotheism and the principles of faith at length to such an extent that it is almost the main axis in the Surah because it is the root of faith and the foundation of sound creed.

10. The Surah is comprised of the monotheism of Allah the Most high, it mentions the Glorious Quran and establishes the recompense and the dividing verdict between the slaves. It is a surah of sincerity and thus mentions it several times.

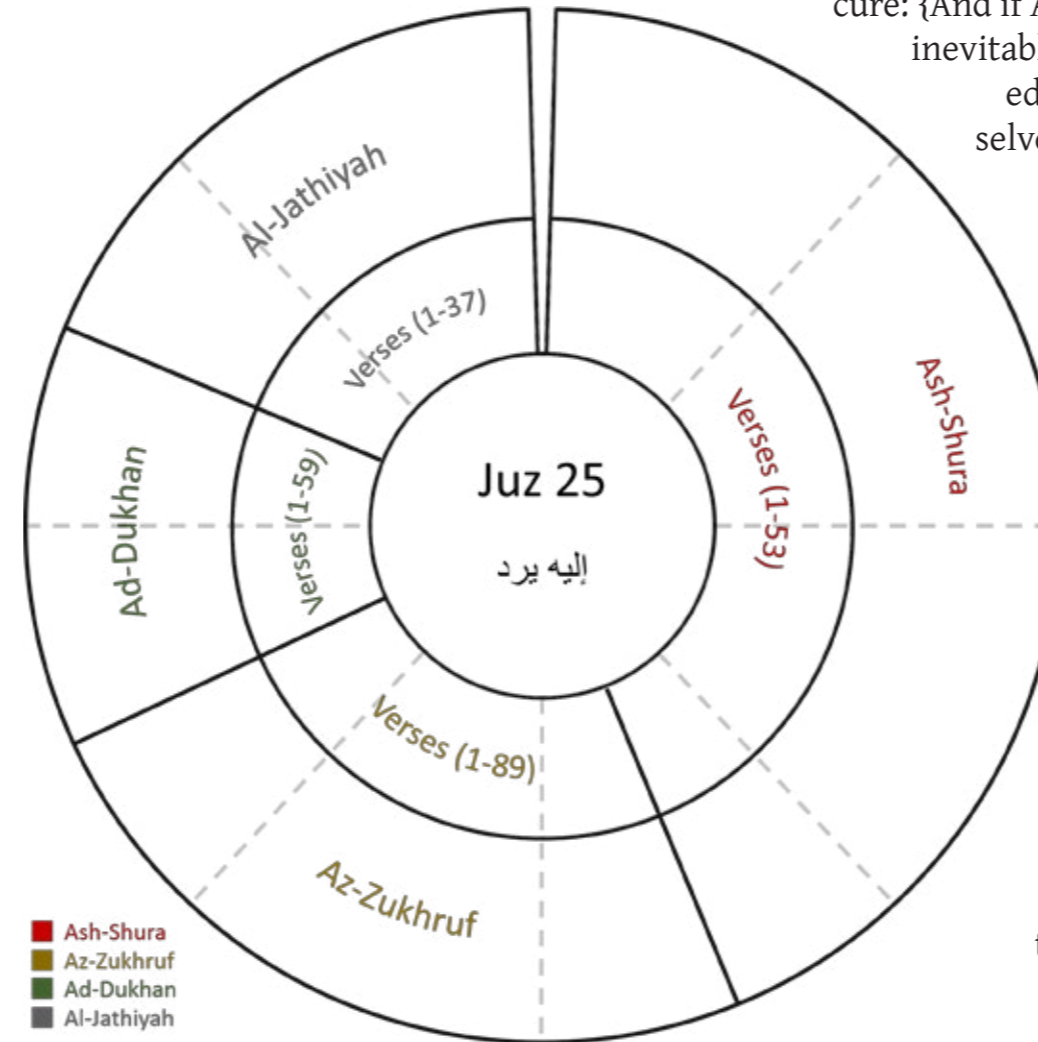
Notes

Fussilat 47 – Al Jathiya 37

This Juz consists of: al-Fussilat, al-Shurah, al-Zukhruf, al-Dukhan, al-Jaathiya

Note related to the diagram: The Juz begins with a page from Surah al-Fusilat not reflected here.

1. All the Surah's in this Juz are from the Hawameem and they all were revealed in Makkah, and they deal with issues pertaining to creed and the principles of the religion and of faith. Every Surah has its own specialty and way it researches the topics.
2. The Surah was revealed in Makkah and it deals with the discussing issues pertaining to the Islamic creed from monotheism, the message and the recompense which began by referring to the Glorious Quran.
3. The reaction of the polytheists towards the Quran which Allah the Most High praised in the beginning of the surah.
4. It establishes the evidences of monotheism to the truthfulness of the prophet (peace be upon him) and explains the horrid actions of polytheists towards the messenger (peace be upon him)'s scolding of them: {Say: "Do you verily disbelieve in Him Who created the earth in two Days}, {And they say: "Our hearts are under coverings (screened) from that to which you invite us, and in our ears is deafness, and between us and you is a screen...}.
5. It clarifies what happened to A'ad and Thamud and mentioned their destruction by Allah's soldiers which is the wind, and explains their outcome on the Day of Judgment, the cunning Shaytan who beautified their abominable acts.
6. It mentions the state of the believers and the state of the disbelievers, and calls the believers to be patient, because the atmosphere of the surah is tests and trials.



8. Surah Al-Shura is a Makki surah, and it assures the issue of revelation and defends it in a continuous manner and therefore the word revelation is repeated more than once in the surah; revelation is from Allah and it isn't something invented or new.

9. It deals with the issue of division of people in this world, it mentions its reasons and cure: {And if Allah had willed, He could have made you [of] one religion} which is inevitable, and explained its reasons: {And they divided not till after knowledge had come to them, through selfish transgression between themselves.}. The reason of the division is the transgression, and it mentions the cure to the division which is tawheed: {And in whatsoever you differ, the decision thereof is with Allah (He is the ruling Judge).}
10. Consolation for the prophet (peace be upon him).

11. Surah Al-Zukhruf focuses on the claims and objections of the polytheists: {Shall We then (warn you not and) take away the Reminder (this Quran) from you}, and it presents their misconceptions and responds to them and eliminates them all. Among them are their false criterion which they measure with, which are the criterion of wealth and honour, and therefore the story of Firawn is mentioned, whom the rivers would flow from beneath, and what outcome that led to.

12. Surah Al-Dukhan is a surah of warning and that warning appears in three differentiated scenes: the smoke, whether it being in this world or the hereafter; the demise of the previous nations such as Firawn, and then their outcome in the hereafter.

13. Surah al-Jaathiya: Calling to Allah and your responsibility towards the Qur'an and establishing the religion necessitates that you beware of another pitfall which prevents acceptance and transmission of the manhaj, namely, arrogance, which leads to obstinacy and rejection of the truth.

Al Mulk 1 – Al Mursalat 50

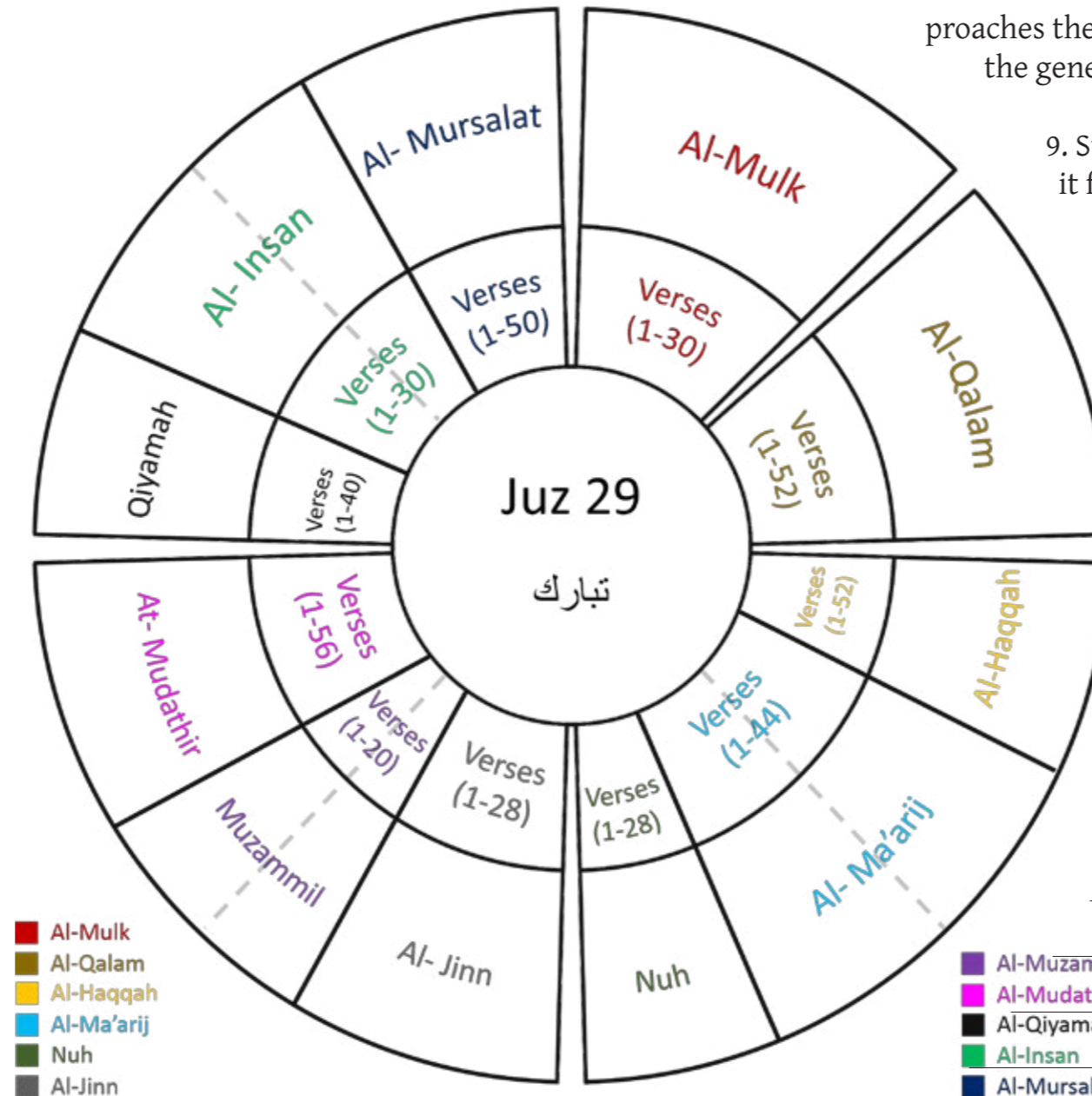
1. Surah Al-Mulk establishes evidence against disbelief and its people while explaining the complete ability of Allah the Most High.
2. Surah Al-Qalam affirms the prophet-hood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), and strengthens his heart.
3. Surah Al-Haaqqah reassures the belief regarding the recompense.
4. Surah Al-Ma'aarij reassures the sending and presents a picture of those who believe in the sending and of those who do deny it.
5. Surah Nuh talks about the belief in Allah and singling Him out in worship with proofs to His perfect ability and the stance taken by the people of Nuh from this issue.
6. Surah Al-Jinn talk about the Jinn and them joining the caravan of the believers.
7. Surah Al-Muzammil talks about the character of the messenger (peace be upon him), orders his to stand the night in prayer, explains the evidence of tawheed, commands one to be patient with the estrangement of the disbelievers, warns the disbelievers about the punishment of the hellfire, about facilitation and forgiveness, encourages one to give charity, to be beneficent and to seek forgiveness from sins and wrongdoings.

8. Surah Al-Mudaththir deals with some issues regarding some personal aspects in the life of the prophet (peace be upon him); it orders him to call the creation to faith, establishes the difficultness of the Judgment on the disbelievers and on the sinners, it warns al-Waleed bin Mughirah, explains the number of angels of punishment, it reproaches the disbelievers about their turning away from faith, and mentions the generous promise of mercy and forgiveness for those who are pious.

9. Surah Al-Qiyaamah: talks about the Judgment and what occurs in it from horrors, as well as the situation of humankind on this difficult day, and calls them to prepare themselves for this day.

10. Surah Al-Insan acquaints humankind with their own selves so that they don't think themselves higher than anyone else, and so they are not overlooking their place and therefore undervalue their goal role in this existence.

11. Surah Al-Mursalat: the topic of the surah is the judgment, its inevitability and certain happening, its great horrors and its varying scenes.



Notes

