

خُلِقَ نَبِيٌّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ الْقُرْآنَ  
The character of the Prophet ﷺ was the Qur'an



# The Walking Qur'an

Studying Seerah alongside the Qur'an and Ahadith

**Session 20 of 23:**

**Twentieth Year of Revelation**

**Age: 59; 7 AH (After Hijrah)**

*Jun 11, 2023*



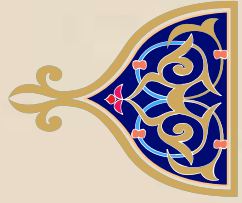
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By: Mujtaba Shareef [www.fussilat.com](http://www.fussilat.com)

# About

- ❖ The main objectives of ‘The Walking Quran’ are:
  - To learn key events from the Seerah by each Nabawi year.
  - To study the Quran revealed during each Nabawi year to understand how it motivated the Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah.
  - To present a few relevant Ahadith to understand how the Prophet ﷺ trained the Sahabah and purified their lives.
- ❖ This series consists of a total of 23 sessions, the number of years the Quran was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Compiled by:
  - Dr. Mujtaba Shareef ([mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com](mailto:mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com))





# Important Note

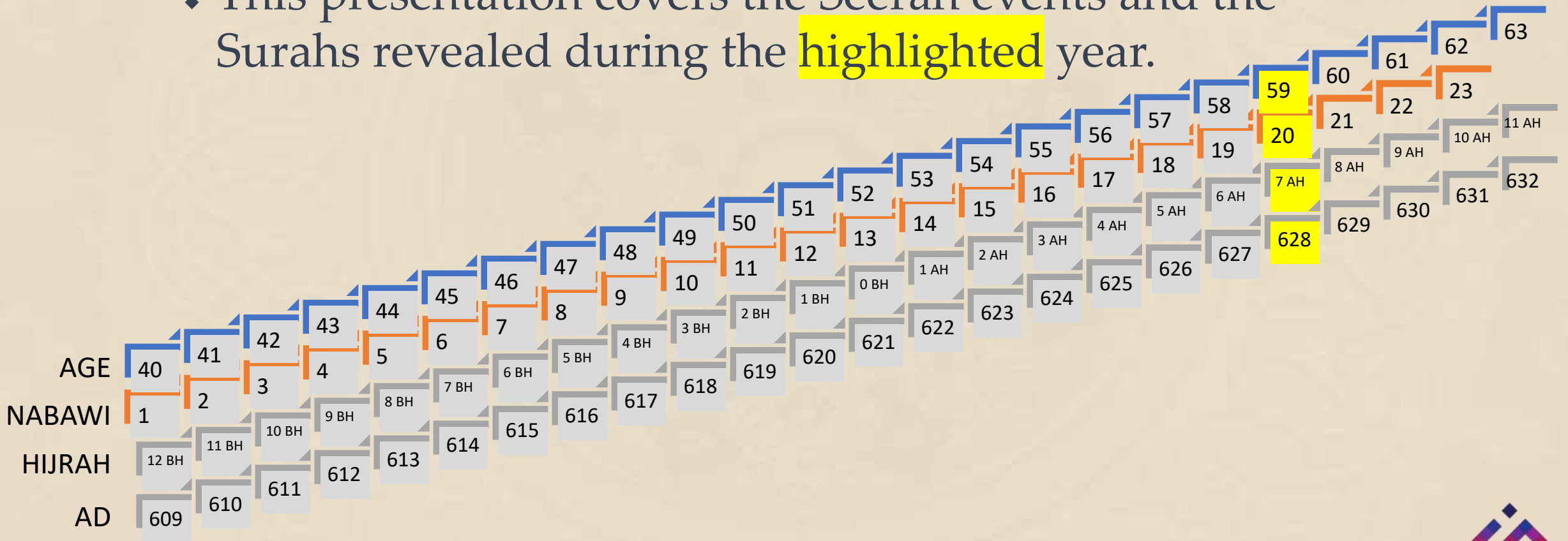


- ❖ All praise is due to Allah, and any goodness or correctness found in these slides is solely from Him. However, any errors or shortcomings present are my own responsibility. If you happen to notice any mistakes in these slides, I kindly request that you notify me via email, enabling me to promptly rectify them.
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# Age, Revelation Year and Hijrah

❖ This presentation covers the Seerah events and the Surahs revealed during the **highlighted** year.





# Outline



- ❖ Part A: Main events from the Seerah
- ❖ Part B: Key messages from the Surahs revealed during that period
- ❖ Part C: A few relevant Ahadith and key takeaways



# Recap of Makkah Events

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ secludes to the cave Hira at the age of 40 years.
- ❖ First five verses of the Surah Alaq are revealed.
- ❖ After a brief gap the second revelation happens, and commandment is given to start dawah.
- ❖ Close relatives and friends accepts his message and subsequently other close friends follows.
- ❖ The early believers used to meet at Dar Al-Arqam.
- ❖ Invitation given to the extended family, subsequently open dawah begins.
- ❖ Quraish starts persecuting Muslims, first migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ Humzah (RA) and Omar (RA) accepts Islam.
- ❖ Second migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ The disbelievers of Makkah tries bargaining and renunciation to stop the message.
- ❖ Social boycott of Banu Hashim and Muslims.
- ❖ Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib dies, year of grief.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ travels to Taif for dawah but the people rejects him. He returns extremely disappointed.
- ❖ Six men from Madinah meets the Prophet ﷺ and accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ goes on the journey of Isra and Me'raj.
- ❖ First and second pledge of Aqabah with more Muslims from Madinah accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Muslims begin migrating to Madinah.
- ❖ The Prophet along with Abu Bakr (RA) migrates to Madinah.

# Quran Revealed in Makkah

- ✓ 1. Al-Fatihah(7)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(8)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(7)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(5)
- ✓ 81. At-Takwir(29)
- ✓ 82. Al-Infitar(19)
- ✓ 93. Ad-Dhuha(11)
- ✓ 94. Ash-Sharh(8)
- ✓ 97. Al-Qadr(5)
- ✓ 99. Az-Zalzlah(8)
- ✓ 100. Al-'Adiyat(11)
- ✓ 101. Al-Qari'ah(11)
- ✓ 103. Al-'Asr(3)
- ✓ 55. Ar-Rahman(78)
- ✓ 75. Al-Qiyamah(40)
- ✓ 76. Al-Insan(31)
- ✓ 77. Al-Mursalat(50)
- ✓ 78. An-Naba(40)
- ✓ 79. An-Nazi'at(46)
- ✓ 80. Abasa(42)
- ✓ 83. Al-Mutaffifin(36)
- ✓ 84. Al-Inshiqaq(25)
- ✓ 87. Al-A'la(19)
- ✓ 88. Al-Ghashiyah(26)
- ✓ 95. At-Tin(8)
- ✓ 102. At-Takathur(8)
- ✓ 104. Al-Humazah(9)
- ✓ 105. Al-Fil(5)
- ✓ 106. Al-Quraysh(4)
- ✓ 107. Al-Ma'un(7)
- ✓ 108. Al-Kawthar(3)
- ✓ 109. Al-Kafirun(6)
- ✓ 111. Al-Masad(5)
- ✓ 112. Al-Iklas(4)
- ✓ 113. Al-Falaq(5)
- ✓ 114. An-Naas(6)
- ✓ 18. Al-Kahf(110)
- ✓ 19. Maryam(98)
- ✓ 20. Taha(135)
- ✓ 29. Al-'Ankabut(69)
- ✓ 30. Ar-Rum(60)
- ✓ 31. Luqman(34)
- ✓ 32. As-Sajdah(30)
- ✓ 39. Az-Zumar(75)
- ✓ 50. Qaf(45)
- ✓ 51. Adh-Dhariyat(60)
- ✓ 52. At-Tur(49)
- ✓ 56. Al-Waq'iah(96)
- ✓ 67. Al-Mulk(30)
- ✓ 68. Al-Qalam(52)
- ✓ 69. Al-Haqqah(52)
- ✓ 70. Al-Ma'arij(44)
- ✓ 71. Nuh(28)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(13)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(50)
- ✓ 91. Ash-Shams(15)
- ✓ 92. Al-Layl(21)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(14)
- ✓ 21. Al-Anbya(112)
- ✓ 23. Al-Mu'minun(118)
- ✓ 25. Al-Furqan(77)
- ✓ 26. Ash-Shua'ra(227)
- ✓ 27. An-Naml(93)
- ✓ 28. Al-Qasas(88)
- ✓ 41. Fussilat(54)
- ✓ 44. Ad-Dukhan(59)
- ✓ 45. Al-Jathiyah(37)
- ✓ 54. Al-Qamar(55)
- ✓ 34. Saba(54)
- ✓ 35. Fatir(45)
- ✓ 36. Ya-Sin(83)
- ✓ 37. As-Saffat(182)
- ✓ 85. al-Buruj(22)
- ✓ 86. At-Tariq(17)
- ✓ 89. Al-Fajr(30)
- ✓ 40. Ghafir(85)
- ✓ 90. Al-Balad(20)
- ✓ 38. Sad(88)
- ✓ 46. Al-Ahqaf(35)
- ✓ 72. Al-Jinn(28)
- ✓ 10. Yunus(109)
- ✓ 11. Hud(123)
- ✓ 12. Yusuf(111)
- ✓ 13. Ar-Ra'd(43)
- ✓ 14. Ibrahim(52)
- ✓ 15. Al-Hijr(99)
- ✓ 16. An-Nahl(128)
- ✓ 17. Al-Isra(111)
- ✓ 53. An-Najm(62)
- ✓ 6. Al-An'am(165)
- ✓ 7. Al-A'raf(206)
- ✓ 42. Ash-Shura(53)
- ✓ 43. Az-Zukhruf(89)

# Recap of Madinah Events

- ❖ The prophet establishes first mosque in Quba.
- ❖ The prophet along with his companions builds the mosque in Madinah.
- ❖ Brotherhood among the Muhajirun and Ansar is established.
- ❖ Pacts of Madinah with Jews and other tribes of Madinah are signed.
- ❖ Allah orders Qiblah to be changed from Jerusalem towards Masjid Al-Haram.
- ❖ Battle of Badr where Muslims are victorious.
- ❖ The Prophet orders to expel Banu Qainuqa from Madinah for their evils.
- ❖ Battle of Uhud happens with severe casualties of Muslims.
- ❖ Incident of Ar-Raji & Bir Ma'una where Muslims are massacred.
- ❖ Banu Nadir are expelled from Madinah for mischiefs.
- ❖ The disbelievers attack Madinah, the Battle of Confederates (Khandaq) happen. Allah sends devastating winds, and the enemies flee.
- ❖ Expedition of Bani Mustaliq.
- ❖ Hypocrite's' evil plots (Slander Aisha (RA) and creating dissension among Ansar and Muhajir)
- ❖ Treaty of Hudaibiyah (The Clear Victory) is signed with Makkah.



# Quran Revealed in Madinah until 6 Hijri

- ✓ 22. Al-Hajj(78)
- ✓ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(3)
- ✓ 64. At-Taghabun(18)
- ✓ 2. Al-Baqarah(286)
- ✓ 8. Al-Anfal(75)
- ✓ 47. Muhammad(38)
- ✓ 65. At-Talaq(12)
- ✓ 3. Ali 'Imran(200)
- ✓ 61. As-Saf(14)
- ✓ 4. An-Nisa(176)
- ✓ 57. Al-Hadid(29)
- ✓ 59. Al-Hashr(24)
- ✓ 33. Al-Ahzab(73)
- ✓ 58. Al-Mujadila(22)
- ✓ 24. An-Nur(64)
- ✓ 48. Al-Fath(29)
- ✓ 63. Al-Munafiqun(11)
- ❖ 5. Al-Ma'idah(120)
- ❖ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(8)
- ❖ 60. Al-Mumtahanah(13)
- ❖ 66. At-Tahrim(12)
- ❖ 9. At-Tawbah(129)
- ❖ 49. Al-Hujurat(18)
- ❖ 98. Al-Bayyinah(8)
- ❖ 110. An-Nasr(3)





# Part A: Seerah

Twentieth Year of  
Revelation  
Age 59; 7 AH



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# Post Hudaibiyah

## ❖ Benefits of Treaty of Hudaibiyah

- Quraish had recognized the legitimate Muslims' existence and began to deal with the believers on equal terms.
- Quraish relinquished its claim to religious leadership, and let other tribes choose their religion, consequently many tribes entered into the fold of Islam
- Due to the agreement with Quraish, there was no major danger in the Arabian peninsula anymore, this helped the Prophet ﷺ to focus on giving dawah outside the peninsula
- Because of the treaty there were more opportunities to present dawah to Quraish, consequently many people became Muslims

## ❖ The Prophet ﷺ's Dream

- The Prophet ﷺ had seen the dream of performing Umrah, they had to return without doing Umrah that year.
- The Prophet ﷺ told Omar (RA) that he saw dream, but that does not necessarily meant doing it the same year.
- Following year, the Prophet ﷺ performed Umrah



# Post Hudaibiyah

## ❖ Incident of Abu Baseer

- He was Muslim who fled to Madinah.
- People from Makkah came and asked the Prophet ﷺ to send him back.
- The Prophet ﷺ told him to go back to honor the treaty.
- Abu Baseer killed the person who had accompanied him and returned back to Madinah, but the Prophet ﷺ did not like it.
- He goes to a place on the way to Syria, another convert Abu Jandal joins him there.
- They used to waylay people to Makkah who travelled on that way.
- Eventually people of Makkah request the Prophet ﷺ to remove the condition from the agreement.
- When the treaty was signed many Muslims did not like this clause, but people of Makkah themselves asked to remove. This was the first victory for Muslims.

# Dawah outside Arab

## ❖ Dawah outside Arab

- After making an agreement with people of Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ turned towards the kings outside Arab peninsula.
- Allah sent the Prophet ﷺ not just for Arabs but for entire mankind.
- So the Prophet ﷺ wrote letters to different kings.



## ❖ Seal of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ was told that the kings do not accept any letter without the seal.
- So the Prophet ﷺ ordered to create a seal from a silver ring.
- It was written to read from bottom as Muhammed Rasool ul Allah, so that Allah appears at the top.
- The Prophet ﷺ used to wear the ring with the stone facing his palm.

# Dawah outside Arab

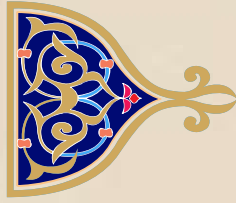
## ❖ Letters

- The Prophet ﷺ sent letters to many kings including:
  - Haraqul (Roman King),
  - Kisra (Persian King) ,
  - Najjashi (Ethiopian King),
  - Egypt,
  - Syria





# Dawah outside Arab



- Arrogantly rejected and vowed to fight

- The ruler was Haudha, he put a condition to include him in the government, but the Prophet ﷺ didnt accept.
- Later Jibril (AS) informed the Prophet ﷺ that he died

- Did not accept Islam but returned gifts to the Prophet ﷺ . One of them was Marya Qibtiyah (RA) whom the Prophet ﷺ married

- He accepted the message
- Later when the king died, the Prophet ﷺ prayed funeral in abstentia for him

**Lesson:**  
The response from different kings was different. Prophet sent letter to everyone. Lesson for us is that we should do our effort



- Haraqul was the king
- After receiving the letter he called Abu Sufyan (who was there on business). He asked some questions to him. After listening to responses he confirmed the truthfulness of the Prophet ﷺ , but he did not become Muslim
- Detailed conversation of Haraqul and Abu Sufyan is mentioned in a [Hadith](#).

- He tore the letter,
- The Prophet ﷺ supplicated to Allah to torn his empire apart, which happened after sometime [Hadith](#)

- Accepted Islam, most of the general public accepted too

- There were two king brothers, they accepted

# Battle of Khaibar

## ❖ Battle of Khaibar

- The Jews who were expelled from Madinah joined with others in Khaibar.
- Together they were plotting against Muslims (they were the reason for Battle of Confederates) .
- The Prophet ﷺ tried to have a treaty with them, but they refused and they were planning to attack Muslims.
- The Prophet ﷺ decided to attack and defeat them.
- There were a number of fortress which were secured, and were difficult to conquer, one by one Muslims conquered the forts.
- There was one fort which was difficult to conquer, the Prophet ﷺ assigned Ali (RA) to take charge, and he conquered it
- After conquering all the forts Prophet ﷺ allowed them to remain there as farm caretakers on their request.

## ❖ Fadak Fort

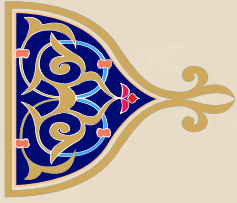
- It was conquered without fighting
- As per Allah's order it became personal property of the Prophet ﷺ







# The Umrah



- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ set out for performing Umrah as per the Treaty of Hudaibiyah.
- ❖ He ﷺ was accompanied with the same companions who were with him during Hudaibiyah trip a year earlier.
- ❖ They carried weapons to protect from any attack on the way.
- ❖ When they reached Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ ordered to stock the weapons outside and appointed some people to take care of it while others perform Umrah.
- ❖ On the comments of people of Makkah that Muslims became weak in Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ ordered Muslims to do Ramal during tawaf.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Makkah for 3 days, married Maimoona (RA) and returned to Madinah.



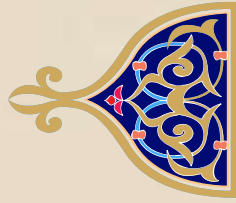
# Men from Makkah who became Muslims

- ❖ During the Umrah, Khalid bin Waleed's brother Waleed (who was already Muslim) tried to find him but could not. The Prophet ﷺ asked him about Khalid, and mentioned about him that a person like Khalid should not be ignorant of Islam
- ❖ His brother wrote a letter to Khalid about the Prophet ﷺ's feeling about him.
- ❖ On reading the letter and knowing the impression of the Prophet ﷺ about him, he along with Amr bin Aas and Uthman bin Talha travelled to Madinah to meet the Prophet ﷺ
- ❖ All of them accepted Islam and used their talents for the sake of Islam later.

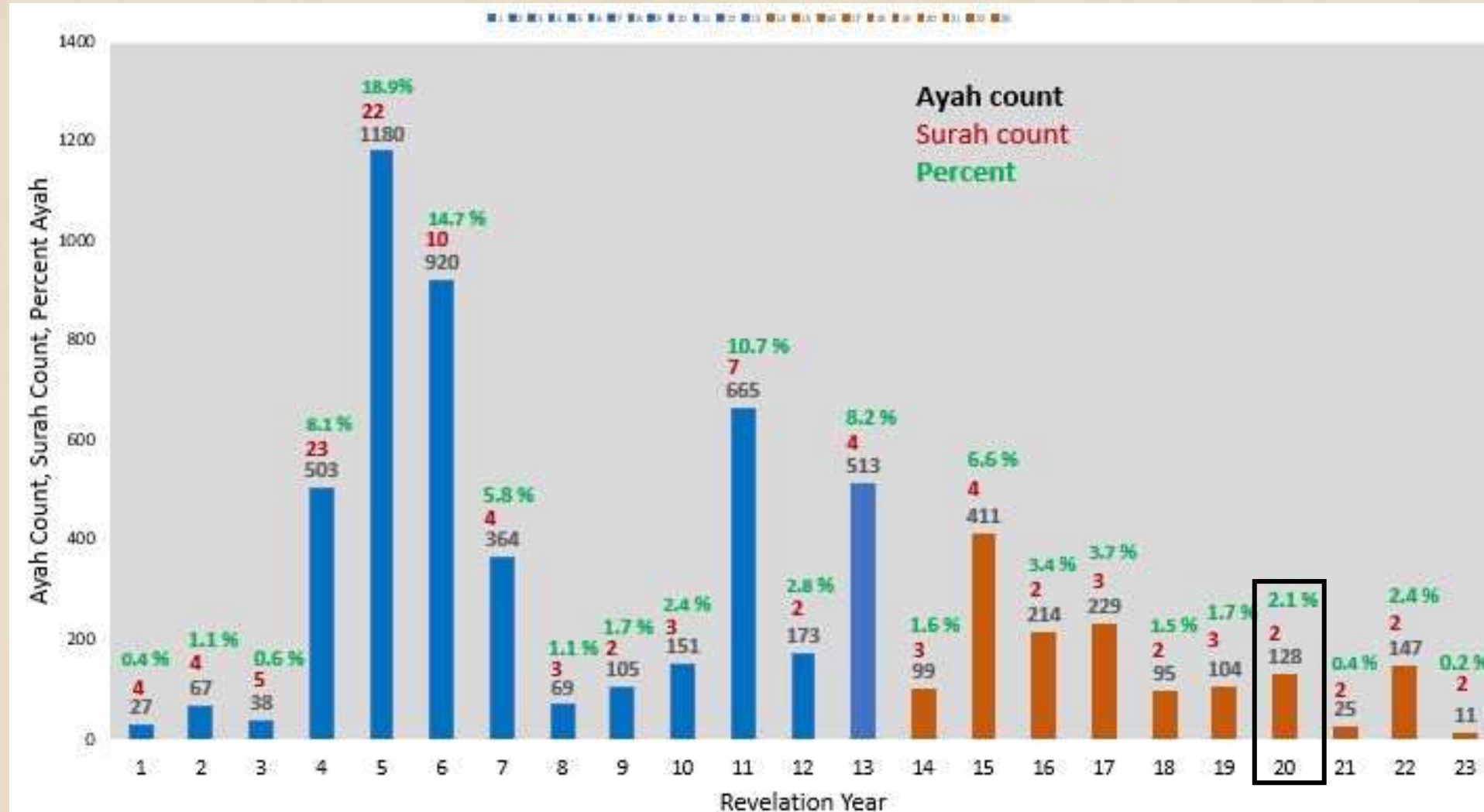
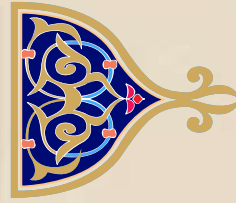


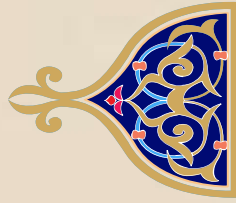


Part B:  
The Glorious  
Qur'an

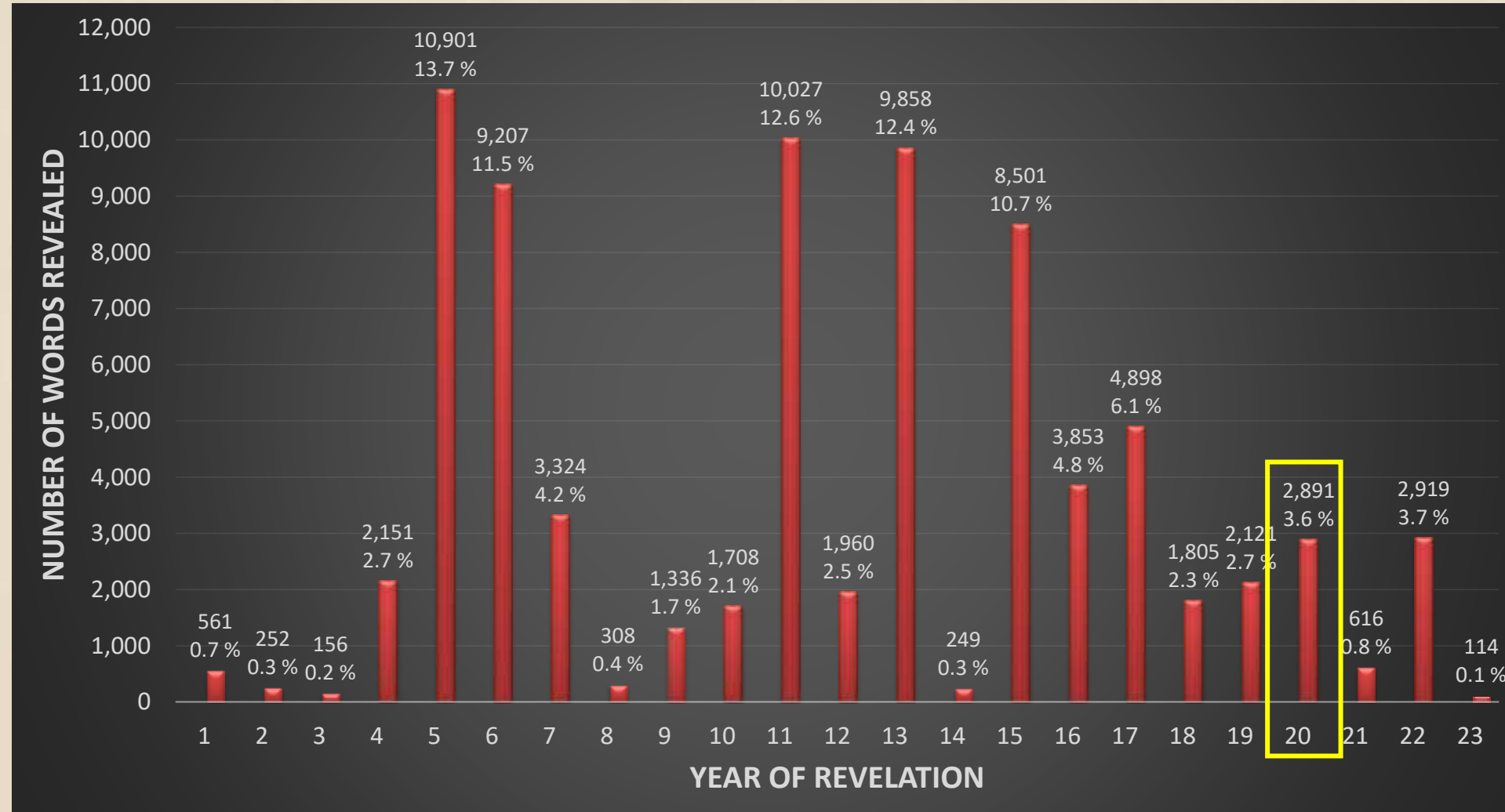
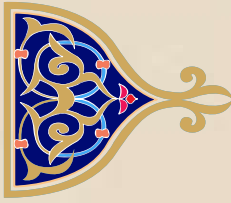


# Ayath Revealed Per Year





# Words Revealed Per Year

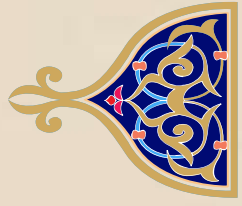


Note: These numbers are approximate and could vary according to different scholars

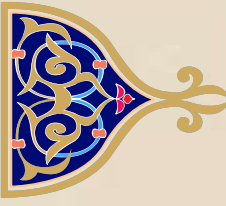


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# The Glorious Quran

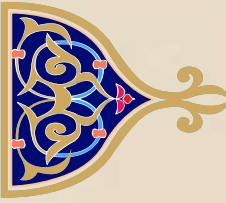


- ❖ Surahs revealed in the Twentieth Year of Revelation (7 AH)
  - ❖ 5. Al-Ma'idah
  - ❖ 62. Al-Jumu'ah (1-8)





# Main Themes

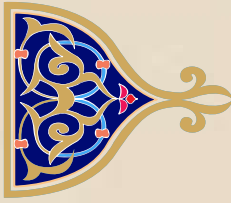


Surah (verses)	Main Theme
5. Al-Ma'idah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Completion of religious, social and political rules and laws.</li><li>• Covenant taken with Muslims as a last nation to establish and be steadfast on the religion.</li><li>• Warning to Ahle e Kitab (particularly Christians): asking them to come to the right path.</li></ul>





# Main Themes

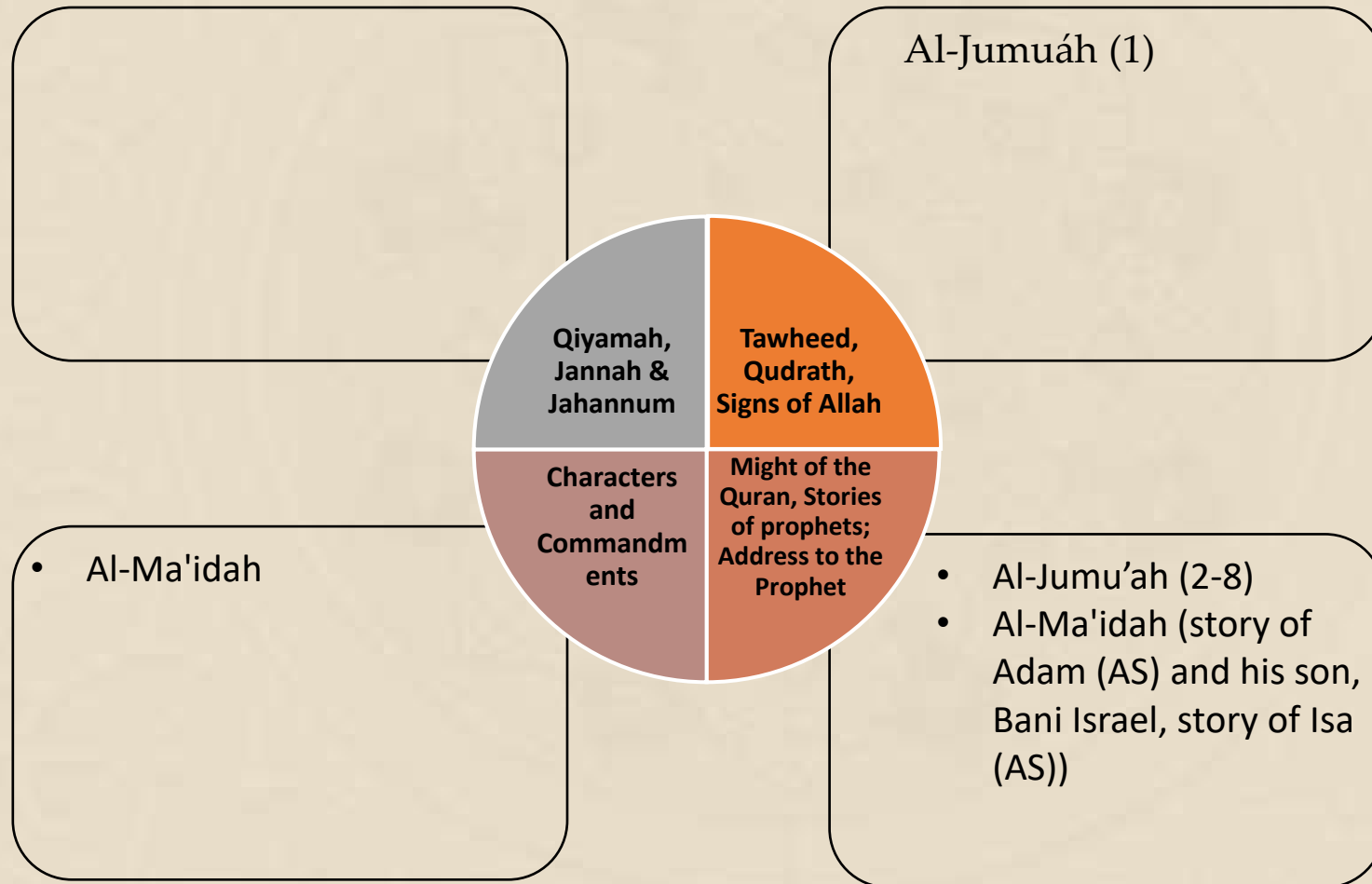


Surah (verses)	Main Theme
5. Al-Ma'idah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Completion of religious, social and political rules and laws.</li><li>• Covenant taken with Muslims as a last nation to establish and be steadfast on the religion.</li><li>• Warning to Ahle e Kitab (particularly Christians): asking them to come to the right path.</li></ul>
62. Al-Jumu'ah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Purpose of sending the Prophet ﷺ</li><li>• Discussion of how the Jews distorted Allah's laws</li><li>• Commands about Friday prayers</li></ul>





# Categorization based on Main Themes



# Tawheed, Might and Signs of Allah Surah Al-Jumu'ah

❖ Four names of Allah in one Ayah

❖ Surah Al-Jumu'ah

- يُسَبِّحُ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ الْعَزِيزِ الْحَكِيمِ ١
- Whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth  
‘constantly’ glorifies Allah—
  - the King,
  - the Most Holy,
  - the Almighty,
  - the All-Wise.





# Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the prophets Surah Al-Jumu'ah



- ❖ Purpose of sending the prophet to the mankind
  - Reciting to them His revelations
  - Purifying them
  - Teaching them the Book
  - And the wisdom





# Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the prophets Surah Al-Jumu'ah



## ❖ Bani Israel

- The example of those who follow Torah is like a donkey (Those who carry the book, but don't follow and understand it).
- Allah denies that they are close friends of Allah as they used to claim.
- If they think they are friends of Allah, let them wish for death which they will never do.





# Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the prophets Surah Al-Maidah



## ❖ Cowardice of Bani Israel

- History of Bani Israel when they reached their holy land (Palestine).
- Bani Israel acted cowardly (or they chose cowardice) although two God fearing men amongst them encouraged them to fight.
- They said to Musa AS “both you and your Lord can go to fight ; we are staying right here ”.
- Allah punished them by prohibiting from entering Palestine for 40 years.





# Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the prophets Surah Al-Maidah



## ❖ Story of Adam and his two sons

- The two sons (Habeel and Qabeel) offered sacrifice to Allah.
- Allah accepted the sacrifice of Habeel.
- Out of jealousy Qabeel killed Habeel .
- Allah sends crow to teach Qabeel how to bury the dead body.
- This was the first murder committed on earth.





# Might of the Qur'an, Stories of the prophets Surah Al-Maidah



## ❖ About Nasara (Christians)

- They are told they are fasiq if they do not judge based on Injeel.
- Those who do not judge according to rules of Allah are Kaafir.
- Muslims are discouraged to make them as ally (who mock, plot against and fight).
- Some of them were good people.
- They believed in the shirk concept of trinity.
- Miracles of Isa (AS) are mentioned.
- Conversation of Allah and Isa (AS).



# Final Rulings for Muslims

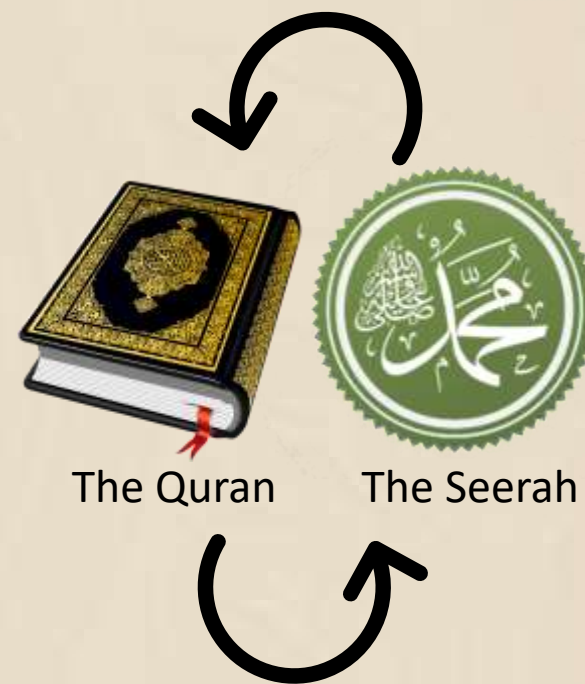
## Surah Al-Maidah

- ❖ Fulfil contracts, do not violate rites of Allah, do not hunt animals in the state of ihram
- ❖ Cooperate in good things and not in bad things
- ❖ Forbidden foods (not slaughtered in the name of Allah, dead animals, blood, flesh of swine, animals killed by strangling, beating, fall, eaten by other animals)
- ❖ Exemptions during extreme need
- ❖ Deen is complete
- ❖ Can marry women from Ahle Kitab
- ❖ Rules of making ghusl and wudu and tayammum
- ❖ Encouraged to stand firm and be just
- ❖ Human lives are sacred so do not kill unjustly
- ❖ Penalty for breaking the law
- ❖ Punishment of theft is to cut hands (should act as deterrent)
- ❖ Eat from halal and pure
- ❖ Final ruling on the prohibition of alcohol and gambling
- ❖ Rules about wasiyah during travel



# Seerah–Quran Connection

- ❖ During a time when Islam was gaining prominence in the region, Surah Al-Maidah served as a pivotal revelation from Allah, encompassing final rulings.
- ❖ This divine message rapidly disseminated throughout the Arab region, where a significant Christian population resided.
- ❖ Allah, in His infinite wisdom, elucidated the misconceptions inherent in their beliefs, guiding them towards the path of truth.
- ❖ Moreover, the Surah also provided a stern admonition to the Bani Israel, cautioning them against their malicious and detrimental attitudes.
- ❖ Through this divine warning, Allah sought to steer them away from their negative behaviors and towards righteousness.





Part C:  
Ahadith & Key  
Takeaways



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ACADEMY

# Takeaway: Stay away from doubtful things

- ❖ حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَاءُ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ النَّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ وَأَهْوَى النَّعْمَانُ بِإِصْبَعَيْهِ إِلَيَّ أُنِيهِ " إِنَّ الْحَلَالَ بَيِّنٌ وَإِنَّ الْحَرَامَ بَيِّنٌ وَبَيْنَهُمَا مُشْتَبِهَاتٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ فَمَنْ اتَّقَى الشُّبُهَاتِ اسْتَبْرَأَ لِدِينِهِ وَعِرْضِهِ وَمَنْ وَقَعَ فِي الشُّبُهَاتِ وَقَعَ فِي الْحَرَامِ كَالرَّاعِي يَرْعَى حَوْلَ الْحِمَى يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَرْتَعَ فِيهِ أَلَا وَإِنَّ لِكُلِّ مَلِكٍ حِمَى أَلَا وَإِنَّ حِمَى اللَّهِ مَحَارِمَهُ أَلَا وَإِنَّ فِي الْجَسَدِ مُضْغَةً إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صَلَحَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ فَسَدَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ أَلَا وَهِيَ الْقَلْبُ " .
- ❖ Nu'man b. Bashir (Allah be pleased with him) reported: I heard Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) as having said this (and Nu'man) pointed towards his ears with his fingers): **What is lawful is evident and what is unlawful is evident, and in between them are the things doubtful which many people do not know. So he who guards against doubtful things keeps his religion and honour blameless, and he who indulges in doubtful things indulges in fact in unlawful things**, just as a shepherd who pastures his animals round a preserve will soon pasture them in it. Beware, every king has a preserve, and the things God has declared unlawful are His preserves. Beware, in the body there is a piece of flesh; if it is sound, the whole body is sound and if it is corrupt the whole body is corrupt, and hearken it is the heart.
- ❖ Sahih Muslim 1599a; <https://sunnah.com/muslim:1599a>



# Assignment



- ❖ Memorize this dua to be content with halal and not indulging in haram
- ❖ Source: <https://sunnah.com/hisn:136>

اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنِي بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ، وَأَغْنِنِي بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ

Allāhummak-finī biḥalālīka `an ḥarāmīk, wa 'aghni-nī bi faḍlīka `amman siwāk.

O Allah, suffice me with what You have allowed instead of what You have forbidden, and make me independent of all others besides You.





# Next week



- ❖ Read the Seerah materials for the events during 21<sup>st</sup> Year of Revelations (8 AH)
- ❖ Read the translation (and tafsir if possible) of the following Surahs:
  - 60. Al-Mumtahanah
  - 66. At-Tahrim



# References

- ❖ Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtum ([The Sealed Nectar](#)) By Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri.
- ❖ [Tafheem ul Quran](#) by Moulana Abu Ala Moududi.
- ❖ [Qurani Soorton Ka Nazm e Jali](#) by Khalil ru Rahman Chisti.
- ❖ [Noble Life of the Prophet](#) by Ali Al Sullabi.



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ،  
أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is  
to You. I bear witness that there is  
none worthy of worship but You. I  
seek Your forgiveness and repent to  
You.

For other sessions, visit [https://fussilat.com/walking\\_quran.html](https://fussilat.com/walking_quran.html).