

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 21 of 23:

21st Year of Revelation

Age: 60; 8 AH (After Hijrah)

Jun 11, 2023



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By: Mujtaba Shareef 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:
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Important Note

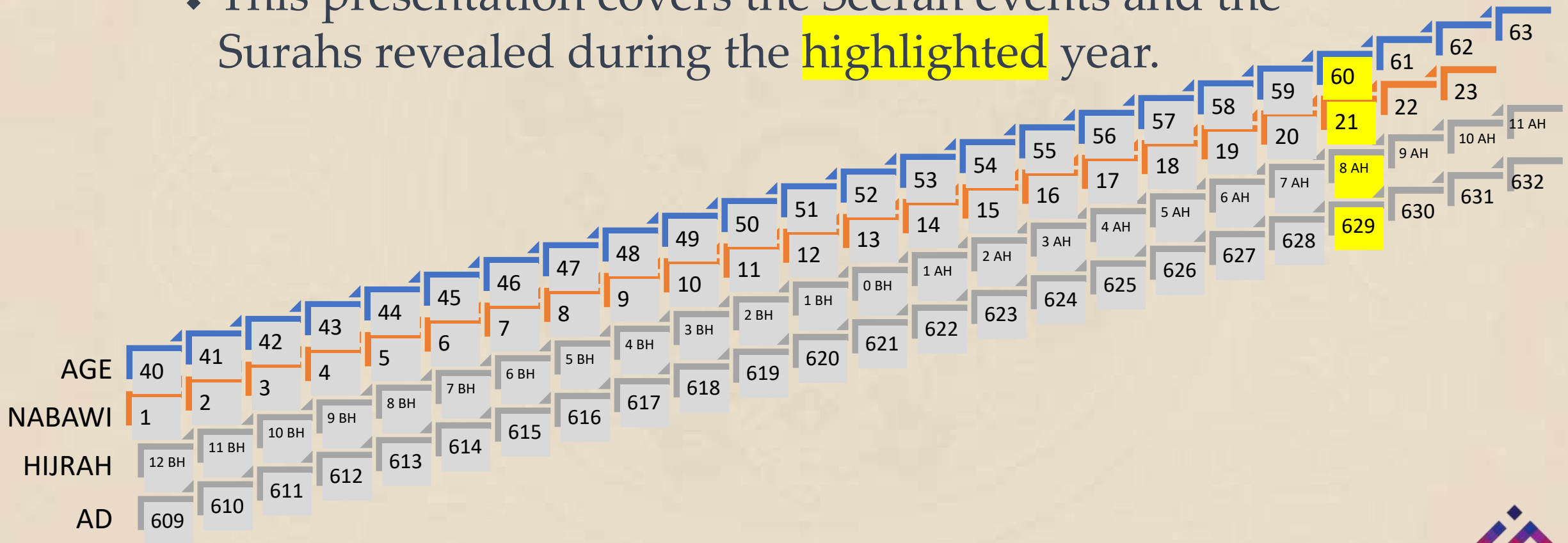


- ❖ All praise is due to Allah, and any goodness or correctness found in these slides is solely from Him. However, any errors or shortcomings present are my own responsibility. If you happen to notice any mistakes in these slides, I kindly request that you notify me via email, enabling me to promptly 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.
- ❖ The prophet sends letters to the kings outside Arab.

Quran Revealed in Madinah until 7 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

21st Year of Revelation
Age 60; 8 AH



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Recap of Madinah Events

- ❖ Establishment of the First Mosque in Islam at Quba
- ❖ Construction of the Prophet's Mosque in Madinah
- ❖ Brotherhood among the Muhajirun and Ansar
- ❖ Signing of the Pacts of Madinah
- ❖ Change of Qiblah from Jerusalem towards Masjid Al-Haram (Makkah)
- ❖ First Battle of Islam: Battle of Badr
- ❖ Expulsion of Banu Qainuqa from Madinah
- ❖ Second Battle of Islam: Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Incident of Ar-Raji & Bir Ma'una
- ❖ Expulsion of Banu Nadir from Madinah
- ❖ The Invasion of Dumat Al-Jandal
- ❖ Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)
- ❖ Expedition of Bani Mustaliq
- ❖ Hypocrite's' evil plots (Slander Aisha (RA) and creating dissension among Ansar and Muhajir)
- ❖ Treaty of Hudaibiyah (The Clear Victory)
- ❖ Dawah outside Arab region

Only Allah can make things Haraam

❖ Incident of Honey

- The Prophet ﷺ used to pay a short visit all his wives everyday after Asr.
- He started staying for longer time at the house of Zainab (RA) due to honey which he liked a lot
- Other wives didn't like that, in order to discourage the Prophet ﷺ from staying late, they told the Prophet ﷺ that a strange smell is coming from his mouth
- The Prophet ﷺ was very much particular about bad smell, so he immediately said, he will never eat that honey which created the bad smell and made haram upon himself.
- Allah revealed Surah At-Tahrim, telling the Prophet ﷺ that he cannot make anything haram unless ordered by Allah.
- The Prophet ﷺ retracted his statement and repented.

Incident of Honey

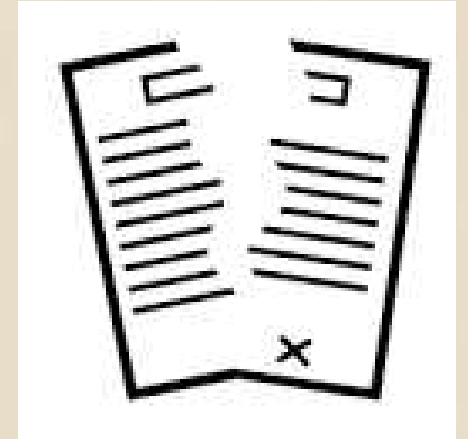
- ❖ The incident of the honey illustrates a valuable lesson from the life of the Prophet ﷺ .
- ❖ He would visit all his wives briefly each day after Asr prayer. However, he started spending more time at the house of Zainab (RA) because he enjoyed the taste of honey.
- ❖ This preference of the Prophet ﷺ did not sit well with his other wives, who wanted to discourage him from staying late.
- ❖ In an attempt to dissuade him, they informed him that his breath had an unpleasant smell.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ being extremely conscious of maintaining good hygiene and avoiding any unpleasant odors, immediately vowed to abstain from consuming the honey that caused the odor, making it forbidden for himself.
- ❖ However, Allah revealed Surah At-Tahrim, reminding the Prophet ﷺ that he cannot make something unlawful unless it has been specifically prohibited by Allah.
- ❖ Realizing his mistake, the Prophet ﷺ retracted his statement and sought repentance.



Conquest of Makkah

❖ Breaking of the treaty of Hudaibiyah

- The tribe Banu Bakr who was ally of Quraish attacked another tribe Banu Khuza'ah an ally of Muslim.
- Quraish supported Banu Bakr in the attack thus breaking the treaty of Hudaibiyah
- The leader of Banu Khuza'ah appealed to the Prophet ﷺ to help them.
- The Prophet ﷺ gave three options to Quraish
 - Pay blood money for the victims of Khuza'ah
 - Terminate the alliance with Banu Bakr
 - Consider truce have been nullified
- Quraish chose to nullify the truce.
- Subsequently leader of Quraish, Abu Sufyan, realized the mistake and came to Madinah to convince Prophet ﷺ to renew the treaty.
- The Prophet ﷺ did not entertain him.
- Abu Sufyan returned to Makkah in disappointment.



Conquest of Makkah

❖ Incident of Haatib bin Baltha (RA)

- After knowing that the Prophet ﷺ will be marching to Makkah and fearing about his family, a companion Haatib bin Baltha (RA) wrote letter to the leaders of Quraish that the Prophet ﷺ is going attack them
- Allah informed the Prophet ﷺ about the letter, and letter was seized
- When the Prophet ﷺ inquired Haatib (RA) about why he sent the letter, he responded saying his intention was to save his family
- The Prophet ﷺ granted pardon to him, as he was one among who fought in Badr
- Allah revealed ayah in Surah Mumtahina asking Muslims not to make the enemies of Allah as friends



Conquest of Makkah

❖ Marching towards Makkah

- The Prophet ﷺ prepared an army of 10,000 and marched towards Makkah.
- Abbas bin Mutallib joined the Prophet ﷺ on the way.
- This was in Ramadan 8 Hijri, they broke the fast on the way.
- When Muslims reached Makkah, the Prophet ﷺ camped outside and asked everyone to light the fire.
- The reason for this were two as described by writers:
 - He did not want to attack Makkah unaware
 - His intention was the people of Makkah surrender by seeing the large army instead of fighting and losing lives
- Abu Sufyan, leader of Quraish, came and met the Prophet ﷺ and accepted Islam

Conquest of Makkah

❖ Announcement of Forgiveness

- The Prophet ﷺ told Abu Sufyan that whoever stayed in their houses, those who go to Abu Sufyan's house, those who go to Haram will be safe
- Abu Sufyan went back to Quraish and advised them not to behave aggressively

❖ Muslims entered into Makkah from different directions, most of the entry was without any fight

❖ The Prophet ﷺ ordered everyone not to kill anyone unless to defend themselves

❖ The Prophet ﷺ entered into Makkah reciting the verses of Surah Al-Fath in a humble way

❖ The Prophet ﷺ entered the Haram, did tawaf, asked the key of Kaaba from the caretaker Uthman bin Talah

❖ The Prophet ﷺ broke all the idols while reciting the ayah of Quran (Truth has come and falsehood has departed)



Conquest of Makkah

❖ The Prophet ﷺ's address to the Quraish

- Allah abolished from you all pride of pre-Islamic era.
- He recited the verse from Surah Hujrath that best among mankind is the one who most fearful to Allah.
- He addressed them “O people of Quraish, what do you think of the treatment that I am about to accord to you?”. They replied saying that Prophet ﷺ is noble and son of a noble brother
- The Prophet ﷺ responded by giving the example of prophet Yusuf about how he treated his brothers “No blame on you”. Prophet freed all Quraish (except few).
- He returned Uthman bin Talah the key of Kaaba appointing him and his descendants the keeper of keys until day of judgement.
- He said Kaaba will be holy land there is no permission to fight inside and it will remain like that until day of judgement.
- Most of the Quraish accepted Islam after the forgiveness.



Battle of Hunain

❖ Reason

- The tribes of Hawazin and Thaqeef did not surrender to the Prophet ﷺ.
- They were big tribes and thought they could attack and defeat the Muslims.
- They marched towards Makkah with all their wealth and families to attack.
- Their leader thought that if their families accompanied them, the soldiers would fight bravely.
- They were good archers.

❖ The Prophet ﷺ prepared an army

- The Prophet ﷺ got news of their attack.
- The Prophet ﷺ prepared an army of 12,000 Muslims including 2,000 new Muslims who had just embraced Islam.



Battle of Hunain

❖ Army Moves

- In Shawwal the Prophet ﷺ left Makkah accompanied by the army.
- They moved towards the valley of Hunain at dawn.
- Owing to the great number, some people said “We shall not be defeated.” the Prophet ﷺ did not like this statement.

❖ Initial chaos in the army

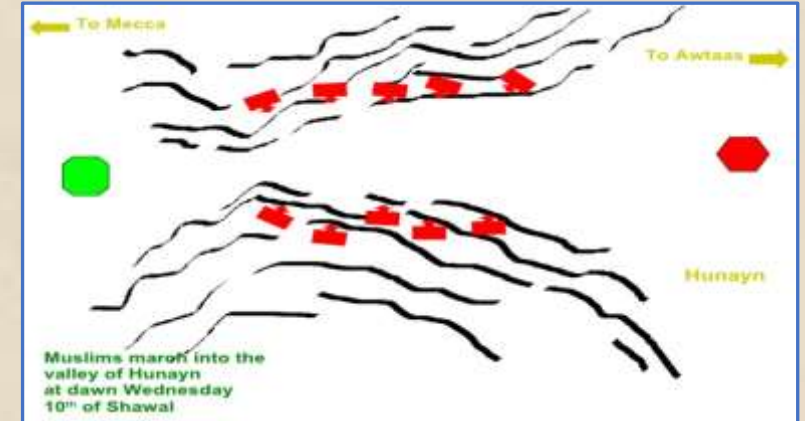
- The army marched through a valley towards the main enemy army unaware of the presence of archers on the mountains.
- The archers attacked Muslims from all sides.
- Confusion and chaos forced Muslims to retreat.

❖ Turn of the Tide

- The Prophet ﷺ stayed firm there and called others to return.
- One by one everyone returned, and Muslims fought back bravely winning the battle.

❖ Numbers do not matter

- Allah revealed verses about the proud attitude of some Muslims because of their numbers
- Numbers and pride provided no advantage, and Muslims had to retreat initially



Siege of Taif and Return to Madinah

❖ Siege of Taif

- From Hunain some tribes mainly Banu Thaqeef, fled to Taif
- After some time, Muslims surrounded Taif
- The enemies locked themselves in forts and started fighting back from there
- The Muslim army used latest war technologies such as catapult and a weapon similar to modern landmine
- The Prophet ﷺ stayed there for 40 days fighting with them
- Some people advised the Prophet ﷺ that Taif would fall eventually if they stayed there but there was no harm in leaving them because they had lost most of their power
- The Prophet ﷺ decided to leave them and returned from Taif

❖ The battles of Hunain and Taif were the last that the Prophet ﷺ fought against Arab polytheists

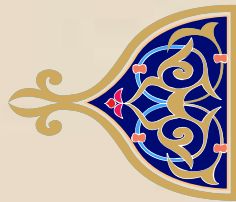
❖ Return to Madinah

- The Prophet ﷺ wore the Ihram from a place called Jirana and performed Umrah
- The Prophet ﷺ appointed Itab bin Usaid as governor of Makkah
- He returned to Madinah by end of Dhul-Qadah 8th year of Hijrah
- In this year, the Prophet ﷺ let Quraish organize the Hajj

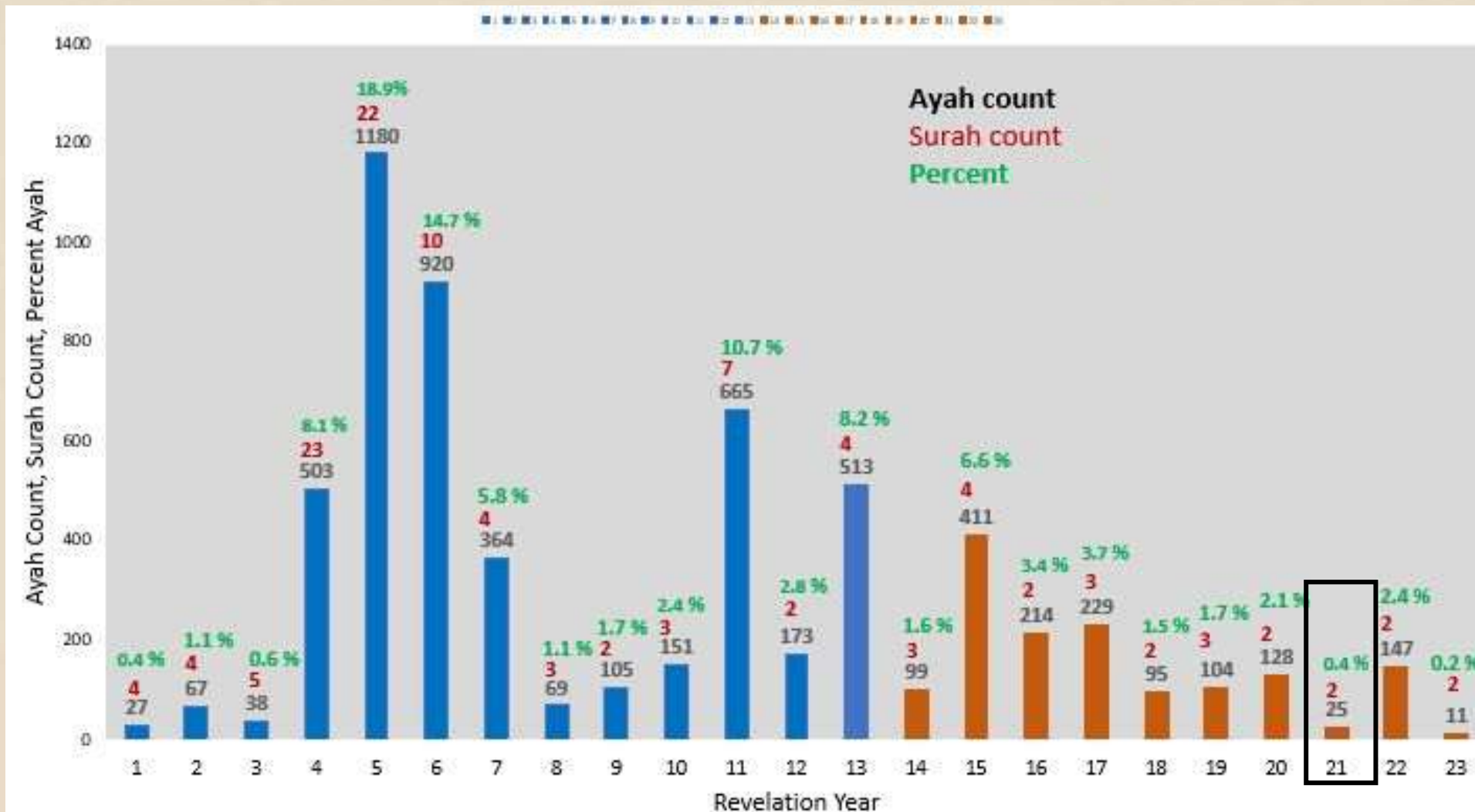
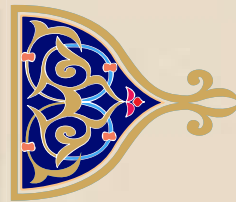




Part B:
The Glorious
Qur'an

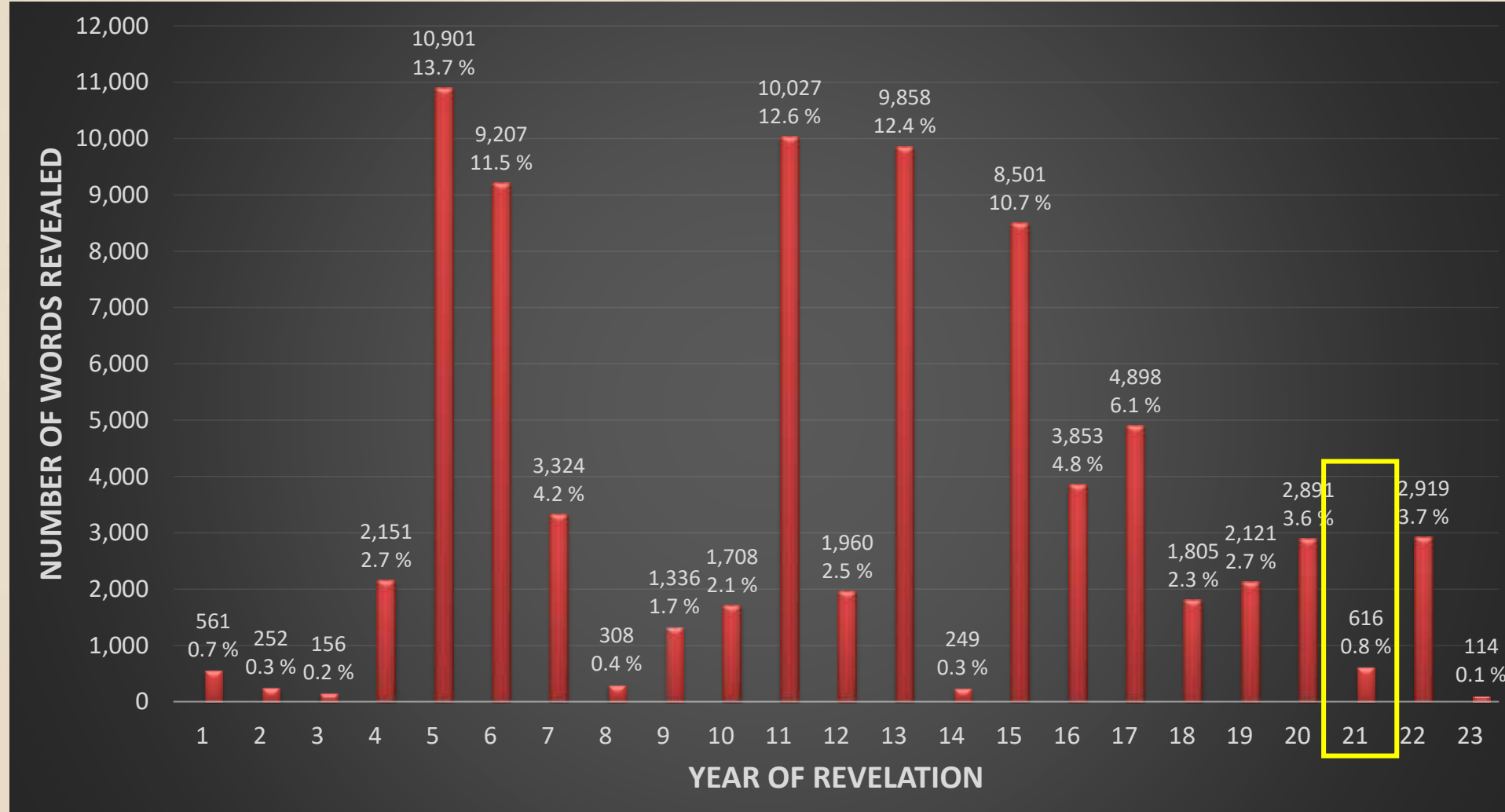
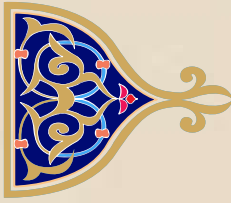


Ayath Revealed Per Year





Words Revealed Per Year

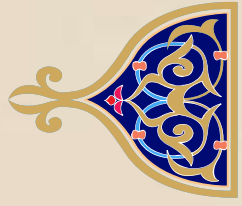


Note: These numbers are approximate and could vary according to different scholars

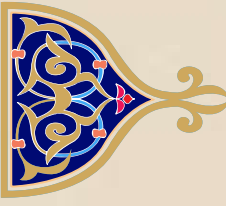


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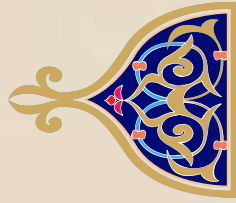


The Glorious Quran

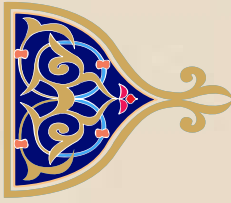


- ❖ Surahs revealed in the 21st Year of Revelation (8 AH)
- ❖ 60. Al-Mumtahanah
- ❖ 66. At-Tahrim





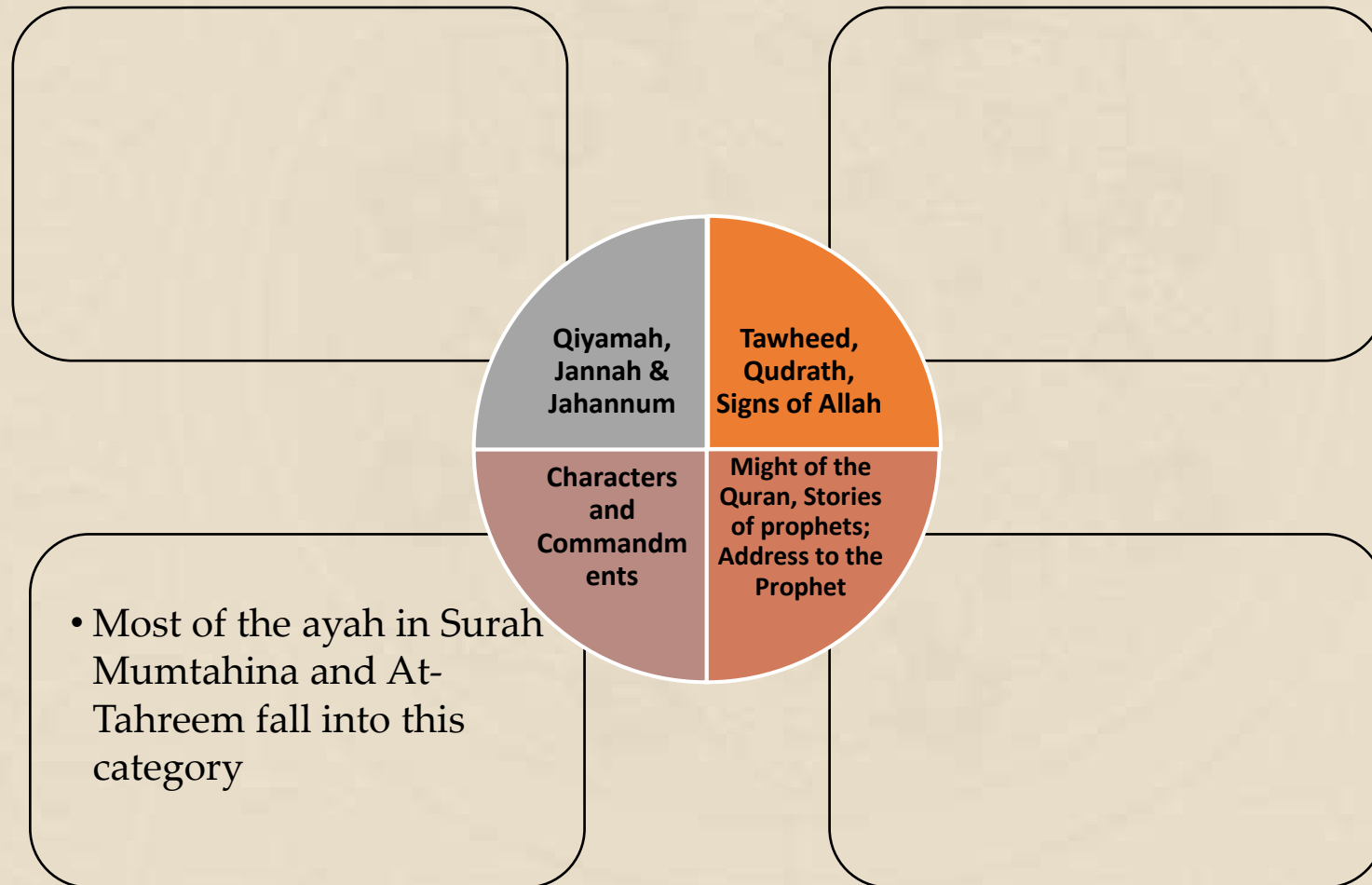
Main Themes



Surah (verses)	Main Theme
60. Al-Mumtahanah	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warning to the believers not be allies with the enemies• Instruction to test believing women when they emigrate and do not turn them back to the disbelievers
66. At-Tahrim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education for a good Muslim household• Education to men and women that nothing will be useful on Qiyamah if good deeds are not there



Categorization based on Main Themes



Characters and Commandments

❖ Surah At-Tahrim

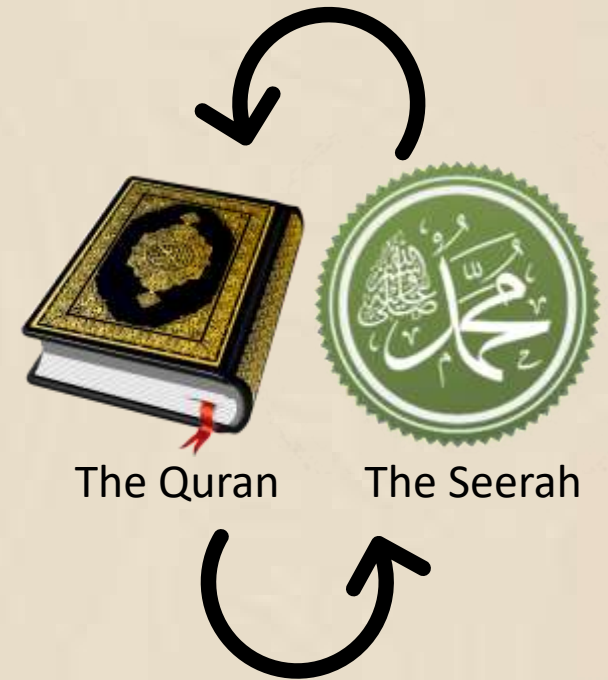
- The Prophet cannot make haram what Allah has made halal.
- Save yourself and your family from the hell fire.
- Repent wholeheartedly with sincere hearts.
- As an example, two bad (wife Nuh and Lut) and two good women (wife of Pharaoh and Maryam) are mentioned.

❖ Surah Al-Mumtahina

- Do not take the enemies of the Muslims as allies .
- Your family will not be of use against Allah, so do not allow them to deter you.
- Take Ibrahim (AS) as your role model.
- Test the immigrant women.

Seerah–Quran Connection

- ❖ The incident involving honey serves as a clear reminder that it is Allah's sole authority to determine what is permissible (halal) and forbidden (haram), and even the Prophet ﷺ does not possess the power to alter this divine decree.
- ❖ Furthermore, the significance of family is distinctly highlighted, emphasizing that families should serve as a means to foster individuals' growth as devout Muslims and abstain from engaging in any forbidden actions (haram).
- ❖ Similarly, the incident involving Baltha (RA) serves as a powerful reminder to all believers that Allah and His messenger hold supreme authority above all, including one's own family. This underscores the importance of prioritizing the teachings and commandments of Allah and His messenger over any familial loyalties or obligations.





Part C:
Ahadith & Key
Takeaways



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Takeaway: Make dua for your family

❖ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ فِي دِينِي وَدُنْيَايَ وَأَهْلِي وَمَالِي ، اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَوْرَاتِي وَآمِنْ رَوْعَاتِي ، اللَّهُمَّ احْفَظْنِي مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْي وَمِنْ خَلْفِي وَعَنْ يَمِينِي وَعَنْ شِمَالِي ، وَمِنْ فَوْقِي ، وَأَعُوذُ بِعَظَمَتِكَ أَنْ أُغْتَالَ مِنْ تَحْتِي

❖ Allāhumma innī as'aluka 'l-`afwa wal-`āfiyah fid-dunyā wal-ākhirah, Allāhumma innī as'aluka 'l-`afwa wal-`āfiyah fī dīnī wa dunyāya, wa ahlī, wa māli, Allāhummastur `awrātī, wa āmin raw`ātī, Allāhummaḥfaznī min bayni yadayya, wa min khalfī, wa `an yamīnī, wa `an shimālī, wa min fawqī, wa a`ūdhu bi`aḥamatika an 'ughtāla min taḥtī.

❖ O Allah, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in this world and the next. O Allah, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in my religion, in my worldly affairs, in my family and in my wealth. O Allah, conceal my secrets and preserve me from anguish. O Allah, guard me from what is in front of me and behind me, from my left, and from my right, and from above me. I seek refuge in Your Greatness from being struck down from beneath me.

❖ Reference: Sahih Ibn Majah 2/332 and Abu Dawud.

❖ Hisn al-Muslim 84

❖ <https://sunnah.com/hisn:84>



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Assignment

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ فِي
دِينِي وَدُنْيَايَ وَأَهْلِي وَمَالِي ، اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَورَاتِي
وَأْمِنْ رَوْعَاتِي ، اللَّهُمَّ احْفَظْنِي مِنْ بَيْنِ
يَدَيَّ وَمِنْ خَلْفِي وَعَنْ يَمِينِي وَعَنْ شِمَالِي ،
وَمِنْ فَوْقِي ، وَأَعُوذُ بِعَظَمَتِكَ أَنْ أُغْتَالَ
مِنْ تَحْتِي

O Allah, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in this world and the next. O Allah, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in my religion, in my worldly affairs, in my family and in my wealth. O Allah, conceal my secrets and preserve me from anguish. O Allah, guard me from what is in front of me and behind me, from my left, and from my right, and from above me. I seek refuge in Your Greatness from being struck down from beneath me.





Next week



- ❖ Read the Seerah materials for the events during 22nd Year of Revelations (9 AH)
- ❖ Read the translation (and tafsir if possible) of the following Surahs:
 - 9. At-Tawbah
 - 49. Al-Hujurat



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.