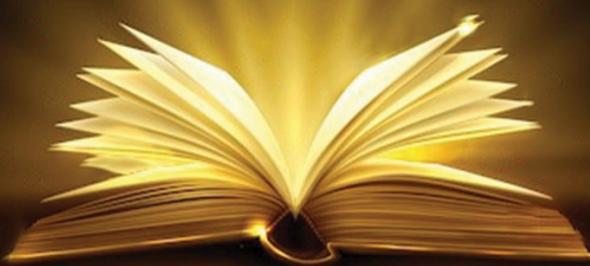


The Cry of the Quran

It calls, It cries, it laments, it lights



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Dedication

I dedicate this book “**The Cry of The Quran**” to my parents, may Allah make it a source of ongoing charity for the forgiveness of their sins and elevation of their ranks in the Hereafter. Ameen! I pray to Allah(SWT) to forgive all their sins and make me also a source of ongoing charity for them. Ameen! At the same time, may Allah(SWT) make this book a source of reward and guidance for me, my family, relatives, friends, and all those who read it. Ameen!

From their prayers, my soul was born,

Their love still lights my every dawn.

May ‘The Cry of the Quran’ be an eternal cry,

That would raise their ranks beyond the sky.

Ameen!

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Consider

The Quran's lament: If in this world, we accept that ignorance of law is no excuse. **Then:** Can ignorance of the Quran be an excuse on the Day of Judgment? **Further the Quran says:** The blind and the seeing are not alike, nor darkness and light; nor cool shade and torrid heat; nor are the living and the dead alike; **nor is the knowledgeable and ignorant alike** (35:19-22,39:9). Ponder on your actions!

Then the Quran States a Parable: The parable of those who were charged with the Torah and then they failed to live up to it (including us) is that of a donkey laden with books. Even more evil is the parable of the people who gave the lie to the Signs of Allah. Allah does not direct such wrongdoers to the Right Way (62:5). **Further says:** And certainly, We have created for Hell many of the jinn and mankind; they have hearts with which they fail to understand; and they have eyes with which they fail to see; and they have ears with which they fail to hear. They are like cattle, indeed, even more astray. Such are utterly heedless (7:179). **And warns:** Did you imagine that We created you without any purpose, and that you will not be brought back to Us" (23:115)?

It then Admonishes: Behold, there has come to you light (Quran) from your Lord. So, whoever sees (studies it), it is for his own good. But whoever turns a blind eye (stays ignorant of it), it is only for his own harm (6:114). "Indeed, this Quran guides to that which is most just and upright and gives glad tidings to the believers **who do righteous deeds** that they will have a great reward" (17:9). **Consider:** He who was dead and whom We raised to life, and We set a light (books of Allah) for him to walk among men, **is he like the one steeped in darkness (arrogance and ignorance) out of which he does not come out** (6:122)?

Warns: Lo! We warn you of a chastisement near at hand; the Day when a man will look on what his own hands have sent forth, and the unbelievers shall say: "Oh would that I were utter dust." (78:40).

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Preface

**It calls the heedless from their sleep,
It soothes the heart that silently weeps.
In every verse, compassion flows.
in every word, His wisdom grows.**

The Quran is not a silent book. It calls, it pleads, it awakens, and if it is heard with both the heart and the mind, it transforms us. **The Cry of the Quran** is not just a study of words, verses, and meanings. This is a journey of listening to the Quran. It is a living voice that calls to us, sometimes in whispers of mercy and advice, sometimes in a call of warning, sometimes in a passion of divine love.

O Man! On the Day of Reckoning, the Quran will either be a witness for you or against you. The Quran itself warns: “When you read the Quran, seek refuge with Allah from Satan the outcast. He has no authority over those who believe and have trust in their Lord. His authority is only over those who follow him, and those who associate others with Him” (16:98-100). These verses tell us that Satan holds no power over us; he enslaves us only through our unchecked desires. Therefore, there will be no excuse left on the Day of Judgment because Allah has given us intellect to distinguish between right and wrong.

The Cry of the Quran reflects the questions we grapple with, the doubts we bear, and the hopes we cherish, all echo in its timeless message. Within its pages, we not only hear Allah’s words but also recognize our own soul’s longing for clarity, healing, and closeness to the Eternal.

Lament of the Quran is: Though it is the most read and memorized book in the world, it is often approached without reflection or true understanding. Often it is treated as a ritual object, kissed, sworn upon, or recited without reflection. **Misguided traditions even discourage direct reflection**, while

many non-Muslims have embraced Islam through reflection on its verses.

The Quran addresses our questions, doubts, and hopes, echoing them in its timeless message. When we ponder on its verses, we find satisfaction of our soul's spiritual healing, and a deep desire for closeness to our eternal Lord.

The Quran proclaims the oneness of Allah; it is the rope that connects humans to Allah. Allah says: “This is the Book of Allah: there is no doubt about it. It is guidance to God Fearing people (2:2). And asks: “Do they not reflect upon the Quran, or are there locks upon their hearts?” (47:24). It warns against blind imitation: “When it is said to them, “Follow the Commands that Allah has sent down,” they reply, “We will follow only what we found our forefathers practicing.” Well, will they go on following their forefathers even though they did not use common sense and did not find the right way?” (2:170). The Prophet(SAW) warned: The Quran will intercede for its people, those who place it before them will be guided to Paradise; **those who put it behind them will be driven to Hell.**

The Quran's lament is when we abandon reflection on its verses, we forfeit the Quran's transformative power. **O man:** Return to the Book with humility and thought to restore clarity of belief, strength of character, and the beauty of faith.

Quran's lament is a Call to Reflection: The Quran is clear; salvation lies not in blind imitation but in thoughtful reflection and action. It warns about Judgment Day: **The unjust man will bite at his hand and say, “Would that I had stood by the Messenger! O, woe to me! Would that I have not chosen so and so for a friend! For it was he who had deluded me to reject the Admonition which had come to me. Satan has proved very treacherous to man.” And the Messenger will say, “O my Lord, my people had made this Quran the object of their ridicule (by not studying it)”** (25:27-30).

The Quran in the final verse revealed reminds us of our return to Allah and the urgency of readiness. The verse says: Beware of the disgrace and suffering of the Day when you will be returned to Allah, each soul will be fully repaid for its good or its evil, and no one will be wronged in the least (2:281). It also warns us about the Judgment Day: “So whoever does an atom’s weight of good shall see it, and whoever does an atom’s weight of evil shall see it” (99:7-8).

The lament of the Quran warns us and says: In the Hereafter Allah may forgive His own rights for the believers, yet He will not forgive two types of believers: **a) the polytheist who had not repented in this life, b) those who usurped the rights of His creatures especially humans.** As Allah is All-Just, the rights of creatures, especially humans, must be compensated. Stressing that the rights of human beings (whether Muslim or non-Muslim) is of utmost importance. **Teaching us that faith is inseparable from justice and compassion.**

Heartfelt Testimony: In the Quran, I not only read Allah’s speech but also found answers to the cry of my own soul, its reservations, spiritual healing, and longing for the Eternal. O people, the Quran invites us to return, pause and reflect on the sacred dialogue between the Creator and the creation.

Let us pledge to read the Quran lying on the shelf with understanding, so that it may guide us, comfort us in difficulties, so that it may shape our lives in this world and the Hereafter. That is why the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: “Indeed, Allah exalts some by means of this Book and abases some by means of it (i.e., who do not reflect and follow it)” (Muslim). **O man, don’t ignore it:**

The Quran still calls, a voice divine
Who truly heeds, finds the Lord’s sign

In dire need of supplication
Abdul Haleem Siddiq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Cry of the Quran

From realms of Light the Message came,

To guide the lost, to cleanse their shame.

A Book of mercy, calm, and might,

To lead from darkness into light.

Each verse is a river, pure and clear,

That whispers truth to hearts that hear.

O soul, awaken, heed its call,

For in its words lies peace for all.

O travelers lost in fleeting lands,

return, the Book still calls, still stands.

For those who listen, heart and mind,

the Light of the Lord they shall find.

This chapter introduces the Quran as the living voice of the Creator who revealed the Quran not only as a scripture but made it, a call, a warning, a cry, a guide for humanity. It is both mercy and admonition, light and guidance, promise and warning. The Quran describes itself as guidance, reminder, and light, offering salvation to those who embrace it and warnings to those who turn away. The opening chapter sets the tone: the Quran is not silent. It speaks, it pleads, it warns and encourages us to follow its way. The believer should approach it not as a book on a shelf, but as a living companion that stirs the heart.

The Quran constantly affirms that it is a living guidance and a standard for life of the Hereafter: “**This is the Book of Allah: there is no doubt about it. It is guidance for God fearing people**” (2:2). Quran’s statement is normative: **the Quran should be read as guidance, not as a ritual**. When its verses speak about faith, it ties belief to ethical behavior, making belief an inward reality, reflecting in outward actions.

Alongside guidance comes cure and mercy: “**And We send down of the Quran that which is a healing and a mercy for the believers**” (17:82). It is both psychological and spiritual

healing, it soothes doubt, corrects despair, and reorders priorities. **It is also medicinal in the moral sense, helping communities recover from corruption by reintroducing norms of justice and compassion.**

O Muslims, we are ridiculing the Quran when we recite or memorize it without understanding. The Quran is a book of ethical and moral messages. Unfortunately, people often do not take the advice of the Quran seriously, which is tantamount to treating it with contempt. These actions not only show a lack of respect for the Quran but also highlights the broader rejection of Allah's message. This is equivalent to mocking the Quran, and the reaction is the Cry of the Quran.

Importance of the Quran: The Quran describes itself to those who ponder over it that first and foremost it is a divine guidance, a truth, a source of clarification of misconceptions, a mercy, and a healing for the hearts of people. Allah says: “Indeed, this Quran guides to that which is most just and upright and gives glad tidings to the believers who do righteous deeds that they will have a great reward” (17:9). This verse shows that the Quran is not just a book of recitation, **but a comprehensive guide for life, leading humanity towards justice, righteousness, and eternal success.**

Allah says: He has revealed this Book to you, setting forth the truth and confirming the earlier Books He revealed, the Torah and Gospel (3:3). Further says: Men! Now there has come to you an exhortation from your Lord, a healing for the ailments of the hearts, and a guidance and mercy for those who believe (10:57). And follow it and become God-fearing; so that you may be shown mercy (6:155).

The Quran also emphasizes its role as a divine mercy and healing for the human heart. Allah states: “And We send down of the Quran that which is a healing and a mercy for the believers, but it does not increase the wrongdoers except in

loss" (17:82). This demonstrates that the Quran offers spiritual cure for doubts, despair, and misguidance, bringing comfort and tranquility to the hearts of the believers. It acts as both a mercy and a safeguard, protecting people from misguidance while offering light, wisdom, and closeness to their Creator.

Summary of Cry of the Quran

1. The Quran as Guidance and Healing: The Book repeatedly claims to be a clear guidance. It also calls itself a mercy and a cure: "And We send down of the Quran that which is a healing and a mercy for the believers..." (17:82). Thus, the Quran guides the soul, soothes the heart, and restores moral order, it serves both instruction and remedy.

2. Invitation to reflection: The Quran constantly invites contemplation of creation through its message. Reflective reading, connecting the verses with reflection on the world and conscience, is the mechanism by which revelation becomes transformative rather than decorative.

3. The lament against abandonment: A severe warning against that recitation that never reaches the heart that reduces revelation to mere sound. The Quran says: And the Messenger will say, "O my Lord, my people had made this Quran the object of their ridicule." (25:30). The cure is simple but demanding, study with humility, apply what you learn, and allow worship to change your conduct.

4. Worship is tied to ethics: Central rituals (creed, prayer, fasting, pilgrimage) all are tied to social obligations. The Quran, describing righteousness, says: It is no virtue. That you turn your faces towards the east or the west, but virtue is that one should sincerely believe in Allah and the Last Day and the Angels and the Book and the Prophets and, out of His love, spend of one's choice wealth for relatives and orphans, for the needy and the wayfarer, for beggars and for the ransom of slaves, and establish the Salat and pay the

Zakat. And the virtuous are those who keep their pledges when they make them and show fortitude in hardships and adversity and in the struggle between the Truth and falsehood; such are the truthful people, and such are the pious (2:177). The Quran links belief in Allah and the Last Day with prayer, zakat, and caring for relatives and the needy: piety and social justice are inseparable. Prayer corrects the soul; charity corrects both soul and society.

5. Social and economic ethics: The Quran protects the weak through the prohibition of interest (2:275) and regulates wealth through the injunctions of zakat and charity: As a matter of fact, Zakat collections are only for the needy and the indigent, and for those who are employed to collect them and for those whose hearts are to be won over and for the ransoming of slaves and for helping the debtors and for the way of Allah and for the hospitality of the wayfarers. This is an obligatory duty from Allah: and Allah is All-Knowing, All-Wise (9:60), The Quran prohibits bribery and unjust accumulation of wealth (2:188) and instructs fulfillment of covenant (16:90). The goal is not just individual generosity, but to shape markets, families, and public life based on compassion to reduce exploitation.

6. Family, marriage, and personal law: Marriage, divorce, inheritance, guardianship of orphans, and the rights and duties of husband and wife are to protect their honor and limit abuses in family role. Give orphans their property, and do not exchange the bad for the good, and do not eat up their property by mixing it with your own. This surely is a mighty sin. If you fear that you might not treat the orphans justly, then marry the women that seem good to you: two, or three, or four. If you fear that you will not be able to treat them justly, then marry (only) one, or marry from among those whom your right hands possess. This will make it more likely that you will avoid injustice (4:2-3). And men are the protectors and maintainers of women because Allah has made one of them excel over the other, and because they spend

out of their possessions (to support them). Thus, righteous women are obedient and guard the rights of men in their absence under Allah's protection. As for women of whom you fear rebellion, admonish them, and remain apart from them in beds, and smack them (leaving no marks on the body i.e., as scholar Yaseen said with a toothbrush). Then if they obey you, do not seek ways to harm them. Allah is Exalted, Great (4:34). These provisions are intended to strengthen relationships and protect the weak; their application must be in accordance with the Quranic moral principles of justice, mercy, and dignity.

7. Limits, responsibility, and restraint in conflict: The Quran permits self-defense and regulated conflict but also commands restraint and justice: “Fight in the way of Allah against those who fight you, but do not transgress” (2:190). Rules about spoils, treatment of prisoners, and inclination to peace (8:41; 8:60-61) show that even in war the Quran frames action by moral limits and the pursuit of peace when possible.

8. Warning, hope, and call to action: The Quran pairs stern warnings with promised mercy: those who heed its guidance are promised reward (17:9), while those who persist in arrogance face ruin (numerous narrative examples; see 39:71 regarding Day of Judgment). The practical response is concrete: read with reflection, learn the meanings, practice justice, and care for the vulnerable, then the Book becomes not only guidance but an active healing in individual and communal life. **O man, hear the Cry of the Quran:**

From heaven descends a healing divine,
A mercy eternal, in every line.
It calms the heart when shadows fall,
A light that guides, the cure for all.
Live what you read, let faith be shown,
For deeds make every verse your own.
Its words are rivers, pure and deep,
Awakening hearts from silent sleep.

**O heart, respond to the sacred call,
The Book still speaks, a guide for all.
Its words are balm, its truth a flame,
Reviving souls that bear its name.**

The Cry of the Quran is Reflect

**The voice of the Quran still resounds divine,
It wakes the soul, and makes the heart align.**

The Quran repeatedly calls mankind to reflect, not only upon its verses, but also upon Allah's creation. The Quran says: "Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth and the alternation of the night and the day are signs for those of understanding, who remember Allah while standing, sitting, and lying on their sides, and reflect on the creation of the heavens and the earth." Our Lord! Whomever You cause to enter the Fire, him You indeed bring to disgrace, and there will be none to succor the wrong doers. (3:190-192). The reflection upon creation is meant to lead back to reflection upon the Quran, for both are signs of Allah. Those who ponder find guidance; those who neglect reflection remain blind though they see.

Categories

1. Creation and the Signs of Allah: Allah says: "Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the alternation of the night and day, are signs for those of understanding" (3:190-191). "Do they not look at the camels, how they are created? And the sky, how is it raised high? And the mountains, how are they set up? And at the earth, how it is spread out" (88:17-20).

2. The Origin and Purpose of Humanity: "Has there not come upon man a time when he was nothing to be mentioned" (76:1)? "Does man think that he will be left

neglected” (75:36)? “We created man from a drop of mingled fluid, that We may test him” (76:2).

3. The Oneness of Allah (Tawheed): “Say: He is Allah, the One; Allah, the Eternal Refuge” (112:1-2). “If there had been in them (heavens and earth) gods besides Allah, both would have been ruined” (21:22). “Those you call upon besides Him cannot create even a fly” (22:73). Tawheed is the axis of the Quran, the realization that all power, knowledge, and mercy belong solely to Allah. Pondering it purifies the heart from dependence on anything else.

4. Divine Justice and the Day of Judgment: “Does man think that We will not assemble his bones? Yes, We can even restore his very fingertips” (75:3-4). “Do those who commit evil think We will make them equal to those who believe and do righteous deeds” (45:21)? “Every soul will be (fully) recompensed for what it earned, and none will be wronged” (3:25). Justice is the foundation of divine law. Every act is recorded, and every soul will meet its deeds. Pondering this nurtures accountability and sincerity.

5. The Quran as Guidance and Proof: “Do they not then reflect upon the Quran? Had it been from other than Allah, they would have found in it many contradictions” (4:82). “This is a blessed Book which We have revealed to you, so that they may reflect upon its verses and that those of understanding would be reminded” (38:29). The Quran is not merely for recitation but for contemplation. Every verse is an opening to divine understanding, urging reflection on its harmony, consistency, and relevance.

6. Faith, Gratitude, and Submission: “If you are grateful, I will surely increase you; but if you deny, My punishment is severe” (14:7). “Allah does not need your belief, but He dislikes disbelief among His servants” (39:7). “Say: Indeed, my prayer, my sacrifice, my life, and my death are for Allah, the Lord of the Worlds” (6:162). Gratitude is faith in

action. The believer's life revolves around surrender, not out of compulsion, but through love and recognition of divine mercy.

7. Signs in Nature and Human Life: "And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your languages and colors." And of His signs is your sleep by night and your seeking His bounty by day" (30:22-23). "Do they not see how We drive rain to barren land, and it brings forth vegetation" (32:27).? Nature itself is revelation (signs). The cycle of day and night, life and death, rain and growth all testify to Allah's living presence.

8. Prophets and Revelation: "We gave Moses the Book, and after him, We sent messengers in succession" (2:87). "And We have revealed to you the Book in truth, confirming what was before it" (5:48). "Muhammad is not but a messenger" (3:144). Prophets are the chain of light connecting humanity with divine truth. Every messenger carried the same message, worship Allah alone and live righteously.

9. Moral Character and Social Justice: "Have you seen the one who denies the Judgment? That is the one who repels the orphan and does not encourage the feeding of the poor" (107:1-3). "Indeed, Allah enjoins justice, kindness, and giving to relatives" (16:90). "Do not turn your face away from people in arrogance" (31:18). True faith manifests in character, compassion, humility, and service. The Quran links worship with justice and social responsibility.

10. The Temporary World and the Eternal Hereafter

Verses to ponder: "Know well that the life of this world is merely sport and diversion and adornment and an object of your boasting with one another, and a rivalry in the multiplication of riches and children" (57:20). "All that is on earth will perish, only the Person of your Lord, full of majesty and splendor, will endure" (55:26-27). "The Hereafter is better and more lasting" (87:17). Worldly life is fleeting; what endures

are righteous deeds and divine remembrance. Awareness of this transforms one's priorities and pursuits.

11. Supplication and Nearness of Allah: “And when My servants ask you about Me, indeed I am near. I respond to the call of the supplicant when he calls upon Me” (2:186). “Call upon Me; I will respond to you” (40:60). Allah is closer than your aorta. He hears every whisper and honors every sincere call. Reflecting on His nearness cultivates peace and trust.

12. Lessons from Past Nations: “Have they not traveled through the earth and observed how was the end of those before them” (12:109)? “When they saw Our punishment, they said: ‘We believe in Allah alone,’ but their faith did not benefit them” (40:84-85). History is a mirror for the present. Reflecting on the rise and fall of past civilizations reinforces the truth of divine law and accountability.

13. Self-Reflection and Accountability: “O man, what has deceived you concerning your Lord, the Generous” (82:6)? “Indeed, the soul is ever inclined to evil, except those upon whom my Lord has mercy” (12:53). “And do not be like those who forgot Allah, so He made them forget themselves” (59:19). **The Quran leads the believer to look inward, to examine motives, desires, and sincerity. True pondering begins with the self.**

14. Final Reflection: “This is a Book which We have revealed to you, full of blessing, that they may ponder over its verses, and that those of understanding may take heed” (38:29). **O man, just consider what Quran says:**

**The Quran calls to every heart,
“O soul, return, it’s where you start.”**

**In every verse, a beam of light,
In every word, your Lord’s insight.**

**Not wrath but mercy fills its tone,
A call to hearts that turned to stone.**

Return, before the dawn is done
Salvation waits for those who return.

The Cry of the Quran to Reflect on Signs

The Quran's call echoes in the air,
Who listens, finds life made fair.
In every sign the truth is clear,
for hearts that think, for souls that hear;
The Quran calls, in every line,
reflect, O man, on the Divine.

The signs scattered across the universe, the signs surrounding us, the signs within our very being, and the signs revealed in the Quran, all point toward the same eternal truth. The Quran repeatedly asks: “**Will you not, see? Will you not reflect?**” This is the timeless call of the Quran, urging humanity to observe, contemplate, and affirm the divine message through the unfolding of history and the precision of natural law. These verses encompass not only natural phenomena and historical realities but also those that can be seen as foretold or manifest miracles, each inviting reflection, insight, and understanding rather than blind belief.

The Quran is the greatest of all miracles given to Prophet Muhammad(SAW), not only for its divine origin but also for its timeless impact on humanity. Revealed over 23 years to an unlettered Prophet, it contains unmatched eloquence, wisdom, and knowledge. Its linguistic excellence, style, and depth of meaning are considered miraculous because no poet, scholar, or writer has been able to produce anything similar, despite challenge within the Quran itself to “**bring a chapter like it**” (2:23). This inimitability stands as proof of its divine source.

One of the greatest miracles of the Quran is its **preservation**. Unlike other scriptures, it has remained unchanged for 1,400 years after its revelation. Millions of Muslims across the world have memorized it word for word, ensuring it is safeguarded both in written and oral form. Despite efforts of enemies to alter or distort it, the Quran has been preserved exactly as it was revealed, fulfilling Allah's promise: "**Indeed, it is We who sent down the Quran, and indeed, We will be its guardian**" (15:9).

The Quran is also miraculous in its **prophecies and unseen knowledge**. It foretold future events, such as the victory of the Romans over the Persians after a defeat, which came true within the specified years. **The Romans have been defeated in the neighboring land; but after their defeat they shall gain victory in a few years. All power belongs to Allah both before and after. On that day will the believers rejoice at the victory granted by Allah. He grants victory to whomsoever He pleases. He is the Most Mighty, the Most Compassionate (30:2-5).** It described the preservation of Pharaoh's body as a sign for later generations, something confirmed by modern archaeology (10:92). It also gave precise information about the unseen, such as the stages of human embryonic development (23:12-14), the expansion of the universe (51:47), and the protective role of the atmosphere (21:32), truths that modern science discovered centuries later.

In terms of **scientific miracles**, the Quran also provides amazing insights for the thinking and perceptive man. It has described facts that no one was aware of at the time of its revelation. For example, the Quran compares mountains to strong pegs for the earth's foundation (16:15), describes the sky as a protective canopy (21:32), mentions the orderly alternation of night and day, and describes the process of giving life to the barren land through rain (30:48). Although the Quran is not a scientific work, its verses are surprisingly consistent with the discoveries of modern sciences such as astronomy,

geology, biology, and oceanography, which is clear evidence of its divine origin. After considering these verses, many scientists recognized the fact that such accuracy was not possible in the human knowledge of that time, and thus they were influenced by the message of truth of Islam and reverted to Islam.

The impact of the Quran on **hearts and societies** is itself a clear proof of its miracle. It transformed the Arabs, who were once plagued by ignorance, division and bloodshed, into a united and civilized nation illuminated by the light of justice, knowledge and faith, which brought about a comprehensive revolution in human civilization. The spiritual impact of the Quran still illuminates the hearts and minds of man today, providing him with a source of comfort, guidance and reform, because it addresses the human soul in the tone of wisdom, love and mercy. Those who recite and meditate on the Quran with sincerity experience a peace, strength and insight in the depths of their hearts, which cannot be explained by any material or human means.

Moreover, the Quran provides **universal guidance for all times to come**. It is not limited to worship or spirituality, but presents comprehensive principles and laws for justice, governance, family system, and the moral training of the individual that have retained their freshness and effectiveness even after fourteen centuries. The Quran establishes a balanced relationship between spirituality and worldly life that is in perfect harmony with human nature, a balance that no human system has been able to maintain to this day. The continued relevance of its teachings despite changing sciences, civilizations, and values reveals its divine and miraculous aspect.

In conclusion, the miracles of the Quran are multi-faceted linguistic, historical, scientific, spiritual, and social. Its preservation without alteration, its accurate prophecies and

scientific insights, its power to reform societies, and its timeless guidance make it unique among all scriptures. For believers, it is not just a book but a living miracle, a direct connection to Allah, and a source of eternal wisdom. Its miracles continue to unfold as human knowledge advances, confirming its divine origin.

The Quran also emphasizes that these miracles are not for spectacle, **but for guidance and affirmation of truth**. Thus, the **Cry of the Quran** is not to demand miracles, but to **recognize the ongoing miracles**, in knowledge, creation, and revelation.

Summary of Reflect on the signs

1) Creation, Origin of Man & Resurrection: Verses that describe human origin (drop, then clot, then body), Allah being the Creator, His has Divine power to resurrect back to life.

2) Signs in Nature: Night/day, rain, plants, cattle, bees, lightning, mountains, sleep/awake, offered as observable proofs of Allah's wisdom and power.

3) Divine Attributes & Sovereignty: Allah's oneness, knowledge, hearing, justice, exclusive power to judge and to give/withhold, and that others have no real authority.

4) Refutation of Polytheism, Idolatry & False Intercessors

Parables (fly, mosquito, spider etc.) and logical challenges showing idols and supposed intercessors are powerless and absurd.

5) Prophetic Role, Revelation & Quranic Proofs: Prophets as Warners and bearers of guidance, Quran's internal consistency, and the prophet's limits (no independent power/knowledge of unseen).

6) Human Condition, Tests & Moral Responsibility: Life as a test (bounty and trial), cognitive blindness vs insight, the

ethical importance of gratitude, and consequences for heedlessness.

7) Social Ethics & Communal Obligations: Prayer, charity, feeding the poor, caring for orphans, fair distribution of wealth, deeds that mark true believers vs hypocrites.

8) Parables, Analogies & Rhetorical Devices: Use of parable (vegetation, foam, spider, Satan's whisper) to strip away illusion and make theological points vivid and memorable.

9) Eschatology, Warnings, Resurrection & Consequences

Doubts about resurrection, past people's ruin, final summon (Judgment Day), rewards in Paradise vs punishment in Hell, and moral urgency.

10) Examples from History/Parables of Past Peoples & Individuals: Stories and parables (Pharaoh's wife, wives of Noah/Lot, Iblis, past nations) used as moral lessons and precedents.

11) Dependence on Allah / Divine Providence: Everything on earth is subjected for humans; sustenance, water, life/death are in Allah's hands, underscoring human dependence.

12) Moral Contrasts & Epistemic Distinctions: Blind vs seeing, believer vs wicked, wealthy vs needy, moral categories clarified to show outcomes of choices.

Reflect: The cry of the Quran constantly calls us to observe creation, animals, skies, mountains, and the earth, as mirrors of divine wisdom. Pondering these signs cultivates humility and awe of the Creator. **O man, do not turn a deaf ear to the advice:**

**Reflect, O soul, on the signs that gleam,
In earth's vast beauty and every dream.
The stars above and the heart within,
Whisper the truth: O man return to Him.**

**Every leaf recites His sacred name,
Every wave repeats His endless fame.
The Quran speaks, both word and sign,
A mirror of the Lord's grand design.**

**Those who ponder, their hearts shall see,
The hand of mercy in destiny.
So open your eyes, let faith arise,
For Whom all creation glorifies.**

Surah al-Fatiha

**In the dawn of faith, a whisper rose,
From hearts that sought what heaven knows.**

**“All praise to Him,” the soul began,
The Lord of worlds, the guide of man.**

**The breath of mercy fills the skies,
Each verse a light where darkness dies.**

**In every word, His grace is found,
Where seekers tread on sacred ground.**

Surah Al-Fatiha (The Opening) is the first chapter of the Quran, it reveals its spiritual depth, healing capacity, and central role in a believer's connection with Allah. Surah al-Fatiyah compresses the Quran's purpose into a daily petition: praise and recognition of Allah's lordship, exclusive worship, and the plea, “Guide us to the Straight Path” (1:1–7). When a believer recites Surah Al-Fatiyah with deep devotion while standing in prayer attentively, it is a continuous training in divine guidance. Its opening verses teach the etiquettes of prayer, beginning with praise, remembering divine mercy, acknowledging dependence, and then praying for guidance to the straight path. It reorients the believer every time he stands in prayer.

Description of its Verses

a) Praise & Gratitude: Recognizing Allah as “Lord of all worlds.”

- b) Mercy:** Repetition of “The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful” shows mercy as the foundation of divine-human relationship.
- c) Accountability:** “Master of the Day of Judgment” reminds believers of responsibility and justice.
- d) Dependence on Allah:** “You alone we worship, and You alone we ask for help.”
- e) Guidance:** Asking to be shown “the straight path,” the way of those favored by Allah.

Message: In response, Allah offers 143 Surahs of the Quran for guidance. It urges Muslims to recite Surah Al-Fatiha **with awareness and presence**, not merely as a ritual. When recited with understanding, it becomes a key to divine connection and mercy. That is why it is called Umm Al-Quran. **O man, reflect and seek:**

So let each prayer, each whispered plea,
 Restore the heart to harmony.
For those who seek the path made clear,
 Will find their Lord forever near.
Al-Fatiyah is a key and a call,
 The soul’s ascent, the cure for all.
In praise, in hope, in mercy’s art,
 It guides the mind and heals the heart.

Challenge of the Quran

Bring forth it’s like, if truth you claim,
 Yet none can match its sacred flame.
For hearts that ponder, the signs are clear
 The voice of God is ever near.

Non-believers are repeatedly invited to reflect on its verses and test its coherence. Allah says: **Do they not ponder about the Quran? Had it been from any other than Allah, they would surely have found in it much inconsistency (4:82).**

It invites its reader to examine its coherence honestly; it's guarded status, assuring the text's reliability. It says: **This Quran is such that it could not be composed by any unless it be revealed from Allah.** It is a confirmation of the revelation made before it and a detailed exposition of the Book. Beyond doubt it is from the Lord of the Universe (10:37).

Further challenging Allah says: Say, "If mankind and the jinn gathered together to produce the like of this Quran, they could not produce it's like, even if they supported one another" (17:88). In the first step says: Do they say: "He has invented this Book himself?" Say: "If that is so, bring ten surahs the like of it, and call upon all (the deities) you can other than Allah to your help. Do so if you are truthful" (11:13). Then says: Do they say that the Messenger has himself composed the Quran? Say: In that case bring forth just one surah like it (shortest surah being just three short verses) and call on all whom you can, except Allah, to help you if you are truthful (10:38).

It also says: Allah has revealed the best teaching, a self-consistent Book which repeats its contents in manifold forms whereat shiver the skins of those that hold their Lord in awe, and then their skins and their hearts soften for Allah's remembrance. That is Allah's Guidance wherewith He guides whosoever He pleases. And he whom Allah does not guide to the Right Path has none to guide Him (39:23).

Allah Himself promises to guard the revelation: **As for the Admonition, indeed it is We Who have revealed it and it is indeed We Who are its guardians** (15:9). Further states: Falsehood may not enter it from the front or from the rear. It is a revelation that has been sent down from the Most-Wise, the Immensely Praiseworthy (41:42). Allah being the guardian of the Quran, that is why in fourteen centuries not a word or comma has been changed.

The Cry of the Quran is: Although it provides a clear direction, ensures that those who follow its guidance live with

purpose and clarity. Yet people do not reflect on the verses of the Quran.

Summary of Challenge of the Quran

1. The Quran's Challenge: **i)** The Quran's unmatched eloquence. **ii)** Invitation for reflection. **iii)** Emphasis on the clarity of its signs.

2. Reflect on the Quran's Coherence: The Quran urges people to ponder its consistency. Key Verse: Had it been from other than Allah, contradictions would appear (4:82).

3. Affirmation of Divine Origin: The Quran claims to be a revelation, not human invention. And this Quran is such that it could not be composed by any unless it be revealed from Allah (10:37).

4. The Universal Challenge (Tahaddi): **i)** All humans and jinn together cannot produce its like (17:88). **ii)** Bring ten chapters like it (11:13). **iii)** Bring one surah like it (the shortest is only three verses) (10:38).

5. The Quran's Self-Description: The Quran describes itself as the “best of teachings,” harmonious and awe-inspiring. A self-consistent Book that stirs the hearts (39:23).

6. Divine Protection of the Revelation: **i)** Allah Himself is the guardian of the Quran (15:9). **ii)** Falsehood cannot approach it from any direction (41:42). **iii)** 1400+ years without change.

7. The Final Cry: Despite clarity, purpose, and guidance, people still do not reflect upon the Quran's verses.

O man, search and reflect:

None can rival its radiant light,
 A flame of truth that pierces night.
Its words descend, yet lift the soul,
 Revealing the One Who shapes the whole.

In every verse, a sign to see,
 A call to thought, to humility.
Those who reflect, their hearts will find,
 The speech of God, beyond mankind.

Its challenge stands, unchanged, supreme
 The living proof, the timeless dream
For hearts that listen, faith will bloom
 And darkness fades before its noon.

Quran's Lament is Abandoning Reflection

On shelves I am placed with pride	And kissed with love on every side
Turned into charms with sacred care	Washed and drunk, a ritual prayer
Then rains of perfume falls on me	That enshrines me in fragrancy
Like parrots taught to speak in rhyme	They teach me thus, time after time
When oaths are sworn, vows are made	Then for their help they seek my aid
They lift me high with trembling hands	Yet fail to act on my commands
Eyes stay dry though hearts should burn	My verses read, yet none discern
Each gathering recites my name	But souls remain forever the same
Now evil triumphs over what was good	Deceit prevails where truth once stood
Once they make me smile, in vain	Make me weep hundred times again
Their love for me they loud proclaim	Yet bow to others' laws in shame
Thus do they mock and thus betray	Both scorn and sorrow mark my
way	
They pay deaf ears to my admonishing	Stay heedless to my lament warning
They follow blindly if no brain is there	They think paradise is theirs without care
On shelves I am placed with pride	And kissed with love on every side
Turned into charms, with sacred care	Washed and drunk, a ritual prayer

Recitation without reflection was the complaint of the Prophet (SAW) himself, when he said: **“A time will come when people recite the Quran, but it will not go beyond their throats”** (Bukhari, Muslim). Why, because we do not reflect.

The lament of abandonment is severe: the Prophet (SAW) warned that a time will come when people would recite the

Quran, yet it will not enter their hearts. This is abandonment. This is not merely a rhetorical book; it is a book of spiritual awakening. When its words are treated only as mere sound and never acted on, the function of revelation is nullified.

This is the harm of mechanical recitation, the tongue moves, but the heart remains unheeded. The Quran becomes merely sound, that cannot transform. Abandoning reflection is a form of abandonment of the Quran itself, as Allah mentions: [And the Messenger will say, “O my Lord, indeed my people have taken this Quran as a thing abandoned” \(25:30\)](#).

The Quran Warns: The Quran is a mercy for the whole of mankind. It admonishes and warns its readers. It gives glad tidings of Paradise to the believers, but it also cries out with urgent warnings for those who stray. These warnings are not just historical records; they are living lessons for all generations to come; it's a reminder that disobedience leads to ruin and heedlessness is inviting regret.

The Cry of the Quran is: Allah warns those who mock the Quran the divine revelation which will have severe consequences in the Hereafter. Some scholars misinterpret or twisted the meanings of the Quranic verses to quote the Israeli folk tales. We Muslims have made this Quran the object of ridiculing.

Lament of the Quran: Abandonment

The Prophet Muhammad(SAW) said: **The Quran will testify, on the Day of Judgment, against those who went against it, and it will intercede for its companions** (those who read it with understanding and acted upon it)? Another hadith states: **“The Quran is an intercessor, and its intercession is accepted, and its plea is believed. Whoever follows it, it leads him to Paradise and whoever places it behind him is dragged to the Fire.”** Emphasizing that Allah will judge each person based on their deeds, intentions, and

beliefs. The Quran tells us that on the Day of Judgment, each person will be held accountable for his deeds. That Day the Quran will serve as a record of his life, witnessing actions and providing evidence during the Judgment Day.

Abandonment takes many forms:

- a)** Neglecting to recite.
- b)** Refusing to understand.
- c)** Failing to apply its guidance.
- d)** Treating it as a ritual divorced from daily life.

O man, to abandon the Quran is to cut oneself off from the very rope that connects us to Allah. To emphasize the severity of ignoring the Quran, I will explore some of the most striking warnings of the Quran delivered through stories of past nations, vivid images of the Hereafter, and direct admonitions to mankind.

1. The People of Noah_(AS): For nine centuries, Noah_(AS) warned his people. They mocked him, saying he was foolish. Yet when the flood came, their arrogance drowned with them.

Lesson: Mocking divine truth does not invalidate it. Delay in repentance only deepens destruction. The Quran says: “Thereupon We opened the gates of the sky for water to pour down, and We made the earth burst forth with springs, and all this water converged to fulfil that which had been decreed.”

(54:11-12).

2. The People of Aad: Aad were known for their towering strength and mighty structures. Yet they defied Allah’s command and were destroyed by a violent wind. **Lesson:** No empire, however mighty, can withstand the decree of Allah. Pride in strength leads to downfall. The Quran says: “And as for Aad, they were destroyed by a screaming, violent wind which He imposed upon them for seven nights and eight days in succession” (69:6-7).

3. The People of Thamud: Saleh_(AS) brought them the miraculous she-camel coming out of rocks by Allah’s

permission, but instead of believing, they killed it. Their arrogance sealed their fate. **Lesson:** Rejecting the signs of Allah is rebellion against His mercy. Signs ignored become proof against us. The Quran says: “But they called him a liar and hamstrung the she-camel, so their Lord destroyed them for their sin and made it equal upon all of them” (91:14).

4. Pharaoh: Pharaoh proclaimed: “I am your lord most high.” He enslaved a people and refused to accept the prophethood of Moses_(AS). He eventually drowned, and his body was preserved as a sign for future generations. **Lesson:** Tyranny may last for a time, but it always ends in humiliation before Allah. The Quran says: “So today We will save you in your body that you may be to those after you a sign” (10:92). A living miracle for our reflection.

5. Korah (Qarun): Qarun drowned in wealth, claiming it was his own genius. He forgot the Giver, so the earth swallowed him. **Lesson:** Wealth without gratitude leads to ruin. True richness is to acknowledge the Provider. “So, We caused the earth to swallow him and his home. And he had no company to aid him against Allah” (28:81).

6. The People of Shuaib: The people of Madyan cheated in commerce and spread corruption. Shuaib_(AS) warned them, but they mocked him. An earthquake destroyed them. **Lesson:** Injustice and dishonesty in dealings are the cause of divine punishment in both this world and the Hereafter. “So, the earthquake seized them, and they became within their homes corpses fallen prone” (7:91).

7. The People of the Elephant: Abraha marched with elephants to destroy the Kaaba, but Allah destroyed them with birds carrying stones of clay. **Lesson:** No army, no matter how advanced, can prevail against the will of Allah. “And He sent against them birds in flocks, striking them with stones of hard clay” (105:3-4).

8. Warnings of the Hereafter: Beyond the stories of nations, the Quran warns of the Day of Judgment: “Then fear the Fire which has been prepared for the disbelievers, and which shall have men and stones for fuel.” (2:24). (After the judgement has been passed) “The unbelievers shall be driven in companies to Hell so that when they arrive there, its gates shall be thrown open and its keepers shall say to them: “Did Messengers from among yourselves not come to you, rehearsing to you the Signs of your Lord and warning you against your meeting of this Day?” They will say: “Yes; so indeed, the sentence of chastisement was bound to be executed against the unbelievers” (39:71).

O man, the horror of that Day will be unbearable, and regret after death is of no avail. The time to repent is now. That is why the Quran says: They will say, “Our Lord, we have seen and heard, so return us that we might do righteousness. Indeed, we are now certain” (32:12). Alas, this is the first and last test we will go through. **That is why, O man, the Lament of the Quran exhorts:**

The pages wait, the verses cry,
 “O heedless souls, before you die.”
Read not for sound, but for the light,
 That turns the darkness into sight.
Let hearts awake, let tears be true,
 Let faith renew what deeds undo.
The Word you left shall one day speak,
 Against the proud, defend the weak.

Cry of Quran Calls to Reflect on its Verses

The Quran calls, reflect, perceive,
 To hearts that ponder and believe.
In nature’s signs, in night and day,
 His truth is seen in every way.

**When hearts are deaf to truth's call,
The Book laments the heedless all.
Its verses weep for souls astray,
Who trade the night of sin for day.**

**The wise are humble, never proud,
Their knowledge lifts them not too loud.
Good words ascend, like fragrant air,
While evil deeds dissolve in despair.**

The cry of the Quran urges humanity to **ponder deeply upon creation**, recognizing the signs of Allah in every aspect of existence. It reminds man of his humble beginning as a drop of fluid, shaped and given intellect, hearing, and sight so he may recognize truth from falsehood. The universe itself, the heavens, the earth, the alternation of night and day, and the rain that revives the barren land, all bear witness to Divine power and purpose. Through reflection on these signs, one realizes that life is not aimless but is in fact a test. To emphasizes this, the Quran asks the reader: “Can the blind and the seeing be equal?” and “Can those who know and those who do not know ever be alike?” Such questions foster understanding and inspire humility, gratitude, and submission to the Creator.

The cry of the Quran emphasizes that **Allah alone is the Sustainer and Controller of all things**, while false deities and idols are utterly powerless. The Quran uses parables, a fly that cannot be created even by all mankind together, or a man reaching out to water that never reaches his mouth, to illustrate the futility of idolatry. Falsehood, it says, is like foam on water that disappears, while truth remains like a tree with firm roots and fruitful branches. Even the Prophets, including Muhammad(SAW), are portrayed as humble servants, not possessors of divine powers, but bearers of revelation. This refutes polytheism and establishes Tawheed (the Oneness of God) as the core truth. Worship, guidance, harm, and benefit all belong to Allah alone; whoever depends on others is deceived by illusion.

The cry of the Quran for mankind is to reflect on the signs in their lives and societies. From the creation of mates and the affection placed between them, to the blessings of livestock, bees, and crops, every detail of life testifies to divine wisdom and mercy. Yet, man often turns arrogant when blessed and despairing when tested. He attributes success to his own skill, forgetting that all provisions and opportunities are from Allah. The Quran warns against this blindness, excessive attachment to wealth, status, and rivalry. It reminds that the true measure of worth lies not in worldly possessions but in righteousness and gratitude. The fate of previous nations who rejected their prophets is a warning to those who ignore revelation and rely on conjecture.

Lament of the Quran asserts the unavoidable accountability and Resurrection Day. Angels record every action, and each soul will confront the consequences of its deeds. None shall bear another's burden, and no intercession or wealth will be to no avail on the Day of Judgment. The heedless, those who neglect prayer, exploit the poor, and live only for pleasure, will regret their indifference when the truth becomes undeniable. The Quran paints vivid contrasts between those who rise in prayer and humility and those who are boastful and arrogant. The righteous will dwell in gardens beneath which rivers flow, while the deniers will face fire and torment. The examples of Pharaoh's wife, who prayed for a home near Allah, and the wives of Noah and Lot, who betrayed their prophets, show that salvation depends solely on faith and deeds.

The cry of the Quran urges reason, reflection, and sincere faith, asserting the disparity between truth and falsehood and guiding those who humbly recognize divine signs. Allah alone controls life, death, sustenance, and all affairs. Earthly beauty, wealth, children, and adornments are temporary; only that which is with Allah is everlasting. The Quran calls humanity to return to their Lord before the Hour arrives, to

purify their intentions, and to live righteously, for ultimately truth will prevail, falsehood will fade, and every soul will face its Creator to witness the outcome of its faith and deeds.

Lament of the Quran continually reminds humanity that **Allah's promise is true and that worldly life is only a temporary test**. No one can alter His plan or prevent His mercy. He gives people time to repent before holding them accountable. If He punished every sin instantly, none would survive, but His mercy overshadows His wrath. True understanding belongs to those who possess knowledge and fear Allah sincerely. **The message is clear, there is no creator but Allah, and all false gods, saints, or idols are powerless.** Satan, the declared enemy of mankind, deceives those who forget this truth and leads his followers toward Hell.

The Quran sternly rejects polytheism, superstition, and blind imitation of ancestors. No one, not idols, saints, or the dead, can intercede or respond to prayers, for all power belongs only to Allah. Even the Messenger of Allah ﷺ could not make the dead hear, so calling on the people of the grave or seeking help from anyone other than Allah is futile. Every prophet, from Abraham and Moses to Muhammad(saw), preached the same truth: worship Allah alone and avoid associating partners with Him. The stories of Pharaoh, the people of Lot, and others serve as reminders that defiance of divine truth leads to disgrace and punishment. Those who persist in disbelief or sectarianism after clear guidance are warned of eternal loss.

The Quran also emphasizes justice, honesty, and moral purity as essential parts of faith. Believers must give full measure, avoid cheating, and stay away from immorality such as arrogance, sorcery, and homosexuality. Magic is described as mere deception, while good character, patience, and truthfulness bring divine reward. True religion lies in unity through the Quran and Sunnah, and not in division into sects

or imitation of misguided traditions. On the Day of Judgment, no one will be able to help anyone; every soul will be held accountable for its own deeds. Those who act righteously, remain patient, and uphold truth will attain Allah's mercy and eternal success.

The Quran calls upon believers to **ponder in the signs of Allah** in creation, the heavens, earth, and the balance of life, to recognize His oneness and wisdom. Only Allah fulfills all needs; everything else is dependent and powerless. Just as man would never treat his servant as an equal, Allah does not share His sovereignty with others. The lesson is timeless: reform yourself before death, for after it there is no return. On the Day of Judgment, no intercession or lineage will avail anyone, only sincere faith, good deeds, and steadfastness in truth will lead to salvation.

Summary of the Quranic verses

1. Seek refuge against Satan when reciting the Quran: When you begin to recite the Quran, seek Allah's refuge against the accursed Satan, because he has no authority over those who believe and put their trust in their Lord. He only has authority over those who take him as their guardian. **He tempts them to associate others with Allah (16:98-100).** So that they may dwell with him eternally in Hell.

a) Call on Allah by His Most Beautiful Names: Allah has the most excellent names, so, call upon Him by His names and shun those who distort them. They shall soon be requited for their deeds. And of those whom We have created there is a party who guide men through the truth and act justly according to it (7:180-181).

b) When Allah's Wrath Falls, Allah Delivers His Messengers and Believers: When Allah's wrath falls upon the wicked, He saves His Messengers and those who believe.

Allah says it is incumbent on Him to deliver the believers (10:103).

c) The Unseen Revealed, Serve Allah Alone: These are the news of the unseen which We reveal to you. Neither you nor your people knew about them before this. So, serve Allah, you have no god but He. Say, I have put my trust in Allah, Who is my Lord and your Lord. There is no moving creature which He does not hold by its forelock (11:49-56).

2. The Prophetic Duty: The duty of the Prophet_(SAW) is only to convey the message, keep admonishing, and calmly respond to accusations (5:99,29:18). The Prophet's role is clarified: convey the revelation faithfully, guiding, advising, and being a living example are his responsibilities; **while people are individually and collectively responsible for accepting, implementing, and being accountable for their deeds.**

Further Allah says: O Prophet those who reject you as false, tell them: "My deeds are for myself and your deeds for yourselves. You will not be held responsible for my deeds, nor I for your deeds" (10:41).

3. Man is Ungrateful: Who subjected for you the sun and the moon, and both are constant on their courses, Who subjected for you the night and the day, and Who gave you all that you asked Him for. Were you to count the favors of Allah you shall never be able to encompass them. Verily man is exceedingly ungrateful (14:33-34).

4. Human freedom of choice & eschatological warning: Men and jinn were created with freedom of choice; there is no compulsion in religion. Blind imitation leads to harm. The Quran says: **And it is for this (exercise of freedom of choice) that He has created them.** And the word of your Lord was fulfilled: 'Indeed I will fill the Hell, with men and jinn, altogether' (11:119). In another place the Quran says: **And certainly, We have created for Hell many of the**

jinn and mankind; they have hearts with which they fail to understand; and they have eyes with which they fail to see; and they have ears with which they fail to hear. They are like cattle, indeed, even more astray. Such are utterly heedless (7:179).

These verses emphasize Allah's justice, although He could have guided all creation, He allows free will, and thus those who reject His signs among both **jinn** and **humans** will fill Hell as part of His decreed word. The filling of Hell with men and jinn is a warning linked to human and jinn denial and choice.

5. Friends of Allah / refuge of trust: Oh, surely the friends of Allah have nothing to fear, nor shall they grieve, the ones who believe and are Godfearing. For them are glad tidings in this world and in the Hereafter (10:62-64).

6. This world vs. the Hereafter: Worldly life is temporary/play; the Hereafter is the true, lasting reward for the God-fearing and those who ponder the signs. **Warning:** “The life of this world is nothing but a sport and a pastime; the Hereafter is far better” (6:32).

7. Responding to truth: Only those who listen and reflect accept the call; trust in Allah leads to guidance; respect different paths while holding to your way. The only people who respond to the call of truth are those who listen to the verses of Allah and meditate on them, and those who deny the truth ascribe partners with Him (6:36). Concept of listening/reflecting appears throughout the Quran.

8. Satan, temptation & his guardianship: And so, it is that against every Prophet We have set up the evil ones from among men and jinn, some of them inspire others with specious speech only by way of delusion. Had it been your Lord's will, they would not have done it (freedom of choice). Leave them alone to fabricate what they will (6:112).

9. Corrupt religious leaders: O Believers, indeed, most of the scholars and monks of the people of the Book devour the wealth of others by evil means and debar them from the Way of Allah (9:34). And says: “They exchange the signs of Allah for a small price and hinder (people) from His way. Indeed, evil is what they do” (9:9). “Those who conceal what Allah has revealed of the Scripture and exchange it for a small price; they consume nothing but fire into their bellies” (2:174). Blind followers will be told to Hell with them.

10. Admonition, warning & communal responsibility: Keep warning people (even those headed for punishment); forbidding evil is a communal duty and seeking forgiveness averts collective punishment. The Quran says: And from among you there must be a party who invites people to all that is good and enjoin the doing of all that is right and forbids the doing of all that is wrong. It is they who will attain true success (3:104). Keep admonishing people even those whom Allah is about to destroy or punish severely, so as to avoid disobedience and have an excuse before the Lord. Allah delivered those who forbid evil and afflicted the unjust and those who did not admonish with a painful torment (admonition is obligatory) (7:164). Quran repeatedly commands admonishing and forbidding evil.

11. Accountability & justice: people reap what they earn: Allah is not unjust; punishment is the earning of one's own hands. The Quran says: Whoever does good, does so to his own benefit; and whoever does evil, will suffer its evil consequence. Your Lord does no wrong to His servants (41:46).

12. Fixed terms & divine timing: “For every community there is an appointed term; when the term expires it cannot be delayed or advanced” (7:34), even if a prophet apostasies will face account.

13. Sustenance, lawful/forbidden & human error:

Allah provides sustenance; humans sometimes declare lawful/forbidden without authority; gratitude brings increase in blessing, ingratitude brings chastisement.

14. Inner change precedes outward change: Allah does not change a people's condition until they change their inner self. The Quran says: **Verily, Allah does not change peoples' condition, until they change their inner selves.** And when Allah decides to make a person suffer punishment, no one can avert it, nor can anyone be of help to such people against Allah (13:11).

15. One Human Community, Worship Allah Alone:

All human beings are one community, and Allah is their Lord, so only worship Him. It is the miscreants that divide the religion into pieces, forgetting that everyone is bound to return to Him. Whoever does good and is a believer, his work will be appreciated. It has been ordained that every town that We destroy will not re-live (21:92-95).

16. Signs in creation & parables: The heavens, earth, rain and crops are signs for those with understanding.

17. Consequences of rejection & reward for the righteous: Rejecters' deeds are vain and friends of Allah who are righteous will have no fear or grief. Punishment is consequence of people's own actions. Say, (O Muhammad): "Shall We tell you who will be the greatest losers in respect of their works? It will be those whose effort went astray in the life of the world and who believe nevertheless that they are doing good. Those are the ones who refused to believe in the revelations of their Lord and that they are bound to meet Him. Hence, all their deeds have come to naught, and We shall assign no weight to them on the Day of Resurrection (18:103-105).

18. Keep Admonishing: Keep admonishing people even those whom Allah is about to destroy or punish severely, so as to avoid disobedience and have an excuse before the Lord. Allah delivered those who forbid evil and afflicted the unjust and those who did not admonish with a painful torment (admonition is obligatory) (7:164).

19. No Compulsion in Religion: Had Allah willed, all those who are on the earth would have believed. Will you, then, force people into believing? And say to those who do not believe, "Act according to your way, and we follow our way" (10:99, 11:121).

20. Guilt of the Crime is on the Guilty: Do they say you have forged this message? Tell them: "If so, the guilt of it is upon me, but guilt of your crime is on you (11:35).

21. Gratitude Multiplies Blessings: Lord proclaimed: "If you give thanks, I will certainly grant you more; but if you are ungrateful for My favors, My chastisement is terrible (14:7).

22. Truth Has Come: Proclaim: "The Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished. Surely falsehood is bound to vanish (17:81). They ask you about the Spirit. Say, "The Spirit (Gabriel) comes by the command of the Lord" (17:85).

23. Forced Disbelief is Forgiven; Willful Rejection Condemned: Except for those who were forced to engage in infidelity to Allah after believing the while their hearts remained firmly convinced of their belief, the ones whose hearts willingly embraced disbelief shall incur Allah's wrath and a mighty chastisement lies in store for them (16:106).

24. Had There Been Other gods, the Heavens and Earth Would Have Fallen Apart: Had there been other gods in the heavens and the earth apart from Allah, the harmony and order of both the heavens and the earth would have gone fallen into ruins. Allah, the Lord of the Throne, is far above this (21:22).

25. The heirs of Paradise: Most certainly, those believers have attained true success, who perform their Salat with humility, refrain from vain and frivolous things. Who spend their Zakat in appropriate ways. Who conscientiously guard their private parts, except regarding their wives and those women who are legally in their possession. Those who go beyond this are transgressors. Who are true to their trusts and their promises, and who strictly guard their Prayers. These are the heirs who will inherit Paradise and dwell therein for ever (23:1-11).

26. Satanic Devils Descend on Sinful Liars: O people, shall I inform you upon whom the satanic devils descend? They descend upon every sinful liar, on those who whisper hearsay in the ears of people; and most of them are liars (26:221-223).

27. The hearts of those who lack knowledge is sealed: Allah created the heavens and the earth and whatever lies between them in Truth and for an appointed term.

28. Do not despair of Allah's mercy: Tell them: "O My servants, who have wronged their own souls: Do not despair of Allah's mercy: surely Allah forgives all sins: He is the All-Forgiving, the All-Merciful (39:53)

29. Don't Say What You Don't Do, Stand Firm in Ranks: O you who have believed, why do you say that which you do not do? Most hateful it is in the sight of Allah that you should say that which you do not do. Allah indeed loves those who fight in His Way in ranks as though they were a solid wall (61:2-4).

30. Fear Allah, He Will Open a Way and Provide: With this you are admonished, (and) whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day. Whosoever fears Allah in whatever he does, Allah will open for him away out of the

difficulties and will provide for him from whence he could little imagine. And whoever trusts in Allah, He is enough for him. Allah brings His decrees to fulfilment. Allah has appointed a destiny for everything (65:3).

31. Man Is Naturally Impatient: Verily man is impatient by nature. When affliction befalls him, he becomes fretful, and when good fortune falls to his lot he becomes stingy (70:19-21).

32. Man Is Witness to Himself: But lo, man is well aware of himself, even though he might make up excuses (75:14-15).

33. All are Destined to Die: (O Prophet), you are destined to die, and they too are destined to die (39:30).

O man, let your heart awaken to the truth:

The Quran's call is its timeless flame,
To peace, to truth, to God's great name.
It whispers hope through hearts that pray,
And guides the lost upon their way.

Its words are rivers, pure and deep,
Awakening hearts from silent sleep.
So, ponder well, and humbly pray,
For light shall guide the faithful way.

Lament of the Quran is to Remember its important verses

When hearts fall silent, the Quran cries,
Its echoes call where truth still lies.
A voice divine, both firm and kind,
Awakens light in the sleeping mind.

The Quran invites man to reflect deeply upon the signs of Allah, in revelation, creation, and within the human soul. The Prophet(SAW)'s duty was only to deliver the divine message with clarity, guidance and acceptance rest with Allah alone.

Worldly life is fleeting and an illusion; it is mere play compared to the eternal reality of the Hereafter. Those who recognize the truth are those who listen to the verses of the Quran and ponder over its meanings. Every individual is accountable, for Allah does not change a people's condition until they change what is within themselves, and His decrees are always just and perfect.

The Quran reveals that opposition to truth is a recurring struggle: Satan's followers, both human and jinn, have always opposed the prophets. Yet falsehood is destined to vanish before the light of truth. Those who forbid evil and uphold righteousness are delivered, while silence in the face of wrongdoing brings collective harm. Allah does not punish a nation when they seek forgiveness or when a prophet is among them, showing that His mercy always precedes His wrath. Gratitude, humility, and repentance are the paths to divine favor, while arrogance and ingratitude bring ruin upon individuals and societies alike.

The Quran also calls believers to observe the universe as a living testimony of Allah's signs, the rain that nourishes the crops that grow and wither, and the balance of creation all point to His truth. Satan's influence touches only those who take him as an ally, for those who trust in Allah are under His protection. Finally, the Quran is a universal advice for those who ponder over the signs. It affirms that faith must be chosen freely, the truth will always overcome the falsehood, and that those who believe and live righteously are the friends of Allah shall have no fear, nor shall they grieve.

Summary of Important Quranic Verses

1. Divine Revelation and Purpose of the Quran

- a) Quran is a **divine mercy and healing** for the believers (17:82).
- b) It is a **clear message** sent to guide humanity from darkness to light (14:1).

- c) The Prophet(SAW) was tasked **only to deliver** the message; **guidance belongs to Allah alone** (42:48).
- d) The Quran calls for **reflection and understanding**, urging humans to ponder on its verses (47:24).

Essence: The Quran is not merely a book of recitation, but a living guide and spiritual cure, inviting hearts and minds to awaken and reflect.

2. The Nature of Worldly Life and the Hereafter

- a) Worldly life is described as **temporary, deceptive play and amusement** (57:20).
- b) The **Hereafter** is the true and eternal life (29:64).
- c) Those who follow the truth and do righteous deeds will **have no fear nor grief** (10:62).

Essence: Worldly pleasures fade, but the Hereafter endures, faith and righteous action lead to eternal peace.

3. Human Responsibility and Moral Accountability

- a) Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change their inner characteristics (13:11).
- b) Every soul is **accountable** for its deeds (74:38).
- c) Allah's **justice is perfect**, and His decrees are never unjust (4:40).

Essence: Human transformation begins within. Self-purification, gratitude, and moral effort invite divine change and mercy.

4. The Struggle Between Truth and Falsehood

- a) Satan and his followers have opposed prophets throughout human history (6:112).
- b) Yet falsehood is destined to perish, while truth prevails (17:81).
- c) Those who **forbid evil and promote righteousness** are **saved** (7:165).
- d) **Silence in the face of evil** leads to collective suffering (8:25).

Essence: The moral battle between truth and falsehood is timeless. Faith and action preserve truth; complacency leads to downfall.

5. Divine Mercy, Forgiveness, and Justice

- a) Allah does not punish a nation while they seek forgiveness or when a prophet is among them (8:33).
- b) His mercy precedes His wrath (7:156).
- c) Gratitude and repentance bring divine favor; arrogance and denial bring ruin (14:7, 7:146).

Essence: Divine mercy is vast and accessible — repentance and humility open its gates, while pride shuts them.

6. Signs of Allah in Creation

- a) The Quran invites humans to observe the universe as proof of divine wisdom (3:190).
- b) The rain, crops, and cycles of life are signs for those who reflect (16:65–69).
- c) The balance in creation testifies to Allah's perfection (55:7–9).

Essence: Every aspect of nature, from rainfall to stars bears witness to divine order and mercy, guiding the mindful toward faith.

7. Faith, Free Will, and Protection from Evil

- a) Faith must be chosen freely, as there is no compulsion in religion (2:256).
- b) Satan's influence is on those who ally with him (16:99–100).
- c) Those who trust in Allah are under His divine protection (3:160).

Essence: Faith is a choice born of reflection and trust. Those who rely upon Allah are guarded from deception and despair.

8. The Ultimate Triumph of Truth and the Righteous

- a) The truth will always overcome falsehood (21:18).
- b) The friends of Allah shall have no fear, nor shall they grieve (10:62).
- c) Righteous living and sincere belief lead to eternal nearness to Allah (41:30).

Essence: Faith and virtue assure peace in this world and salvation in the next, truth's light is destined to prevail. **O man, reflect and implement.**

Each verse a guide, each word a light,
 The path, the law, both clear and right.
The Quran's call is forever true,
 Alive is the heart that listens anew.
Light will bloom where hearts comply,
 And heaven's mercy draw you nigh.

Cry of the Quran is to Implement the Commandments of Faith

The Quran's call, a message clear,
 Not words alone, but faith sincere.
Let Islam live through noble art,
 Not on the tongue, but in the heart.

The soul of faith is truth and grace,
 A steadfast heart in every place.

Faith speaks through deeds, not fleeting sound,
 Where honest hearts and acts are found.

He understands who heeds the call,
 But he fulfills who gives his all.

The one who lives what he professed,
 Is truly faithful, truly blessed.

The commandments of faith in Islam begin with belief in Allah's Oneness, the Last Day, angels, prophets, and divine revelations. Worship is central, with obligations such as establishing daily prayers, fasting in Ramadan, paying zakat, and performing Hajj. These acts of devotion are not only ritual duties but also spiritual training, meant to cultivate piety, discipline, patience, and gratitude. Belief is inseparable from action, as Muslims are encouraged to spend in charity, care for orphans, free slaves, and support the needy. Tawheed (monotheism) is emphasized strongly, while shirk, associating partners with Allah is the gravest sin.

In addition to worship, Islam provides clear guidelines for moral and social life. Dietary laws distinguish between halal

and haram, emphasizing purity and moderation. Believers are required to honor promises, keep oaths, and act with justice in dealings. Ethical rules extend even to warfare, where fighting is only permitted in defense, and peace is preferred if the enemy is inclined to it. The commandments forbid harmful practices such as interest, bribery, intoxicants, gambling, fortune-telling, and fornication, which corrupt society and distance people from remembrance of Allah.

Family life is carefully regulated to ensure fairness and protection of rights. The commandments specify lawful and unlawful marriages, rules on divorce, waiting periods, inheritance, and treatment of women during menstruation. Men are tasked as providers and protectors, while women are honored and safeguarded. Orphans receive special protection, with strict warnings against consuming their property unjustly. Even in personal disputes, reconciliation, justice, and kindness are emphasized as the preferred path.

Overall, these commandments form a comprehensive code of faith, worship, and social responsibility. They call for a balance between devotion to Allah, moral conduct, and compassion in human relationships. By following them, a believer is guided to live a life of sincerity, justice, and humility, securing both worldly harmony and eternal success in the Hereafter.

Practical commandments bind inward devotion to public justice. Righteousness is described in terms that mix belief and social care: belief in Allah, the Last Day, prayer, zakat, and spending in the cause of charity are all listed together as the marks of the righteous (2:177). Rituals like prayer and fasting (2:183–187) shape the heart; economic rules like zakat and prohibitions on usury (2:275) protect the vulnerable and structure a just economy.

Family and social laws, marriage, maintenance, inheritance, treatment of orphans, are repeatedly regulated to protect

dignity and prevent exploitation e.g., (2:220; 4:2–3; 4:34) these verses are often cited in legal discussions. These rules aim to stabilize relations and limit abuses; they must be read with sensitivity to context and to the Quran’s broader emphasis on mercy and justice (16:90).

The Quran’s ethics include strict prohibitions against corruption: bribery, usurpation of others’ property, and deceit are condemned (2:188). Conversely, it elevates care for the weak, orphans, the poor, travelers, as central obligations. The social purpose of many commands is to institutionalize compassion so that it becomes a routine feature of civic life rather than a sporadic virtue.

The text also warns about the misuse of its provisions. Laws should not be weaponized, i.e. misuse of commandments can cause harm. Thus, the Quran’s legal corpus must be interpreted in light of its higher objectives: justice, mercy, prevention of harm, safeguarding faith, intellect, life, lineage, and property. Where strict literalism leads to injustice, the spirit of the Quran demands re-examination in light of the facts and corrective compassion.

The historical narratives (Noah, Aad, Thamud, Pharaoh, Qarun, the army of the Elephant) function as paradigms, concrete moral exemplars rather than mere antiquarian tales. They warn that arrogance, tyranny, greed, and cruelty bring communal ruin (see many narrative verses across the Quran; the story of the Elephant is in (105:1–5), and lessons from Pharaoh and others are dispersed). These stories encourage self-examination: what in our society parallels those faults?

The Quran pairs warning with hope: it promises reward to those who act justly and turn to Allah, while warning of consequences for obstinacy (17:9; 39:71). It calls people back before regret becomes irreversible: They will cry, “Our Lord, we have seen and heard, return us so that we might do

righteousness” (32:12). The urgency is now: now is the time for repentance and reformation.

Answering the Quran’s cry requires concrete steps. First, pair recitation with reflection: read a few verses daily, consult reliable translation, and ask three questions, what is the meaning, what moral principle is intended, what can I do today because of it? Second, prioritize the vulnerable: give zakat and charity regularly, defend rights in business and conversation, and avoid practices that lead to unlawful accumulation of wealth. Third, cultivate consistent habits such as: punctual prayer with attention, fasting with self-restraint, and pilgrimage with communal humility, so the worship life reshapes character.

Finally, communal action matters. The Quran’s prescriptions aim to form a people whose public life reflects piety. When communities implement the Quran’s ethics, honest commerce, protection of orphans, fair dispute resolution, care for the poor, the revelation’s healing is visible. Let the Quran be read not only to be admired but to be practiced; then, as the Book promises, it will be a light for individuals and a mercy for society. May we answer its call with knowledge, humility, and persistent action so that our recitation becomes testimony and our lives become its living example.

Summary of the Commandments of faith

1) Core beliefs and their brief introduction

Tawheed (Oneness of God): Worship Allah alone, do not associate anything with Him. Your Deity is Allah alone: there is no deity except the All-Beneficent and All-Merciful Allah (2:163). Truly it is only associating others with Allah in His divinity that Allah does not forgive, and He forgives anything besides that to whomsoever He wills. Whoever associates others with Allah in His divinity has indeed strayed far away (4:116).

Belief fundamentals: Belief in Allah, Last Day, angels, all divine books, prophets. Ref. (2:177; 2:285)

2) Primary acts of worship

Salah (Prayer): Establish regular prayer with presence and humility. Ref. (2:43; 17:78–79; 5:6 for ablution)

Fasting: Observe Ramadan fasting; rules for exemptions and compensation. Ref. (2:183–187)

Zakat & Charity: Give obligatory zakat and voluntary charity to purify wealth and help the needy. Ref. (2:177; 9:60)

Hajj (Pilgrimage): Perform pilgrimage rites when able, observing restrictions of ihram. Ref. (2:196–197)

3) Social & economic rules

Halal and haram in food: Consume lawful food; forbidden foods listed and exceptions in necessity. Ref. (2:173; 5:3)

Prohibition of interest (riba): Avoid usury; promote fair trade. Ref. (2:275–279)

Honesty in trade & contracts: Fulfil pledges, avoid bribery, do not usurp others' property. Ref. (16:90; 2:188)

Zakat distribution & social welfare: Funds to poor, orphans, travelers, indebted, wayfarers. Ref. (9:60)

4) Family, marriage, and personal status

Marriage & bridal due (mahr): Rights and duties; veil from certain close non-mahram relatives. Ref. (4:3; 2:221)

Treatment of wives & dispute resolution: Duties, reconciliation efforts, and justice-based care and context are needed. Ref. (4:34)

Divorce & waiting period: Procedures for divorce, waiting period, maintenance duties. Ref. (2:228–232)

Orphans & guardianship: Protect orphan's property; fair treatment required. Ref. (4:2; 2:220)

5) Crime, social, and personal ethics

Prohibition of adultery/promiscuity: Preserve chastity and social integrity. Ref. (17:32)

Prohibition of intoxicants and gambling: Avoid substances/activities that harm individuals and community. Ref. (5:90–91)

Bribery or illicit enrichment: It is forbidden to obtain wealth through bribery or illegal means. Ref. (2:188)

6) Oaths, promises, and legal procedure

Fulfil oaths & covenants: Keep promises; expiation for broken deliberate oaths. Ref. (5:89; 16:91)

Evidence and fairness: Justice in testimony and legal processes; protect the weak. Ref. (4:58; 2:282 on contracts)

7) Conflict, defense, and public order

Rules for war & self-defense: Fight only justly, do not transgress; prefer peace if enemy inclines to peace. Ref. (2:190–193; 8:60–61)

Distribution of spoils and care for the vulnerable among combatants: One-fifth for public needs (khums). Know that one fifth of the spoils that you obtain belong to Allah, to the Messenger, to the near of kin, to the orphans, and the needy, and the wayfarer... (8:41).

8) Mission, freedom, and accountability

Convey the message: Muslims are commanded to invite others to the truth with wisdom. Ref. (3:104; 16:125)

No compulsion in religion: Guidance is distinct from coercion. There is no compulsion and coercion in regard to religion. The right thing has been made distinct from the wrong thing: now whoever rejects taghut and believes in Allah has taken a firm support that never gives way (2:256).

Final accountability: All will be accountable on the Day of Judgment; the Quran will be a witness. Ref. (39:71; 25:30). **O man, fear the Day when you will be held accountable.**

O soul, fulfill what faith commands,
With truth in heart and righteous hands.

Let prayer refine, let giving heal,
Let justice crown the words you seal.

For faith is life when lived with care,
Its fragrance felt in deed and prayer.
The Quran calls — respond, arise,
Make earth reflect the promised skies.

When love and justice intertwine,
The world shall show the Lord's design.
So live the Book, both heart and hand,
That mercy reign across the land.

Lament of the Quran Regarding Justice

Be just, though foe or friend may be,
For Allah loves man's integrity.

Each soul shall earn what it has sown,
Its deeds revealed, its truth made known.

No wrong shall pass the final sight,
For all is weighed in perfect light.

No trade, no friend, no plea shall aid,
Save Allah's mercy, rightly made.

Paradise calls to hearts sincere,
While Hell awaits the proud and mere.

His promise stands, the end will come,
And all return to where they're from.

The Quran says: Be upright bearers of witness for Allah, and do not let the hatred of any people move you to deviate from justice. Act justly, that is nearer to God-fearing. And fear Allah. Surely Allah is fully aware of what you do (5:8). In Surah Nisa, it says: O Believers, be you the standard-bearers of justice and witnesses for the sake of Allah, **even though your justice and your evidence might be harmful to yourselves, or to your parents, or to your relatives.** It does not matter whether the party concerned is rich or poor, therefore, do not follow your own desire lest you should

deviate from doing justice. If you distort your evidence or refrain from the truth, know it well that Allah is fully aware of what you do (4:135).

These verses emphasize upholding justice, even when it goes against personal interests or the interests of those you are close to. The verse directly addresses believers, commanding them to stand firm for justice and not allow the animosity of others to sway their judgment. This highlights the importance of impartiality and fairness in all dealings, regardless of external pressures or personal feelings.

Do not usurp one another's property by unjust means nor offer it to the judges so that you may devour knowingly and unjustly a portion of the goods of others (2:188). Indeed, We sent Our Messengers with Clear Signs and sent down with them the Book and the Balance that people may uphold justice (57:25). Surely Allah enjoins justice, kindness and the doing of good to kin, and forbids all that is shameful, evil and oppressive (16:90). Surely Allah loves those who are equitable (60:8).

Summary: O man, these verses portray justice as a fundamental principle in Islam that guides personal conduct, social interactions, and governance. They stress the need to be fair, even in challenging circumstances, and highlight the importance of integrity in upholding justice.

Brief Important Points

- a)** Believers! Be upholders of justice, and bearers of witness to truth for the sake of Allah, even though it may either be against yourselves or against your parents and kinsmen, or the rich or the poor (4:135).
- b)** Allah enjoins justice, kindness and the doing of good to kin, and forbids all that is shameful, evil, and oppressive. He exhorts you so that you may be mindful (16:90).

- c) Let not the enmity of any people move you to deviate from justice.
- d) Laws of inheritance, legacies and wills, Bequest.
- e) Principles of lending and borrowing.
- f) Devouring wealth: do not devour each other's possessions wrongfully; but by trade with mutual consent.
- g) Murder: It has been ordained life for life or blood money.

Non-adherence leads to:

1. Erosion of Trust: When individuals fail to uphold justice, it can lead to a breakdown of trust among family members, friends, and community members. People may become suspicious of one another, undermining social cohesion. Similarly, in communities or organizations, perceptions of bias and unfairness can damage relationships, leading to conflict and division.

2. Injustice and Suffering: Ignoring principles of fairness can result in the victimization of vulnerable individuals or groups, allowing injustices to proliferate without accountability. Similarly, widespread neglect of justice can lead to systemic inequalities, where certain groups are consistently marginalized and denied their rights.

3. Personal Ethical Decline: Individuals may find themselves compromising their own ethical standards, leading to a slippery slope where small injustices become normalized, ultimately eroding their integrity. Ignoring justice can lead to inner conflict and guilt, negatively impacting mental health and personal well-being.

4. Legal and Social Repercussions: In many societies, failing to uphold principles of justice can have legal ramifications, including penalties for corruption, discrimination, or unfair practices. Widespread perceptions

of injustice can lead to protests, civil unrest, and conflict, threatening social stability and peace.

5. Spiritual Consequences: From an Islamic perspective, ignoring justice can lead to spiritual repercussions, including a distancing from divine guidance and blessings. It may result in negative outcomes in this life and the hereafter. Straying from justice can distort moral compass, making it difficult to discern right from wrong and leading to further unethical behavior.

6. Cycle of Retribution: Ignoring justice can create a cycle of retribution and revenge, as those who perceive themselves as wronged may seek to retaliate, leading to ongoing conflict and violence within communities. The effects of injustice can ripple through generations, with future conflicts arising from unresolved issues of fairness and redress.

Conclusion: Ultimately, the neglect of justice can create a cascade of negative outcomes, affecting individuals, communities, and society at large. Upholding justice is not only a moral and religious obligation but also essential for maintaining trust, harmony, and ethical integrity within relationships and societies. The societies where corruption and injustice are entrenched, crimes are uncontrollable, social structure is nonexistent. Decline in morality, justice and financial systems collapse. Resulting in loss in this World and Loss in the Hereafter. **O man, fear committing injustice, for it incurs the wrath of Allah:**

When justice fades, trust turns to dust,
Hearts grow cold, and words lose trust.

Where fairness dies, the weak are chained,
And truth is silenced, honor stained.

The soul grows dim, the heart astray,
When right is sold, and greed holds sway.

A nation falls where wrong is praised —
In loss they live, by loss they're razed.

The Commandments of Social Welfare

Faith is not prayer alone, nor fast,
But hearts that serve till life has passed.

To feed the poor, the orphan near,
To speak with truth, to act sincere.

The hand that gives, the word that mends,
Are deeds through which the mercy sends.

For Allah loves the humble soul,
Whose care makes wounded spirits whole.

The commandments of social welfare in Islam highlight that piety is not only about worship but also about how one treats others. True piety means spending one's wealth out of love for Allah on relatives, orphans, the needy, wayfarers, beggars, and freeing slaves. It also includes fulfilling zakat, honoring pledges, and being patient in adversity. Charity must be sincere, never given for show or accompanied by arrogance, **a kind word is better and more valuable than a charity that humiliates**. Allah promises increase and blessings in charity, while Satan encourages stinginess out of fear of poverty. Believers are urged to be generous, humble, and fair in dealings, remembering that the garment of piety is the finest of all.

Repentance, humility, and good manners form another important dimension of these commandments. Allah accepts repentance from those who turn to Him sincerely, but not from those who delay until death. Believers are told to greet others warmly, to avoid whispering in gatherings except for good causes, and to refrain from spreading rumors or slander. False accusations and self-righteousness are condemned, while humility, respect, and compassion are praised. Parents, especially in old age, are to be treated with utmost care and kindness, and honesty in trade is mandatory through proper scales and measures. Even when confronting falsehood,

Muslims are advised not to insult other deities, lest it provoke disrespect against Allah.

Social harmony is a major focus. The Quran commands believers to resolve disputes fairly and to establish peace between fighting groups, standing firm against transgressors until justice is restored. Brotherhood and equality are emphasized: no group of men or women should mock or taunt another, as superiority is only with Allah in terms of piety. Suspicion, spying, and backbiting are strictly prohibited, with backbiting likened to “eating the flesh of one’s dead brother.” Instead, believers are called to use kind speech, avoid arrogance, and strengthen ties of kinship. Human diversity is presented as part of Allah’s plan, with nobility determined by righteousness rather than race, tribe, or wealth.

The commandments also set ethical boundaries in social, economic, and personal life. Wastefulness and extravagance are forbidden, as are stinginess and arrogance. Suicide, oppression, and indecent acts, whether open or hidden, are strictly prohibited. Believers are warned not to use oaths deceitfully or barter Allah’s covenant for temporary worldly gain. News must always be verified before spreading, to prevent harm and regret. Believers are encouraged to call others to Allah’s way with wisdom, patience, and kind reasoning, showing that Islam promotes peaceful persuasion, not coercion.

In summary, these commandments lay the foundation of a society rooted in justice, humility, kindness, and accountability. The Quran emphasizes that faith must reflect in conduct, through charity, honesty, reconciliation, and respect. It prohibits arrogance, injustice, and harmful social behaviors; while promoting brotherhood, generosity, and peace. Islam seeks to create a balanced community where the rights of all are honored. Ultimately, true believers are those who combine strong faith in Allah with sincere service to

humanity, striving for both worldly harmony, and eternal success.

Brief Summary of Important Social Principles

1. Charity & Wealth Rules, obligations on giving, honesty in trade, and moderation. **Example:** Give to relatives, orphans, needy; use fair weights and measures; avoid stinginess and waste.

2. Speech & Information Ethics, rules about truthful speech, verifying news, and forbidding slander or back-biting. **Example:** Verify rumors before sharing; don't accuse without four witnesses.

3. Justice & Conflict Resolution, obligations to make peace, be equitable, and punish and rectify transgression. **Example:** Intervene to reconcile fighting parties; correct the transgressor until they return to right conduct.

4. Family & Kinship Duties, respect, support and keeping bonds with parents and relatives. **Example:** Care for aging parents; give kin their due and maintain family ties.

5. Personal Morality & Repentance, personal accountability, sincere repentance, and avoidance of sin. **Example:** Repent promptly (don't delay until death); avoid secret and overt indecent acts.

6. Prohibitions & Safeguards, explicit forbiddances (suicide, false accusation, show-off charity). **Example:** Suicide is prohibited; charity given for show is sinful.

7. Social Conduct & Humility, humility, dignity, prohibition of arrogance and mockery, and respectful interfaith behavior. **Example:** Do not mock others' faiths; avoid arrogant behavior in public.

8. Public Order & Institutional Process, forwarding rumors to authorities, investigated accusations, and mediation mechanisms. **Example:** Report suspicious claims

to competent authorities for inquiry rather than spreading them.

9. Religious-Legal Boundaries, recognition that lawfulness and illegality are ultimately defined by divine command; call others with wisdom. **Example:** Teach and invite with wise counsel; don't trade divine covenant for worldly gain.

10. Social Restraints on Behavior & Suspicion, limits on spying, excessive suspicion, whispering, and taunting. **Example:** Avoid spying and backbiting; do not taunt or nickname others. **O man, be kind and just to family, kin, orphan, wayfarer, etc.**

Be kind in wealth, be just in word,
Let mercy rule in deed preferred.
No faith is whole without the care,
Of those in pain, of hearts laid bare.

So live the Book — in work and grace,
Let justice shine in every place.
Then shall the earth be in truth and peace,
Reflect the light that shall not cease.

The Cry of the Quran is its Admonishing

The Quran cries — awaken, heed,
O hearts that slumber, souls in need.
This world is passing, brief its stay,
Eternal truth shall not decay.
Believe, be just, and humbly stand,
With faith sincere and righteous hand.
For every deed, both small and great,
Awaits its due at Heaven's gate.

The Quran's message of admonition begins with a profound call to faith, generosity, and remembrance of the Hereafter. Believers are urged to spend in the way of Allah before the Day comes when wealth and relationships will have no value.

Every person will stand before Allah to be repaid fully for their deeds; no injustice will be done to anyone. The Quran reminds that Allah is near to His servants, answering their prayers when they call upon Him with sincerity. True success lies in fearing Allah, purifying one's worship, and living with patience and gratitude. All goodness originates from Allah, while misfortune results from one's own choices. Faith is tested through fear, poverty, and hardship, yet those who persevere and remain steadfast will ultimately triumph.

Righteousness in Islam is not a mere declaration of belief but an active commitment to obedience, charity, and moral reform. The Quran teaches that the faithful must enjoin good, forbid evil, and remain united, for division weakens their strength. Those who strive in Allah's cause, through wealth, patience, or sacrifice, are promised forgiveness and eternal reward, while arrogance and disbelief lead only to loss. Good and evil are not equal: good deeds erase sins and elevate one's rank, whereas evil deeds, even if abundant, perish like foam upon water. Believers are commanded to avoid envy, arrogance, and hypocrisy, to forgive others, and to remember that intercession and worldly advantage will not save anyone on the Day of Judgment.

The Quran also emphasizes accountability and the justice of Allah's decree. Each soul is responsible for its own actions; no one will bear another's burden. Nations and individuals are tested with ease and hardship, and their fate depends on their response to guidance. When people reject divine signs and persist in corruption, punishment follows, but those who repent and reform are granted mercy. The world's allure is fleeting, wealth, power, and pleasure will all fade, while what is with Allah remains eternal. Hence, believers are reminded to focus on deeds that outlast this life and to guard themselves and their families against the Fire by living in righteousness.

Throughout its admonitions, the Quran reinforces the unity of the divine message. All prophets were human beings who preached the same truth: to worship none but Allah and live justly. It rejects blind following, superstition, and pride in lineage or sect, affirming that salvation rests on faith and good deeds alone. The Quran itself is described as a healing, a mercy, and a guide for those who believe, while serving as a warning to the heedless. Those who follow its light with patience and sincerity are likened to a fruitful tree whose roots are firm and whose branches reach the heavens, producing goodness in every season.

Ultimately, the Quran's admonition centers on responsibility, humility, and hope. Life and death were created to test who is best in conduct; every person's actions are recorded, and every nation will meet its appointed end. Believers are urged to act upon what they profess, to seek forgiveness, and to endure trials with steadfastness. The message concludes with assurance and warning alike: whoever does good, does so for his own soul, and whoever does evil, will bear its burden. All creation belongs to Allah, the Most Merciful, the All-Just and to Him it is the final return of every soul.

Summary of Quranic Admonitions

The book "**The Cry of the Quran**" summarizes and categorizes the key admonitions of the Quran into major spiritual, moral, and ethical themes, providing an accessible guide for reflection and study:

1. Faith, Belief, and Worship

Core Message: Believe in Allah alone, worship Him sincerely, and obey His Messenger (Belief is monotheism, accountability, the Hereafter).

- a)** Absolute monotheism: Believe in Allah alone and worship Him sincerely, never associate partners with Him.
- b)** All prophets were Muslims who preached monotheism.

- c)** Obey Allah and His Messenger; true believers are those who submit entirely to Him.
- d)** The Quran is a guide, mercy, and healing for believers.
- e)** Importance of prayer and charity.
- f)** Faith without action is hollow, belief must reflect in deeds.
- g)** Remember Allah often, perform prayers, give charity, and purify your worship.
- h)** Islam (submission to Allah) is the only true religion in His sight.

2. Accountability, Judgment, and the Hereafter

Core Message: Every soul is accountable; deeds will determine eternal fate (justice, cooperation in righteousness, avoiding arrogance and envy).

- a)** Each person is responsible for their own actions; no one bears another's burden.
- b)** Deeds will be weighed on Judgment Day; the righteous will prosper, others will lose.
- c)** Wealth, lineage, or tribe will not save anyone, only faith and good deeds will.
- d)** The book of deeds will be opened, revealing every act.
- e)** There will be no trade, friendship, or intercession without Allah's permission.
- f)** Paradise is for the believers; Hellfire awaits the deniers.
- g)** Allah's promise is true; the world will end, and all will be resurrected.

3. Morality, Ethics, and Social Conduct

Core Message: Righteousness is shown through justice, honesty, compassion, and forgiveness (truthfulness, charity, patience, humility).

- a)** Enjoin good and forbid evil.

- b)** Help one another in righteousness, not in sin or transgression.
- c)** Do not covet others' blessings or be arrogant or boastful.
- d)** Forgive others if you wish Allah to forgive you. Forgive others and seek His forgiveness.
- e)** Be humble, kind, patient, and truthful. Avoid arrogance, boasting, and greed.
- f)** Do not lie, deceive, or betray trusts.
- g)** Spend on charity before it is too late; what you give endures.
- h)** Avoid major sins, and Allah will forgive minor ones.

4. Trials, Patience, and Perseverance

Core Message: Tests are part of faith; patience and trust in Allah lead to success.

- a)** Believers will be tested with fear, hunger, loss, sickness, and hardship.
- b)** True faith is revealed through patience and steadfastness.
- c)** What you dislike may be good for you, Allah knows, you do not know.
- d)** Allah loves those who persevere and rewards them without measure. True success lies in perseverance and righteousness.
- e)** Hardship is followed by ease, bear difficulties with faith.
- f)** Patience brings unlimited reward.

5. Prophethood and Revelation

Core Message: Prophets are human messengers chosen to guide; revelation is divine truth.

- a)** All Prophets brought the same core message and conveyed glad tidings and warnings; they are not accountable for people's rejection.

- b)** The Quran was revealed in truth to guide and explain clearly. It is guidance, mercy and healing for believers.
- c)** Prophets performed their duty with patience and high morals.
- d)** All prophets preached monotheism and warned against idolatry. Prophet Muhammad(SAW) is a warner and bringer of glad tidings.
- e)** The Quran confirms past revelations and serves as the final guidance.

6. The Worldly Life vs. Eternal Life

Core Message: Worldly pleasures are temporary; true success is in the Hereafter.

- a)** Worldly life is temporary and deceptive. True success is in the Hereafter.
- b)** Life and death are a test, to see who is best in deeds.
- c)** Wealth and children are tests. Strengthen faith through remembrance of Allah.
- d)** Worldly wealth, beauty, and children are tests, not measures of worth.
- e)** The world deceives; do not be lured by temporary comfort.
- f)** Whatever is with Allah is everlasting.
- g)** Those who chase worldly gain alone will have no share in the Hereafter.

7. Sin, Disobedience, and Satan

Core Message: Avoid arrogance, disobedience, and the deception of Satan (punishment of disbelief, futility of worldly arrogance).

- a)** Satan is a clear enemy; he tempts humans as he tempted Adam(AS).
- b)** Do not follow Satan's footsteps, he commands evil and immorality.
- c)** Avoid arrogance, pride, stinginess, and hypocrisy.
- d)** Saying what you do not do is disliked by Allah.

- e) Those who divide religion into sects and factions are warned.

8. Repentance, Forgiveness, and Mercy

Core Message: Allah's mercy is vast for those who repent sincerely (repentance, forgiveness, Paradise for the righteous).

- a) Allah wrongs no one; He forgives those who repent and mend their ways.
- b) Forgive to be forgiven, Allah loves those who show mercy.
- c) Turn to Allah in sincere repentance before it is too late.
- d) Even after sin, Allah invites believers to seek forgiveness.

9. Divine Power and Creation

Core Message: Allah is the Creator, Sustainer, and Controller of all existence.

- a) Allah created life, death, heavens, and earth with purpose.
- b) He alone provides sustenance and controls destiny.
- c) Every creation is a sign of His power and wisdom.
- d) Nothing is hidden from Allah; He knows what is open and concealed.
- e) The entire creation will return to Him for judgment.

10. Guidance, Wisdom, and Reflection

Core Message: The Quran calls humanity to reflect, think, and seek truth.

- a) The Quran is a guidance for those who think and believe.
- b) Only those who use intellect and seek guidance are truly guided.
- c) Reflect on nature, your own creation, and the signs of Allah.
- d) Good words and deeds elevate one's rank; evil ones will perish.
- e) True knowledge leads to humility before Allah.

11. Community and Brotherhood

Core Message: Believers are united as one community in faith and purpose.

- a)** Do not dispute or quarrel among yourselves — it weakens you.
- b)** Hold fast to the Book of Allah for unity and guidance.
- c)** Support one another in piety; avoid divisions and sectarianism.
- d)** The righteous are allies of Allah and one another.
- e)** Protect your families from sin and guide them to righteousness.

12. Justice, Equity, Responsibility, and Hereafter

Core Message: Uphold justice; every soul is responsible for its own actions; no one bears another's burden.

- a)** Be fair and equitable; even enemies deserve justice.
- b)** Every person is accountable for what they earn, good or bad. Deeds will be weighed on Judgment Day, the righteous will prosper, others will lose.
- c)** Allah's judgment is precise; none will be wronged even by an atom's weight. The book of deeds will be opened, revealing every act.
- d)** Speak and act truthfully, Allah dislikes hypocrisy and injustice.
- e)** Wealth, lineage, or tribe will not save anyone, only faith and good deeds will.
- f)** There will be no trade, friendship, or intercession without Allah's permission.
- g)** Each soul is accountable for its own deeds.
- h)** The Day of Judgment described vividly.
- i)** Book of deeds will testify against everyone.
- j)** Paradise and Hell as ultimate destinations.
- k)** Paradise is for the believers; Hellfire awaits the deniers.

I) Allah's promise is true; the world will end, and all will be resurrected.

O man, uphold justice and moral integrity, live with humility, patience, and gratitude, and constantly prepare for accountability before Allah.

So heed the call before the end,
Let heart and hand in truth ascend.
No soul shall bear another's load,
Each walks alone the final road.
Seek mercy now, while time remains,
Repent, for loss is what disdain gains.
The Quran warns, yet softly pleads
Live by its word, through righteous deeds.
For soon shall fade the fleeting breath,
And only faith shall conquer death.

Lament of the Quran is Heed to its Warnings

The Living Warning

O soul, the Book still calls to you,
In every dawn, its voice is true.
Not wrath it brings, but wakeful light,
To guide your heart from wrong to right.
Beware of pride, of heedless days,
The path of loss is paved with praise.
The warning's flame is mercy's sign,
To cleanse the heart, to make it shine.

The Quran's warnings serve as a solemn reminder of accountability, justice, and the fleeting nature of worldly life. It cautions that when nations turn away from faith and truth, Allah replaces them with others who love and obey Him. History is filled with such examples, when people reject divine guidance, Allah first tests them with hardship, then with ease, before destroying those who remain arrogant and unrepentant, like Pharaoh and the nations before him. Every

soul will taste death, and on the Day of Judgment, each person will stand before their Lord to receive full recompense for their deeds. Neither wealth, kinship, nor intercession will avail anyone; only faith and righteousness will bring salvation.

The Quran warns against pride, hypocrisy, and heedlessness. Following the majority blindly, dividing religion into sects, or claiming self-sufficiency are all paths to misguidance. Hell is described as a place of disgrace and everlasting punishment for those who reject Allah's signs and deny the truth. Those who hoard wealth, neglect charity, and exploit the weak are especially condemned. Hypocrisy in worship, praying to be seen, speaking piously but acting unjustly, is among the gravest of sins. Believers are cautioned not to let wealth, power, or family ties distract them from remembrance of Allah, for such attachments can lead to ruin. Satan's deception is subtle, making evil appear fair and convincing people that their wrongdoing is justified.

The Day of Judgment will expose every hidden act and thought. No soul will bear another's burden, and every record will be opened for judgment. The Quran paints this scene vividly: the arrogant will face humiliation, while those who believed and acted righteously will find mercy and eternal reward. It also warns that calamities in this life are often the result of human transgressions, though Allah, in His mercy, forgives much. Those who ignore reminders, ridicule revelation, or conceal divine truth will face the Fire that reaches into their very hearts. In contrast, those who counsel one another to truth and patience, give in charity, and strive for goodness will be saved.

Ultimately, these warnings are not threats but merciful guidance, an invitation to awaken before it is too late. Allah does not punish a people without first sending messengers, signs, and reminders. The Quran calls every soul to

repentance, humility, and sincere worship, reminding that life is a test and the Hereafter eternal. The message concludes with a universal truth: success belongs only to those who believe, act righteously, and encourage one another to truth and steadfastness, for all others, the loss is certain and complete.

Summary of Quranic Warnings

1. Warnings to Disbelievers and Apostates

Core Message: Rejection of Allah and His revelations leads to disgrace, punishment, and eternal loss.

- a)** Those who turn away or become apostates will be replaced by others who love Allah.
- b)** Those who deny or mock the signs of Allah will face chastisement.
- c)** The disbelievers will be losers in the Hereafter; Hell is their destination.
- d)** Even if they offered all the wealth in the world, it would not save them from punishment.
- e)** They doubt Allah's warnings until they experience His punishment.
- f)** The satanic devils become guardians for those who reject faith.
- g)** None of the false saints or idols they associated with Allah will intercede for them, they will deny them.
- h)** Those who reject the truth despite clear signs are deaf, dumb, and blind in spirit.
- i)** The worldly life has been made attractive to the disbelievers, but it will lead them to their ruin.
- j)** When Allah decides punishment, no one can avert it.

2. Warnings to Hypocrites and the Arrogant

Core Message: Pretending piety, pride, and neglect of duty lead to humiliation and Hellfire.

- a)** Those who disdain worship out of pride will enter Hell in disgrace.
- b)** Those who pray but are careless, showing off to people, are condemned.
- c)** Those who conceal Allah's teachings or distort them are cursed.
- d)** Those who buy misguidance in exchange for guidance will suffer severe punishment.
- e)** Those who hoard wealth and do not spend in Allah's way will be branded with it in Hell.
- f)** Those who love worldly gains more than Allah and jihad will face His judgment.
- g)** Those who gather and boast about their wealth, thinking it eternal, are doomed to ruin.

3. Warnings to Nations and Societies

Core Message: Nations fall when they turn from truth, indulge in arrogance, and reject divine guidance.

- a)** When nations disobey and do not repent, Allah replaces them with others.
- b)** Allah tests nations first with hardship, then with ease, and destroys those who persist in sin.
- c)** Prosperity often leads to moral decay; when elites become disobedient, destruction follows.
- d)** Allah does not punish a nation without first sending a Messenger to guide them.
- e)** When moral corruption and oppression spread, divine punishment descends collectively.
- f)** Allah does not change the status of a people until they change their moral conduct.

4. Warnings about the Day of Judgment

Core Message: The Day of Reckoning is real, all souls will be held accountable.

- a)** Every soul will answer for its deeds, good and bad.
- b)** Messengers and their nations will be questioned before Allah.
- c)** On that Day, no father can help his son, nor son help his father.
- d)** Everyone will receive their Book of Deeds, none will be wronged.
- e)** Wealth, children, and status will not avail anyone.
- f)** The heavens and the earth conceal nothing from Allah, all deeds are recorded.
- g)** All will taste death and return to Allah for judgment.
- h)** The life of this world is temporary; success is salvation from Hell.
- i)** The Day will expose every secret and every hidden act in people's hearts.

5. **Warnings against Satan and False Guidance**

Core Message: Satan and his followers deceive people into self-destruction.

- a)** Do not follow the majority blindly, most people follow conjecture, not truth.
- b)** Satan deceived Adam, and he deceives mankind the same way.
- c)** Those who forget the remembrance of Allah are assigned a satanic companion.
- d)** Such companions mislead them, yet they think themselves rightly guided.
- e)** Satan and false teachers seek to extinguish Allah's light, but Allah will complete His guidance.

6. **Warnings about Injustice and Moral Decay**

Core Message: Social and moral corruption invites divine wrath.

- a)** Those who drive away orphans and ignore the needy deny the Hereafter.
- b)** Cheating in trade or weighing less than due will bring ruin and judgment.
- c)** Those who mock others, backbite, and slander are doomed to the “Crushing Fire.”
- d)** Those who forbid what Allah has made lawful are warned.
- e)** Those who exploit religion for power become tyrants.
- f)** People who follow superstition and ignore the Quran deviate from the truth.
- g)** Those who misuse authority or oppress others will face divine vengeance.

7. Warnings about Wealth, Power, and Pride

Core Message: Attachment to worldly wealth and arrogance leads to downfall.

- a)** Wealth, family, and possessions must not distract from remembrance of Allah.
- b)** Those who hoard gold and silver without charity will be branded with them in Hell.
- c)** Those who boast of their riches and despise others are cursed.
- d)** Man’s love for wealth blinds him to accountability.
- e)** True success is not in wealth but in faith, truth, and patience.
- f)** Overindulgence and excess in food or luxury are forbidden.

8. Warnings against Division and Sectarianism

Core Message: Splitting into factions after receiving guidance leads to divine punishment.

- a)** Those who divide religion into sects after clear guidance will face severe chastisement.
- b)** Sectarianism and arrogance led to the downfall of previous nations.
- c)** The Prophet(SAW) has no connection with those who break unity and form factions.
- d)** Allah will judge all sects and communities for their deeds on the Last Day.

9. Warnings about Neglect and Forgetfulness

Core Message: Neglecting faith, worship, and remembrance leads to moral ruin.

- a)** Those heedless of Allah's remembrance are misled.
- b)** Forgetting Allah results in Allah letting one forget their own soul.
- c)** Those who ignore revelation and warnings will be forgotten in the Hereafter.
- d)** Every misfortune befalls man due to his own deeds, yet Allah forgives much.

10. General Warnings and Divine Principles

Core Message: Allah's justice is perfect; His warnings are meant to guide, not merely to punish. Allah does not punish a people without first clarifying truth through His Messenger.

- a)** Every action, large or small is recorded in a clear register.
- b)** Trials of good and evil are tests from Allah.
- c)** Allah's mercy is vast, but His justice is certain.
- d)** Those who repent and reform are saved; those who persist in sin perish. **O man, fear the warnings of Allah:**

The warnings guard the path of peace,
They call the restless soul's release.

Live justly, speak with truth and grace,
Let mercy dwell in every place.

The world deceives, but hearts that bow,

Will find their Eden even now.
So walk with care, and keep the creed
 For life itself is faith decreed.

Cry of the Quran is Follow Muhammed's Morals

You sent the prophets, to guide and to save,
 You sent Muhammad ﷺ, the best of the brave.
He longed to convey the words of the Book,
 Yet stones and abuse on his back he took.
Drenched in his blood, yet he carried the call,
 Bearing the pain for salvation of all.
All through the night, for his people he'd weep,
 Prostrating in prayer, our pardon to seek.
He left us the Quran, his Sunnah so pure,
 Yet we fail to follow, though guidance is sure.

The cry of the Quran calls humanity to **reflect deeply on the life and mission of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ**, reminding the people of Makkah that he lived among them for forty years as a man of truth, honesty, and trust. They knew him as the trustworthy, yet when he began reciting the revelations of Allah, they accused him of madness and deceit. Allah affirms that Muhammad ﷺ is neither a magician nor insane, he is a **warner and bringer of glad tidings**, sent as a mercy to those who had not received a messenger. The knowledge of past prophets like Moses and events of history was revealed to him by Allah, not learned from others. His message continues the chain of divine guidance that began with Adam, calling all people to the same eternal truth, to worship Allah alone.

The Prophet ﷺ was reminded that **his mission was one of guidance, not coercion**. He was to convey Allah's message clearly, repel evil with goodness, and pray for protection from the whispers of Satan and the harm of his enemies. Like all prophets before him, he faced hostility, yet his Lord was his constant Guardian and Helper. Allah reassured him not to

grieve over the unbelievers' rejection, for faith is granted only to those whom Allah guides. The Prophet could not make the dead hear, nor the blind see, his role was to convey, not compel. His success lay in patience and steadfastness, not in the acceptance of the masses.

At the same time, the Prophet ﷺ himself was **held to the highest standard of accountability**. Allah warned him never to alter the revelation, seek worldly gains, or incline toward the wrongdoers. Even he was reminded that if he turned away from the Quran, he would face double punishment — for his responsibility as a messenger was immense. He was instructed not to declare anything about the future without saying **Insha'Allah**, to avoid the allure of worldly splendor, and to continue worshipping Allah with sincerity. Allah reminded him: "You cannot guide whom you please, but Allah guides whom He wills." The Prophet's human limitations were emphasized to show that he was a servant and messenger of Allah, not divine himself.

The Prophet(saw) was also commanded to **proclaim the universal message of Tawheed (oneness of Allah)**: "There is no deity but Allah, the One, the Supreme, the Forgiving." He sought no worldly reward, declaring that religion belongs solely to Allah and that every soul will return to Him. He was told to remain patient, steadfast, and grateful, knowing that Allah's promise is true. Like earlier messengers, he endured ridicule, rejection, and hardship, yet he remained a model of humility, mercy, and perseverance. His example teaches believers to hold firmly to the Quran, trust Allah's wisdom, and never lose hope, even when opposed by falsehood.

In the end, the Prophet(saw)'s **love and compassion for his people were unparalleled**. He would prostrate before Allah, pleading for his followers' forgiveness, grieving over their disobedience. These poetic lines capture this tenderness: **"For our forgiveness our Prophet would lay prostrate; had I**

followed him, he would never have been aggrieved. So, forgive me, Lord, so that my Prophet is not aggrieved.” These words reflect the heart of the Messenger, one who bore pain for his Ummah and prayed for their salvation. The lesson for all believers is clear: to honor the Prophet ﷺ, follow his example, remain sincere to Allah alone, and live with the same patience, truthfulness, and devotion that defined his blessed life.

Summary: The article reflects on how the Quran calls humanity to contemplate the noble character and mission of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It highlights his truthfulness, patience, and unwavering devotion to Allah despite rejection and hardship. The message emphasizes that guidance belongs to Allah alone, and believers must emulate the Prophet’s morals of sincerity, humility, and perseverance.

Categorization by Theme

1. Prophet’s Character and Early Life

- a) The people of Makkah knew Muhammad_(SAW) as honest and trustworthy for forty years before revelation.
- b) Despite this, they rejected him when he proclaimed Allah’s message.
- c) His knowledge and wisdom were divinely inspired, not learned from others.

2. Nature of the Prophetic Mission

- a) The Prophet ﷺ was sent as a **warner** and bearer of glad tidings.
- b) His task was to **convey** the message, not to **compel** belief.
- c) He was to respond to evil with goodness and seek refuge in Allah from Satan.
- d) Success in his mission lay in **patience** and **steadfastness**, not in mass acceptance.

3. Divine Accountability and Guidance

- a) Allah held the Prophet ﷺ to the highest standard of responsibility.
- b) He was warned against altering revelation or seeking worldly benefit.
- c) Even he(saw) was reminded that guidance belongs to Allah alone: “**You cannot guide whom you please, but Allah guides whom He wills.**”
- d) His human limitations emphasized his servanthood to Allah, not divinity.

4. Message of Tawheed (Oneness of Allah)

- a) The Prophet(saw) was commanded to proclaim: “**There is no deity but Allah, the One, the Supreme, the Forgiving.**”
- b) He sought no worldly reward; his call was purely for Allah’s sake.
- c) He was to remain patient, grateful, and steadfast in faith, following the path of earlier messengers.

5. Compassion and Intercession for the Ummah

- a) His love for his people was deep; he wept and prayed for their forgiveness.
- b) The poetic imagery reflects the Prophet's grief over the disobedience of his followers.
- c) His compassion teaches believers to follow his example with sincerity and repentance.

Core Lessons

- a) Reflect on the Prophet(saw)’s life as the living embodiment of the Quran.
- b) True success lies in faith, patience, and moral integrity.
- c) Guidance comes only from Allah, the Prophet’s role was to convey, not coerce.
- d) Believers should emulate his(saw) compassion, humility, and devotion. The path to salvation is to follow **Muhammed (SAW):**

O hearts, remember his patient way,
 Who wept for us before he'd pray.
His mercy flowed like morning's hue,
 A love eternal, deep, and true.
If we but walk the path he led,
 The Quran will live where hearts have bled.
Drowned in our sins, we return in despair,
 We weep, ashamed, in the sea of prayer.
O Allah, uplift us by Your mercy's might,
 Make us honoured in Muhammad ﷺ's sight.

Lament of the Quran, be Aware of the Whispers of Satan

Before the throne where angels bow,
 A flame once shone with sacred vow;
Yet pride can pierce the purest light
 One whisper turns the heart from right.
From fire was born, with pride ablaze,
 Refused to bow, his heart in haze.
“I am of flame,” he dared to say,
 And thus from mercy turned away.

Satan, known as Iblis, was a jinn created from fire. His devotion to Allah elevated him to a rank among the angels, despite being a being endowed with free will. For a long time, his worship appeared sincere, but beneath it lay a concealed arrogance that one day surfaced. When Allah created Adam from clay and commanded the angels to bow before him, all bowed except Satan. His refusal exposed the hidden arrogance that had grown within him; he claimed superiority based on his fiery origin. Thus he fell from the sight of Allah, not because he denied Allah, but because pride ruined his faith and destroyed his humility.

Satan's downfall highlights a profound truth: pride is a silent poison that can infect even the most devoted worshipper. It blinds the heart, breeds a false sense of greatness, and makes

them resist the divine commands. Satan's refusal to bow represents the eternal struggle between humility and arrogance. Faith is not measured by material or external attributes, but by one's willingness to submit to divine wisdom. Misjudging value through superficial standards led Satan to destruction, initiating a great test for humanity, one that reveals true believers and strengthens the resolve in times of temptations.

Further instead of repenting, Satan asked Allah for respite until the Day of Judgment, vowing to mislead humanity and turn them away from righteousness. Allah granted him this respite, and warned that he can tempt, but he cannot compel. The destiny of Satan and his followers is Hell, a place with seven gates, each gate reserved for a specific group of sinners.

From that day onward, Satan became the sworn enemy of mankind. He works through deception, desire, and false promises. He beautifies sinful acts, encourages the distortion of Allah's creation, and draws people toward intoxicants, gambling, greed, and heedlessness. He promotes stinginess through fear of poverty and convinces hearts to abandon prayer and remembrance. His allies, devils from both jinn and humans, tempt them to disbelief and rebellion. Those who follow him become enslaved by their own desires, blinded by arrogance, and deceived by empty hopes. The Quran warns that such followers are destined for loss, for Satan's promises are nothing but illusions. On the Judgment Day, he will deny them and say that he had no authority over them except to invite, and they chose to comply.

His enmity mirrors the prideful defiance once shown by those who opposed the Prophet ﷺ and the message of Islam. Satan makes evil appear attractive and righteousness burdensome, diverting hearts from guidance. Yet Allah's mercy protects those who seek refuge in Him. On the Day of Regret, the

disbeliever will lament that he wished he had followed the Messenger instead of listening to the Satan's whispers. Thus, the Quran commands: "[Indeed, Satan is your enemy, so treat him as an enemy](#)," for his sole aim is to lead humanity toward the blazing torment of Hell. True salvation lies in recognizing his deception and clinging steadfastly to the Quran, remembrance, and Allah's protection.

Categorization by Theme

1. Origin and Rebellion of Satan

- a) Allah created Adam from clay and commanded the angels to prostrate before him.
- b) All obeyed except Satan, a jinn who refused out of arrogance.
- c) Satan claimed superiority because he was created from fire, revealing his pride and rebellion.
- d) His defiance led to Allah's curse and his fall from divine mercy.

2. Satan's Deception and Vow

- a) Instead of repenting, Satan asked for respite until the Day of Judgment.
- b) He vowed to mislead humanity, tempting them away from the path of truth.
- c) Allah granted him delay but limited his power, he could not force anyone.
- d) Satan's followers are destined for Hell, described as having seven gates for different sinners.

3. Methods of Temptation

- a) Satan lures people into sin through arrogance, greed, and neglect of worship.
- b) He promotes intoxicants, gambling, stinginess, and corruption.
- c) He beautifies evil deeds, discourages repentance, and instills false hopes.

- d) His allies include devils from both jinn and humans who spread disbelief and rebellion.

4. Consequences of Following Satan

- a) Those who follow him become enslaved by desire and pride.
- b) His promises are illusions; he cannot compel—only invite.
- c) On the Day of Judgment, he will disown his followers, admitting their downfall was by choice.
- d) His companions in Hell will face eternal regret and punishment.

5. Satan's Role is Prophetic Opposition

- a) His enmity reflects the resistance faced by prophets, especially Muhammad ﷺ.
- b) Like Satan, the disbelievers rejected truth out of pride and arrogance.
- c) He continues to misguide people by making falsehood appealing and righteousness difficult.

6. Divine Protection and the Path of Salvation

- a) Allah protects those who seek refuge in Him and remain sincere.
- b) True believers combat Satan's deception through faith, remembrance, and righteous deeds.
- c) The Quran warns: "Indeed, Satan is your enemy, so treat him as an enemy."
- d) Salvation lies in humility, steadfastness, and adherence to the Quran and Sunnah. **O man, seek refuge in Allah:**

He tempts with gold, with fleeting flame

Yet leaves the soul in endless shame

His whispers fade where hearts recall

That Allah is One, the Lord of all

So guard your faith, your prayer, your tear

For Satan flees when hearts are clear

The proud shall fall, the meek shall rise

Salvation blooms where ego dies

A single word of scornful pride
 Cast him from grace, forever denied
So learn, O soul, the humble art
 That light descends on the repentant heart
So guard your heart from silent pride
 For shadows walk where virtues hide
Seek refuge in the Lord Most High
 Only truth endures; deceit will die

Lament of the Quran regarding Death and Barzakh

When breath grows faint and eyes grow dim,
 Truth walks in, none can outrun Him.
The soul lifts up, the world slips down,
 Death comes silently, wearing its crown.

Death: Lo, the agony of death has indeed come with the Truth. That is what you sought to avoid. When a man's soul reaches up to the throat, while you are helplessly watching that he is on the verge of death, and it is said: "Is there any enchanter who can step forward and help (by his chanting)?" And calf intertwines with calf. At that moment We are closer to him than you. That Day a barrier "Barzakh" will part them from the living.

Barzakh: Barzakh is a barrier between two bodies. It is mentioned only once in the Quran in the context of the state of the soul after death i.e., it represents a barrier between the living world and the Hereafter. In Barzakh they will experience either peace or torment based on their earthly deeds. The deceased souls reside in it until the Doomsday (when everything will perish except Allah). It highlights the questioning by angels and the consequences of one's actions. A believer begins his preparation for Barzakh with sincere faith and a righteous life.

Categories

a) The Moment of Death: A Quranic lament describing the truth of death as it overtakes the human being: **i)** The soul rises to the throat. **ii)** Loved ones watch in helpless silence. **iii)** Human remedies cease; only divine decree remains. **iv)** Limbs fold, life withdraws, and the command of Allah prevails. **v)** Allah is nearer than the witnesses, though unseen.

b) The Departure of the Soul: Transition is not only a reality, but a profound truth: **i)** The body weakens; the soul awakens. **ii)** Eyes see what the living cannot. **iii)** Earthly illusions collapse; only deeds remain. **iv)** Angels draw near, either with peace or with severity. **v)** This is the moment when the **time** stops till **Resurrection Day**.

c) Barzakh, the Intermediate Realm: It is the barrier between worldly life, a realm of waiting till the Resurrection Day, awareness, and consequence. **i)** A spiritual domain, neither here nor the final Hereafter. **ii)** Souls dwell there until the Trumpet of Resurrection. **iii)** The righteous rest in gardens of coolness and serenity. **iv)** The wrongdoers experience confinement or distress. **v)** Angels question the soul regarding faith and deeds. **vi)** **As one lives, so shall one rise. As one dies, so shall one awaken.**

Barzakh awaits where deeds will glow,
 Light for the pure, or shadows for woe.
O soul, walk gently toward your Lord
 For every end is a new reward.

Lament of the Quran When the Trumpet is Blown

When the Trumpet sounds and the heavens split,
 Woe to the denier, the truth they once dismissed.
As mountains fall and the stars are swept,
 All will bow to the Lord who never slept.

**When the sun is dimmed and the heavens bend,
Truth will arise, for Allah is the First and the End.**

Doomsday will mark the catastrophic end of the universe: the heavens will tear apart, the earth and mountains will crumble, and the sun and moon will lose their light. The Quran and hadith describe a Day of overwhelming terror in which people cry for refuge, yet none will exist except returning to Allah. Humanity will be shaken to its core, and every soul will perish until only Allah remains, declaring His eternal dominion. The timing of this Hour is hidden, serving as a test for all people, though its certainty has been repeatedly affirmed by the prophets.

Among the major signs of the approaching Hour is the sun rising from the West, after which repentance will no longer be accepted. The Prophet(saw) foretold that belief at that moment will not benefit those who previously rejected the truth. This sign, along with others, confirms the closing of the door of guidance for those who ignored faith. Some modern scientific theories about magnetic reversal have even led certain individuals to reconsider their beliefs in light of these prophecies.

The final stage of creation will occur when the last Trumpet is blown and all existence dies. Then, with the second Trumpet, every soul will be resurrected for judgment. All people will stand before Allah, witnessing the full reality of the Hereafter. Doomsday will unveil Allah's absolute justice and wisdom, elevating the believers and humiliating the deniers. In the end, only Allah remains eternal, and every soul will understand that life was nothing but a temporary test whose results are now made manifest.

Sequence

1. Major Signs of the Final Hour (Before the End): **i)** Rising of the sun from the West. **ii)** Closure of the gate of repentance. **iii)** Universal belief that no longer benefits the

disbeliever. **iv)** other signs include the Dajjal (anti-Christ, descent of Isa(AS), emergence of Gog and Magog, etc.

2. Cosmic Destruction (Signs of Universal Collapse): **i)** Blowing of the Trumpet (first blast). **ii)** Collapse of the heavens and earth. **iii)** Universal terror: mothers abandoning children, people appearing to be intoxicated. **iv)** Mountains turning to dust; the sky torn apart. **v)** Earthquake scattering everything. **vi)** Sun and moon losing light and merge. **vii)** Sky torn apart. **viii)** Total dissolution of natural laws and cosmic order.

3. Absolute Sovereignty of Allah: **i)** All living beings perish. **ii)** Only Allah remains, declaring His eternal dominion. **iii)** “To whom belongs the kingdom today? To Allah, the One, the Overpowering.” **iv)** Demonstration of Allah’s eternal life and the mortality of all creation.

4. Human Terror and Helplessness: **i)** People seeking refuge but finding none. **ii)** Mothers abandoning infants. **iii)** Pregnant women miscarrying. **iv)** Humanity appears to be intoxicated from fear.

5. Absolute Dominion of Allah: **i)** All creation perishes. **ii)** Allah alone remains. **iii)** Proclamation: “To whom belongs the dominion?” **iv)** Resurrection after the second Trumpet.

6. Hidden Timing of the Final Hour: **i)** Exact moment known only to Allah. **ii)** Even prophets were not informed. **iii)** Purpose: to keep humans mindful and prepared.

7. Justice and Accountability: **i)** Every soul repaid for deeds. **ii)** Separation of truth from falsehood. **iii)** Reward for the believers. **iv)** Humiliation for the deniers.

8. Major Sign: Sun Rising from the West: **i)** Closes door of repentance. **ii)** Belief too late to benefit. **iii)** Scientific speculation of magnetic reversal. **iv)** Conversion story of physicist Dimitri.

9. Universal Death and Resurrection: **i)** First Trumpet causes death of every creature: humans, jinn, animals, and angels, even those bearing the Throne. The Angel of Death himself eventually dies. **ii)** Complete stillness of the universe, only Allah remains, the eternal Majesty. **iii)** Second Trumpet brings all to life. **iv)** Standing before Allah for judgment.

10. Ultimate Reality and Divine Truth: **i)** End of arrogance. **ii)** Collapse of false gods. **iii)** Eternal truth of Allah's Word. **iv)** Quranic declaration: "Everything will perish except His Face."

11. Resurrection (Second Trumpet): **i)** All beings are raised from their graves. **ii)** Revival of humans and Jinn for accountability. **iii)** Humanity gathers on a flat, barren plain.

When heavens tremble and time's last veil is torn,
Creation falls silent as the Final Day is born.
Before worlds fade and every shadow dies,
Only the Eternal remains above the skies.
When the cosmos exhales its final night,
His Majesty endures—the Everlasting Light.

Lament of the Quran: Fear the Day of Resurrection

The proud will bow, to the truth, the Final Hour unfolds
Deeds will speak for every heart before the Lord of worlds.
And when the final veil is torn, no darkness shall remain
The throne of Truth will stand alone, beyond all loss and gain
Traveler veiled in worldly haze, behold, the Hour is near
Each soul will stand before its Lord, in truth, awe, and fear

The end of creation will culminate in a universal collapse, as described in the hadith. When the Trumpet is blown, all creatures, including the mightiest angels, will perish, and only Allah will remain with absolute dominion. He will then ask, "Who lives?" and there will be no answer, because everything else will have ceased to exist. This moment

reveals the truth of Allah's eternal nature and the fleeting nature of all creation. After this, the second Trumpet will be blown, and all humans and jinn will be resurrected without exception. This is the day that all the prophets warned about, while Satan and his followers kept humanity in doubt. All souls will resurrect for judgment and will remain in this state for fifty thousand worldly years. The criminals and sinners will be drenched in their own sweat and tears, while the prophets and their true followers will be under the shade of Allah's Throne. Then, each person will stand alone before Allah to hear His judgment, knowing the full reality of the Hereafter.

Thematic Categorization: **i) Cosmic End:** The blowing of the first Trumpet and universal collapse. **ii) Divine Sovereignty:** Allah alone remains after creation perishes. **iii) Resurrection:** The second Trumpet and return of all humans and jinn. **iv) Warning Fulfilled:** The Day foretold by the prophets, denied by Satan's influence. **v) Divine Declaration:** Allah asks, "Who lives?"—no one remains. **vi) Awaiting Judgment:** The fifty-thousand year standing and varying states of humanity. **vii) Differentiation:** Sinners in suffering; prophets and righteous in shade.

Each soul shall rise to face the truth denied,
 Standing before the One to whom all paths collide.
When judgment ends and every secret's revealed,
 Only His mercy remains, forever unsealed.
When world-tales end and all reckonings cease,
 His justice stands firm, His presence our peace.

The Lament of the Quran is: be Mindful of Judgement Day

When the final trumpet shatters heaven's sky,
 Truth will stand tall, and every veil will die.

**When all the veils of worldly nights are torn,
The truth will rise with Judgment's solemn morn.
Each soul will stand, no wealth, no crown to claim,
But faith alone will shine or fade in flame.**

On the Day of Resurrection, all human beings and jinn will be resurrected and will swim in their pool of tears for fifty thousand years, except the prophets and the pious. Then the Judgment Day will start, and all humans and jinn will be presented before Allah in rows, just as they were first created. Every person will be given their book of deeds, containing every action, small or large, recorded without omission. So, whoever does an atom's weight of good shall see it; and whoever does an atom's weight of evil shall see it.

Believers will be judged with gentleness and mercy, while disbelievers will face severe consequences. Allah will cover the sins of those who were ashamed of their actions, which might lead to their salvation and entry into Paradise. The disbelievers, hypocrites, and polytheists will immediately face the consequences of their deeds, as their actions carry no weight on the scales. Overwhelmed by fear, they will lament at the accuracy of their records, but its realization is too late. Then they will realize that they had denied the Day of Judgment, about which they had been repeatedly warned, but now, it is too late.

Believers, including those who sinned, will be judged with justice and mercy. Some will be forgiven due to their remorse, others will serve a period of punishment before entering Paradise, and a group known as the people of Arafa will remain between Paradise and Hell until Allah decrees their fate. Ultimately, every soul will see even the smallest of its deeds, for Allah wrongs no one. Regret will seize the guilty, as they plead for a return to earthly life to do good, but it will not be granted. The final judgment will be carried out with perfect fairness, as Allah sets up the precise scales that measure even a mustard seed of action.

1. The Great Gathering: **i)** All creations gathered before Allah in rows. **ii)** No refuge, no escape, every soul fully exposed. **iii)** The Day when truth and falsehood are separated completely.

2. Accountability and Judgment: **i)** Presentation of the Book of Deeds. **ii)** Good and evil weighed with absolute justice. **iii)** No deed, small or large is omitted. **iv)** Regret of disbelievers and wrongdoers, plea for return to earthly life. **v)** Mercy for believers, humiliation for the arrogant.

3. Final Outcomes

a) Paradise (Jannah): **i)** For believers who combined faith and righteousness. **ii)** Eternal peace, light, security, nearness to Allah. **iii)** Entry with honor and joy: “No fear upon you today.”

b) Hellfire (Jahannam): **i)** For those who denied the truth and rebelled. **ii)** Eternal loss, humiliation, and isolation from mercy.

4. Ultimate Reality: **i)** All creations acknowledged life was temporary. Only Allah remains forever. **ii)** “Everything will perish except His Face.”

Division of people on Judgment Day

The beginning of everlasting life after the test of the world concludes. The Day of Judgment will be the ultimate separation of humanity based on faith, sincerity, and deeds. On Judgment Day the Humans and Jinn will be split into four categories:

- 1. Muslim** (a true monotheistic believer of all the Prophets)
- 2. Non-believers** (who deny the existence of God)
- 3. Polytheist** (from believers and non-believers)
- 4. Hypocrites** (from believers and non-believers)

1. Muslim (monotheistic believer)

**He is the One who knows each heart, its secrets and its pain,
Who bows before His mighty throne, a Muslim he shall remain.
No color, race, or lineage marks the souls that He will bless,
For faith is found in hearts sincere, not outward form or dress.**

**In Allah's will lies servitude's pure art and plan,
The Quran says, it is the sign of a true Muslim man.**

True believers, as described in the Quran, are those who accept divine truth, uphold prayer, give charity, and remain devoted to Allah with humility and steadfastness. Their lives revolve around worship, remembrance, moral excellence, and service to others, worldly pursuits did not distract them from their obligations. Rooted in the faith of Abraham, Muslims affirm all prophets and revelations, recognizing the Quran as the final guidance and Muhammad (SAW) as the last Messenger. Their sincerity, patience, and purity of intention earn them Allah's promise of peace and Paradise, where they will be welcomed with the reassuring words that they have nothing to fear or regret.

Islam teaches that true faith is both belief and submission: trusting in Allah, fearing His justice, hoping for His mercy, and striving to live a righteously life. A Muslim is one who fully surrenders to Allah's will, worships none besides Him, and follows the universal message delivered by all prophets, from Adam(AS) to Abraham(AS) to Muhammad(SAW). This faith expresses itself through prayer, charity, honesty, justice, and resilience during trials. Those who uphold these principles and call others toward righteousness are promised divine support, tranquility of heart, and the eternal reward of Paradise.

Summary

1. The Essence of Being a Muslim: A Muslim is one who submits fully to Allah, the One Creator, worshipping none besides Him. Islam represents the pure monotheism taught by all prophets, and the Quran highlights Prophet Abraham (AS) as a true Muslim for rejecting all forms of idolatry. This

complete surrender to Allah forms the foundation of Islamic belief and practice.

2. Continuity of Faith and Revelation: Throughout history, all who sincerely submitted to Allah's guidance are considered Muslims in spirit. The Quran affirms that every prophet delivered the same core message, worship Allah alone and live righteously. It invites the People of the Book to this shared belief in divine oneness (3:64) and instructs Muslims to affirm all prophets and revelations without distinction (2:136). Islam views itself as the final link in this chain, culminating in the Quran revealed to Muhammad (SAW).

3. The Characteristics of a True Muslim: The Quran describes a true Muslim as one who calls others to Allah through righteous action and openly declares his faith (41:33). Muslims are entrusted with the legacy of Abraham (AS), commanded to establish prayer, give zakat, and hold firmly to Allah's rope (the Quran) (22:78). True Islamic identity is expressed through sincerity, justice, compassion, humility, and steadfast devotion, drawing strength from Allah, the ultimate Protector.

4. The Core Beliefs and Faith of a Muslim: Islamic faith requires belief in Allah, His angels, His scriptures, His messengers, and the Last Day (4:136). True believers say, "Our Lord is Allah" and remain steadfast upon that. For them, is the promise of Paradise (41:30). They strive sincerely in Allah's cause, free from doubt, and are counted among the truthful (49:15). Their hearts live with the fear of Allah's justice and the hope of His mercy.

5. The Call to Submission: The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was commanded to devote himself entirely to Allah and be the first to surrender (39:11-12), embodying complete obedience and trust. His life serves as the perfect model of Islamic submission, rooted in sincerity, justice, compassion, and

service to humanity. Islam is not limited to ritual but is a holistic way of life founded upon peace, truth, and wholehearted submission to the Creator of all things.

f) Essence: A Believer is who: **i)** Accepted the truth and believed in the unseen. **ii)** Upheld prayer, gave charity, and followed divine revelation. **iii)** Lived with humility, devotion, and steadfastness. **iv)** Prioritized worship over wealth, trade, or worldly distractions. **v)** Will be welcomed into Paradise with peace, safety, and eternal joy. **vi)** Their sincerity, patience, and righteous deeds secure nearness to Allah. **O** believers, let go of your ego and adopt the characteristics of a Muslim:

Bow, O heart, before His throne; let pride and self-depart.

In every breath proclaim His name: “My Lord, You own my heart.”

Islam is not a passing word, but life's enduring way

To live for God, to love His truth in every act each day.

The faithful rest in peace at last when all their trials release;

Submission is the path of love, the gate to endless peace.

They walked with faith through storms and fear,

And now they rise to eternal gardens clear.

2. Disbelievers (who deny the existence of God)

They mocked the truth and chose the fleeting lie,

Now flames reply to every taunting cry.

The disbelievers, including atheists, hypocrites, rejecters of revelation, and those who commit shirk are described as people who mock divine warnings, refuse to reason, follow assumptions instead of truth, and accuse the Prophet ﷺ of fabricating the Quran. Spiritually blind and deaf, they persist in arrogance, denying clear proofs out of pride and self-interest. They rejected resurrection, dismissed the message as myth, and turned away from guidance, despite repeated warnings. On the Day of Judgment, they will confess that they ignored the messengers and admit, “If we had listened or understood, we would not be among the people of the

Fire,” yet their regret will be useless. Hell will rage as they are cast into it, pleading for relief they will never receive. The polytheists will find those they worshipped disowning them, realizing too late that false deities cannot hear or help, and that only Allah grants life, death, and sustenance. Their excuses will fail, their deeds will be nullified, and they will remain in punishment for deliberately rejecting truth and replacing divine guidance with human invention.

Essence of Disbelievers:

- i)** Mocked divine warnings and rejected the Books, now the Quran.
- ii)** Accused the Prophet ﷺ of fabrication and denied resurrection.
- iii)** Followed assumptions instead of truth.
- iv)** Persisted in arrogance, ignoring clear signs.
- v)** Will confess their rejection on Judgment Day, but regret will be useless.
- vi)** Hell will rage as they are cast into it, receiving no relief.

3. Polytheist (from believers and non-believers)

**Those idols carved from silence hear no plea,
And now deny the ones who bent the knee.**

The polytheists, who associate others with Allah, commit the gravest sin, shirk which is unforgivable if left unrepented. They call upon idols, saints, or spirits that can neither hear, nor help them, and on the Day of Judgment those they worshipped will disown them, declaring they were unaware of their worship. Realizing their falsehood, the polytheists will beg for another chance, but none will be granted. Even in worldly calamities they supplicated to Allah sincerely yet once saved they returned to their idols. The Quran reminds them that creation can never equal the Creator, and that only Allah grants life, death, guidance, and sustenance, while those they relied upon cannot intercede without His permission. In the Hereafter, when the angels seize their souls, they will deny practicing shirk, but their denial will not save them. Their false deities will testify against them, and

they will face double torment, first for their disbelief and then for misleading others. Their idols and leaders will stand powerless, their silence exposing their worthlessness, and the polytheists will be cast into Hell for rejecting divine truth despite the countless signs before them.

Essence of Polytheists: **i)** Associated partners with Allah, a unforgivable sin if unrepented. **ii)** Called upon idols, spirits, or saints that cannot hear or help. **iii)** Their false gods will disown them on Judgment Day. **iv)** In calamity they turned to Allah alone, then returned to shirk. **v)** They will deny their polytheism when angels seize their souls, but to no avail. **vi)** Their idols will testify against them, earning them double torment. **vii)** Damned for prioritizing human intellect over divine truth, and Hell will be their abode. **viii)** Allah makes to hear whomsoever He wishes, but you, O Prophet, you cannot make the people of the grave hear you (then how can anyone else make them be heard?).

4. Hypocrites

**Two-faced they walked, with hearts of hollow stone,
The darkest pit now calls them as their own.**

The hypocrites, though outwardly Muslim, are inwardly disbelievers who deceive themselves by claiming faith while seeking only worldly benefit. They pray and give charity merely to be seen, shifting between belief and disbelief depending on what serves their interests, and the Quran describes them as spiritually blind, deaf, and dumb, hearing the truth but refusing to act upon it. In ease they profess faith, but in hardship they retreat, allying with the enemies of Islam while betraying the believers. Their duplicity makes them worse than open disbelievers, and thus they will be in the lowest depths of Hell. The Prophet ﷺ warned that even scholars, martyrs, and charitable people whose deeds were done for recognition rather than for Allah's sake will be cast into Hell, for hypocrisy is a deadly disease of the heart. On

the Day of Judgment their pretenses will be exposed, their light extinguished, their pleas unanswered, and every soul will stand alone before Allah, judged solely by sincerity, pure faith, and righteous deeds done for His sake.

Essence of Hypocrites: **i)** Outwardly claimed Islam but concealed disbelief. **ii)** Prayed and gave charity only to impress others. **iii)** Shifted between faith and disbelief based on personal benefit. **iv)** Betrayed believers and allied with enemies of Islam. **v)** Worse than open disbelievers; destined for the lowest depth of Hell. **vi)** Their light will be extinguished, and their plea's ignored on Judgment Day. **vii)** Even scholars, martyrs, and donors who acted insincerely will face the same punishment.

The Judgment Day

**Let truth be your companion to life's end,
On that Day, only sincerity will defend.**

In the end, the Day of Judgment will reveal every truth with perfect justice, where each soul stands before Allah without wealth, intercessors, or worldly power. Believers will be elevated by their faith, sincerity, and obedience, while disbelievers, hypocrites, and polytheists, along with those who performed good deeds for fame or recognition, will face humiliation and torment for their denial and insincerity. Their deeds will be rendered worthless, for sincerity is the foundation of salvation. Allah's judgment will be flawless; no one will be wronged, and every deed will be weighed with complete fairness. The believers will rejoice in divine mercy, while the deniers will lament their arrogance. This final separation reminds humanity that true worth lies not in status or wealth but in belief, sincerity, and devotion to Allah alone.

Essence of Final Judgment: **i)** Every soul will stand before Allah without wealth, lineage, or intercessors. **ii)** Allah will judge with perfect justice; no one will be wronged.

- iii)** Believers will rejoice in divine mercy. **iv)** Disbelievers, hypocrites, and polytheists will face humiliation and torment.
- v)** The final division proves that true worth lies in faith, sincerity, and obedience to Allah alone.

**So walk with truth before that fateful day,
 Let humble hearts be lights along your way.
 For those sincere shall rise in mercy's glow,
 And those who strayed will reap the seeds they sow.**

Glad Tiding of the Quran regarding Paradise

**There is a home beyond all pain,
 Where mercy falls like gentle rain.
 A promise written from the start
 For every humble, faithful heart.**

The Quran describes Paradise as the eternal home of peace and joy, brought near to the righteous with the proclamation: “**This is what the Merciful promised.**” Its people enter in safety, free from fear and grief, receiving whatever they desire, gardens beneath which rivers flow, fruits offered in abundance, pure companions, and a drink that brings neither harm nor intoxication. **Their hearts hold no envy or hatred; only words of peace fill the air.**

Paradise is not earned by lineage or claim, but granted through faith, humility, sincerity, and righteous deeds, like Abraham(as), who submitted wholly to Allah. Its inhabitants, the people of the Right, will come from early and later generations, never aging, never sorrowing, rewarded beyond imagination. **And beyond all its beauty lies the greatest reward: beholding their Lord.**

Between Paradise and Hell stand the People of the Heights, those whose deeds balance out. They will recognize both groups and long for Paradise until Allah, in His mercy, grants

it to them, saying: “Enter Paradise, you shall have no fear, nor shall you grieve.”

In the Quranic vision, Paradise is the fulfillment of every believer’s hope: a realm where striving is complete, sorrow erased, and longing satisfied, where the faithful will say, “**All praise is for Allah, who guided us to this.**”

O Allah, make our ending bright,
And guide our feet upon the right.
Till we behold Your face one day
The greatest joy, the highest stay.

Lament of the Quran Regarding Hell

There is a fire no tongue can tell,
A place of torment known as Hell.
The Quran has warned, the prophets cried
O heed the truth, turn back and abide.

The Quran warns that Hell is a blazing, relentless Fire prepared for those who denied Allah and persisted in arrogance and sin. Its people are chained and surrounded by scorching winds, boiling water, and choking smoke. Their skins are burned and renewed, and they eat from the cursed tree of Zaqqum and drink boiling water that tears them from within.

In Hell, the guilty will blame one another, the weak blaming the leaders they followed, and all turning to Satan, who will declare: “**I only called; you chose to follow.**” Their regret will be overwhelming.

These are the people of the left hand: the disbelievers, hypocrites, oppressors, corrupters, and those who hindered good and denied accountability. Their greatest torment is not the fire itself but being cut off from Allah’s mercy.

Yet the Quran ends this warning with hope: whoever repents and returns to Allah before that Day will find His forgiveness vast and His mercy near.

O Allah, save us from that flame
 From punishment we cannot name
Guide us back to Your mercy's road
 And shield us from that dread abode

Conclusion: The Cry of the Quran

O heart, awaken, hear the ancient call
 A voice that rises through the veils of all
From pages lit by heaven's timeless light
 The Quran cries: return from wayward night
It speaks in winds, in rivers' quiet flow
 In tales of nations lost from long ago
A warning, mercy, guidance intertwined
 A cry that seeks to resurrect the mind

The Cry of the Quran is a perpetual summons to the human heart, a call that warns against the arrogance of Pharaoh, the greed of Qarun, the injustice of past nations, and the heedlessness that once destroyed entire civilizations. These accounts are not relics meant for passive reading; they are moral mirrors, urging every generation to examine its own actions, societies, and spiritual states. The Quran itself declares: *And surely, We have explained matters to people in the Quran in diverse ways, using all manner of parables. But man is exceedingly contentious* (18:54). Thus, the cry of the Quran is both a reminder of human frailty and an invitation to return to the path of righteousness.

This cry also reflects the Quran's living nature. It is not merely ink on pages or sound on tongues; it penetrates the heart, calling for repentance, renewal, and reorientation toward Allah. It comforts and challenges, heals and corrects, revealing that divine speech is meant to reshape inward

motives and outward behavior. When its guidance is genuinely embraced, the Quran becomes a transformative force, shaping character, conduct, and community.

The essence of the Quran's message is universal: it proclaims the Oneness of Allah, invites reflection upon creation, and guides humanity toward justice, humility, and gratitude. It emphasizes humanity's modest origins, ethical purpose, and final accountability. Life is a Divine test, and the Quran equips every human being with the knowledge, signs, and faculties needed to succeed. All prophets, from Adam(AS) to Muhammad(saw) carried this same mission: to lead humanity from darkness to light.

Yet the lament of the Quran becomes evident when recitation loses meaning and understanding is neglected. Empty words destroy faith, stagnate hearts and societies. The Prophet(saw) warned against words that do not go beyond the throat and are devoid of sincerity. True engagement with the Quran requires understanding, humility, and consistent application in daily life, whether through small, daily efforts such as meditating on a verse or applying a single teaching. Through such acts, the Quran is woven back into the rhythm of life.

The Quran's cry also possesses a communal dimension. **It calls societies to justice, honesty, mercy, and protection of the vulnerable. A community that listens to this call stands against oppression, resists moral decay, and nurtures compassion.** When the Quran is acted upon collectively, it becomes a visible testimony to its own truth, shaping public life with the same force with which it refines individual hearts.

The Quran addresses disbelievers' doubts about resurrection and emphasizes Allah's power. It recounts the story of a brave believer supporting the messengers in Antioch, highlights the importance of faith, and illustrates the certainty of life after

death, divine judgment, and the rewards or punishments that follow.

Moreover, the Quran invites humanity to contemplate the signs of Allah scattered throughout all creations, the harmony of the universe, the lessons embedded in history, and the moral patterns that govern the rise and fall of nations. These signs affirm that truth ultimately triumphs, while arrogance and injustice inevitably collapse. Those who reflect, believe, and act righteously are promised peace and eternal reward; those who reject divine guidance will face the consequences of their denial.

The Cry of the Quran's call to humanity is to investigate Miracles sent by Allah throughout history demonstrating His power and the truth of His prophets. From Adam(AS)'s creation to the flood of Noah(AS), the fire of Ibrahim(AS), the parting of the sea by Musa(AS), and the final miracle of the Quran given to Muhammad(SAW), each event carries profound lessons about faith, purpose, and the nature of divine will.

Ultimately, the Cry of the Quran is both a warning and a promise: a warning against heedlessness and sin, and a promise of mercy for those who turn back with sincerity. The Quran assures that whoever holds firmly to Allah and His Book will never be misguided. It is a light that never fades, a guidance that never exhausts, and a mercy that reaches every heart, willing to receive it.

Lament of the Quran serves as a powerful reminder of life's truths and the reality of resurrection. It aims to soften hearts hardened by disbelief and provide guidance through divine revelation. The emotional story of a man supporting the messengers in Antioch illustrates the courage required to stand for truth despite the risk of persecution. It highlights the importance of faith in adversity.

May Allah make us among those who listen to the Quran's cry, understand its message, embody its teachings, and find

through it the peace of this world and the eternal joy of the next.

Breakdown:

- a) Humble origin:** Reminder of how insignificant human beginning is: “Has there also passed on man a period...not yet a thing worthy of mention?” A rhetorical question to wonder at human’s non-existence before creation.
- b) Life as a test:** Faculties and guidance are given so humans can choose gratitude or rejection. “We created man from a mixed sperm drop...to try him.” States origin and purpose: life is a test.
- c) Resurrection is plausible:** If God fashioned a human from nothing, bringing back the dead is within His power. “...we made him capable of hearing and seeing,” Allah gave faculties so humans can perceive and choose (freedom of choice).
- d) Moral epistemology:** A matter of knowledge and reflection, which separates the believers from the disbelievers. “We showed him the way, whether he be grateful or disbeliever.” Guidance has been provided; the moral choice is with man.
- e) Accountability:** No one will be left without questioning. “Does man think that he will be left alone without being held accountable?” Accountability is a promise.
- f) One Who creates can Resurrect:** “Does He, then, not have the power to bring back the dead to life?” Logic says: creator = resurrector.
- g) Knowledge:** “Can those who know and those who do not know, ever be equal? Only men of understanding accept the admonition.” Distinguishes between the reflective (who accept) and the heedless.
- h) Theological and practical implications:**
 - a)** If one accepts creation from nothingness, one has a rational ground for

accepting resurrection and accountability. **b)** The provision of senses (hearing, sight) implies a moral responsibility to use them for reflection and gratitude. **c)** Knowledge and reflection are ethically significant; intellectual humility and study are encouraged.

- i) The Emotional Impact of the Quran:** Sometimes “The Cry of the Quran” also refers to the way the Quran moves the heart. Many verses describe believers **weeping upon hearing** God’s words: “And they fall in prostration, weeping, and it increases them in humility” (17:109).
- j) The Cry of the Quran to Humanity:** The Quran’s **call, plea, or urgent message** to humankind is its warnings, guidance, mercy, and reminders. For example, **its “Cry”** is for: Justice, sincerity, remembrance of Allah, compassion, preparation for the afterlife. The context of “The Cry of the Quran” is used as a title for reflections on Quranic verses. It symbolizes the Quran **calling out** to people through its messages.
- k) The Quran’s Warning and Compassion:** Another interpretation is the idea that the Quran’s “Cry” is both a warning about consequences of injustice, disbelief, compassion in guiding people toward forgiveness and hope. Like a parent calling their child back from danger.
- l) Doubts About Resurrection and Allah’s Power:**
 - i)** The Quran responds to disbelievers who question resurrection.
 - ii)** It emphasizes Allah’s ability to create and recreate life.
 - iii)** Highlights certainty of divine judgment, reward, and punishment.
- m) Miracles as Signs of Divine Truth:**
 - i)** The Quran calls humanity to reflect on miracles throughout history. Examples include: **i)** Creation of Adam (AS) **ii)** Flood of Noah (AS) **iii)** Fire made cool for Ibrahim (AS) **iv)** Parting of the sea for Musa (AS) **v)** The Quran as the final miracle

given to Muhammad (SAW) **vi**) These events confirm Allah's power and the truth of His prophets.

n) The Story of the Believer in Antioch: **i)** Highlights a courageous man who supported the messengers. **ii)** Demonstrates steadfast faith in the face of persecution. **iii)** Illustrates the spiritual reward and honor of siding with truth.

o) The Quran's Emotional Appeal to Humanity: **i)** Described as a "cry" and "lament" guiding people back to truth. **ii)** Aims to soften hearts hardened by disbelief. **iii)** Reminds humanity of purpose, accountability, and the reality of the afterlife.

So heed the call that echoes through the years,
A cry that melts the hardest of our fears.

Let every verse descend like healing rain,
Reviving faith where doubt and shadows reign.

O Lord, we answer—guide us on Your way;
Let Qur'anic light be with us day by day.

And when we rise on Judgment's final dawn,
Make us among the ones who lived the Quran.

My Advice to the Ummah

O Ummah of light, awake and arise,
The Quran is calling, its truth never dies.

Between its lines, answers are found,
For hearts in sorrow, with grief unbound.

Rise from the dust where heedlessness lay,
Walk to the Lord in a humble way;

For every step toward Allah you trace,
He meets you with mercy, wrapped in grace.

O Muslim, awaken to the call of the Quran. There are moments in life when we feel lost, overwhelmed, or spiritually distant. In those moments, Allah calls us back to His Book, not just to read it, but to feel it, to wake up to its call, and to reclaim who are truly Muslims. Surah Al-Baqarah

reminds us of powerful Being: **The Quran is not calling us just to inform; it is calling us to transform.** It is calling the Ummah to awaken to its identity, responsibility, and spiritual and social purpose. When the message of the guidance becomes a heartfelt reminder, we turn back to sincerity, knowledge, justice, and action.

Remember you are part of the Ummah of Ibrahim(AS) and other messengers. Your identity is not defined by trends, culture, or the world's expectations. You belong to a lineage of pure faith, sincerity, and submission to Allah. **Walk with this identity, protect it and live it.**

Don't just recite the Quran mindlessly, let it move you: The Quran laments when we recite it without understanding, when it sits on shelves while our hearts wander empty, when its words are memorized but not lived with justice and social harmony. Today, make a small promise: **"I will connect with the Quran, not just with my tongue, but with my actions."** You'll see even one verse understood deeply can change your direction forever.

Let your worship keep you standing in prayer, not just as a ritual, but for the life of the Hereafter. Ramadan is not a ritual; it is your renewal. The Qiblah is not a direction; it is your unity. Every act of worship builds your identity, strengthens your heart, and protects your soul. Worship Allah with presence. He sees your effort; He will never waste your faith.

Allah chose this Ummah to be a nation of balance and just. People watch us, learn from us, and sometimes judge Islam through us. Thus, stand with dignity, speak with kindness, act with integrity, and **be the proof of the Quran in motion.**

Seek knowledge, then walk with it. Knowledge is light, action is its impact. One without the other leaves you lost, but when they come together, they guide you to greatness. Learn a little every day, and act on what you know. Take small steps but take them consistently. **You don't need to be perfect; you**

just need to be sincere. You are a witness over the people, and people will be witness for you or against you.

Prepare yourself for the meeting with Allah. That Day, everything will make sense, be it your struggles, your sacrifices, your tears and your late-night supplications. **On that day, the Prophet(SAW) will testify about his Ummah.** Let him testify that you tried, you cared, and you walked toward Allah even when it was hard. O Ummah, we abandoned the Quran and wandered into the shadows of worldly gains. **Today let's begin again, for Allah awaits our return.**

O Muslims, how can you hope for peace of mind while you turn your back on the One who said, **“Verily, in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find rest”** (13:28). You cannot complain of confusion **while you ignore the guidance that Allah sent as “a light and a clear Book”** (4:174). When you allow your desires to lead you, you imitate the one whom Allah described as **“following one’s whims as though they were his god”** (45:23). Reflect: How can you find peace when you follow what Allah has warned you against? The Quran calls you to accountability, **“Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is within themselves”** (13:11). If you continue reacting impulsively, drowning in distractions, and ignore your Hereafter, then you are rejecting the light that Allah placed directly in your path (the Quran).

O Muslims, stop viewing your worldly trials as punishments while Allah tells you that hardship is a purification: **“We will certainly test you... but give good news to the patient”** (2:155). Every difficulty is meant to awaken you, not destroy you. But if you cling to resentment, refuse to forgive, and allow arrogance to take root, then you are closing the doors that Allah opened for you. The Quran teaches that true honor belongs to those who fear Allah (49:13) and true freedom belongs to those who restrain their desires, **“As for the one**

who feared standing before his Lord and restrained his soul from desire, Paradise will be his home” (79:40–41). If you truly want a meaningful, purposeful life, then turn to the Quran and return to Allah, purify your intentions, and correct your actions, for nothing in your life will change until you submit your heart fully to the One who created it.

O Muslims, Iblis (Satan) fell not because he didn’t know Allah, but because he refused to bow when commanded. One moment of pride outweighed a lifetime of worship. Allah exposed his arrogance when he said, “I am better than him” (7:12). If pride could destroy a being who stood among angels, what chance does a human have while clinging to ego, envy, and excuses? Beware: the same disease that damned Satan is the one that hides in our chest. Whenever we exalt ourselves above obedience, humility, and repentance, we risk meeting the same fate in this life and the Hereafter as Satan, Pharaoh, Shaddad, and others like them faced.

O Muslims, remember: Satan cried out of hopelessness, not remorse. Yet he chose defiance and swore to mislead humanity, admitting, “I will mislead them all, except Your sincere servants” (15:39–40). His tears were the tears of one who lost Allah forever. Your tears, however, can still save you, if they lead you back to Him, not deeper into arrogance. So, crush your ego before it crushes you. Repent before the door closes. Because the only difference between you and Satan, is whether you bow when Allah commands.

Final Reflection: The Quran is a book of guidance that must be understood, pondered upon, and acted upon for success in the Hereafter. So return to it, lest it bear witness against you on the Day of Judgment. The Quran is calling you, not to overwhelm you, nor to burden you, but to **awaken you**. So, Awaken your heart, with purpose and with faith. O Muslim, we are stronger than we think, more capable than we realize and Allah is closer than we can imagine. O Ummah of

Muhammed(SAW), rise as the Ummah we were created to be; with awakened hearts, awakened purpose and faith.

Summary of my Advice to the Ummah

1. Reclaim Your Identity: The Quran urges Muslims to recognize that their faith is not new, it is the continuation of the pure monotheism of Abraham(AS) and all the prophets before and after him.

- a) This identity is not based on ethnicity or lineage but on obedience to Allah.
- b) The Ummah must not repeat the mistake of past nations who rejected truth due to pride or inherited assumptions.

The Quran is calling us to rediscover who we are and stop allowing culture, nationalism, or inherited biases to overshadow our spiritual roots.

2. Balance Knowledge and Action: Surah Al-Baqarah warns that possessing knowledge without practice leads to spiritual decay, just as acting without knowledge leads to misguidance.

- a) The Ummah must seek authentic knowledge of the Quran and Sunnah.
- b) The knowledge must translate into worship, humility, justice, and social welfare.

The Quran “laments” because most Muslims read it but do not live it. The Ummah is reminded to revive its connection not only through recitation, but through implementation.

3. Stand as a Witness to Humanity: Allah designated this Ummah as a middle nation, balanced, just, and exemplary.

- a) Our role is to represent truth in a world of extremes.
- b) The Ummah is called to uphold ethics, fairness, compassion, and sincerity.

The Quran calls the Ummah to rise above division, apathy, and distraction, and to model the prophetic character the world desperately needs.

4. Stay Loyal to the Messenger (SAW): The change of the Qiblah demonstrated that true allegiance lies in obedience to Allah and His Messenger, not tradition, saint pressure, or external criticism.

- a)** The Ummah must follow the Prophet's path even when it becomes difficult, unpopular, or against our culture.
- b)** Obedience brings honor, unity, and divine support.

The Quran laments when Muslims look elsewhere for guidance, political systems, ideologies, or culture, before turning to the Quran and Sunnah.

5. Protect Your Faith Through Worship: Acts like prayer and fasting were established to form a unique Muslim identity and strengthen spiritual discipline.

- a)** Prayer is the anchor of faith.
- b)** Ramadan cultivates piety, unity, and self-restraint.
- c)** Worship is both a protection and a reminder of our purpose.

The Quran warns the Ummah not to let rituals become empty habits. Worship must be performed with sincerity, presence, and understanding.

6. Learn the Language of Revelation: The Quran emphasizes understanding, not just recitation.

- a)** Non-Arabs are encouraged to learn enough Arabic to taste the depth of the Quran.
- b)** This strengthens the Ummah's unity and its connection to Allah.

The Quran “laments” because most Muslims are disconnected from its meaning. Returning to understanding its language revives the heart and restores clarity.

7. Remember Accountability: Everyone will stand before God and be accountable for their actions.

- a) The Messenger (SAW) will bear witness over this Ummah, an honor and a heavy responsibility.
- b) This should inspire constant self-reflection and sincerity.

The Quran calls the Ummah to wake up from heedlessness and prepare for the meeting with Allah, not tomorrow, but today.

8. Return to Allah with sincerity: Live the Quran, honor the legacy of Abraham (AS), follow the Messenger (SAW) wholeheartedly, become an Ummah of knowledge, action, and justice, and respond to the Quran's call before time runs out.

So return, O heart, return once more,
 Before the dawn breaks at your door.
Let the Quran be your guiding light,
 Its verses soothe you through the night.
You were made with purpose clear,
 Shaped to rise from every fear;
Walk the path where the righteous been,
 And let your soul say softly: Ameen.

Supplication

O Allah, all praise returns to You, the Light that taught the tongue to speak and the heart to know. Take this humble slave and make it for You alone. Make the Quran a lantern in a dark night, a quiet door to reflection, a mercy for every soul that pauses for it. Ameen!

O Allah, all praise belongs to You for the knowledge You have granted and the guidance You have bestowed. We ask You, O Most Merciful, to make this work sincere for Your sake alone, a means of enlightenment, reflection, and mercy for all who read it. Ameen!

O Allah, grant us steadfastness to follow the example of Your beloved Prophet Muhammad (SAW), who was sent as a mercy to the whole world. Enable us to obey his teachings, embody his character, and spread his message of truth and compassion. Let the Quran be our guide in this world, our comfort in the grave, and our intercessor on the Day of Judgment. Ameen!

Let these pages be a reminder of Your signs, the sky that declares Your grandeur, the earth that carries Your wisdom, so that sleeping hearts may stir, and eyes behold Your oneness. Strengthen in us conviction free from doubt; shield us from every whisper of shirk, hypocrisy, and falsehood. Turn our pondering into guidance and our knowledge into right action. Ameen!

O Allah, make us the acceptor of Your Signs and Miracles in the Quran, that hearts may awaken to Your power and Awe. Let it strengthen our conviction in Your Oneness, and protect us from every form of polytheism, hypocrisy, and disbelief. Help us to ponder over the verses of the Quran and recognize Your wisdom in creation, in life, in death, and in the Hereafter. Ameen!

O Allah, make us among those who believe, reflect, and act righteously, those who remember You in times of ease and hardship, who pray regularly, give charity, and restrain themselves from evil. Protect us from the deception of Satan, his whispers, and his false promises. Keep our hearts firm on faith, our tongues truthful, and our deeds sincere for You. Ameen!

O Allah, when the **Hour** arrives all will perish but please let us be among those who are shaded by Your mercy and resurrected with the believers. Protect us from the torment of **Hell**, from arrogance, injustice, and heedlessness. Admit us among those who will be told, “**Enter Paradise in peace, this is the reward for what you used to do.**” Grant us a place

among the righteous, near the prophets, the truthful, the martyrs, and the pious. Ameen!

O Allah, unite the hearts of the believers as one Ummah, free from division, pride, and blind imitation. Let us be people of knowledge who fear You, people of humility who serve others, and people of gratitude who remember Your blessings. Ameen!

O Allah, forgive our shortcomings in understanding, our negligence in practice, and our errors in conveying Your message. Accept this humble work as a means of reward for my parents, my family, relatives, friends, and the readers. Ameen! O Allah do not let our hearts deviate after You have guided us and grant us mercy from Yourself; indeed, You are the All-Merciful. Ameen! O Allah, forgive us, our parents, and the believers on the Day when the account is established. Ameen!

Unite the hearts of the believers; make us humble in knowledge, generous in service, and constant in gratitude. Forgive our lapses in understanding, our negligence in practice, and our mistakes in speech. Accept this effort as charity for the living and the departed, and a means of lasting good for all who read, teach, and remember, a call to ponder in the Quran. Ameen!

O Allah do not let our hearts deviate after You have guided us and grant us mercy from Yourself; indeed, You are the Bestower. O Allah, forgive us, our parents, and the believers on the Day when the account is established. Ameen!

O Allah, when the Hour draws near, shade us with Your mercy; gather us among the rightly guided, the truthful, the patient, and the pure. Protect us from the torment we dread and admit us, by Your grace, to the gardens promised to the righteous. Ameen!

O Allah, to You all praise returns,
The Light by which the spirit learns.

You shaped our hearts, taught our tongues;
to You alone our souls belong.

Make the Quran our lamp in night,
a door to mercy, calm and light
A guide for all who seek Your way,
a healing word, a place to pray.

Make all our deeds sincere and pure,
a gift for hearts that You allure;
A spark of wisdom, pure and bright,
A touch of mercy, truth, and light.

Let us walk the Prophet's way
Muhammad's, mercy in every day.
Awaken hearts through every sign
on earth and sky, in Your design.

Protect us, Lord, from every snare,
from whispered lies and dark despair.
Keep faith unshaken, firm and true;
make every step a step to You.

When the Hour comes and souls ascend,
let mercy be our shade and friend.
Join us with those You purified
the truthful ones, the sanctified.

Unite our hearts, remove our pride;
make knowledge humble, service wide.
Forgive our faults, our wasted years
and all our kin of yesteryears.

And when the trembling souls take flight,
O Lord, envelop us in Your light.
By grace of You, Most Kind, Most Seen
grant us the Gardens, pure and serene.

Ameen.

Request For Suplication

Please beseech
Allah (SWT) to
forgive me, my parents,
my family, yourself,
your parents,
your family and all
believing Muslims.