

# ISLAMIC STUDIES

## Chapter 1st

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## **Chapter 1st**



### **Introduction To Quranic Studies.**

- a) Basic Concepts of Quran.
- b) History Of Quran.
- c) Uloom Ul Quran.

### **Introduction to Revealed Books:**

The Qur'an emphasises that the Tawrat, the Zabur, the Injil, and the Sahaif are God's books, His word, light, and "Furqan", which means a criterion for judgement. The Quran mentions by name at least three main Islamic scriptures which came before the Quran.

**17:55**

and We gave the Psalms to David.

**25:1**

Who has sent down Al-Furqan to His servant so that it may be a warnerto all mankind

(3:3)

He has revealed this Book to you, setting forth the truth and confirming the earlier Books, and earlier He revealed the Torah and Gospel.

#### **Surah Nahl**

قُلْ نَزَّلَهُ رُوحُ الْقُدُسِ مِنْ رَبِّكَ بِالْحَقِّ لِيُثَبِّتَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَهُدًى وَبُشْرَى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ

Say: The holy Spirit hath delivered it from thy Lord with truth, that it may confirm (the faith of) those who believe, and as guidance and good tidings for those who have surrendered (to Allah). {102}

#### **Surah Baqarah ayat 185**

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ هُدًى لِلنَّاسِ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِنَ الْهُدَى وَالْفُرْقَانِ

The month of Ramadan is that in which the Quran was revealed, as guidance to mankind and with clear proofs of the guidance and the Criterion.

For What purpose Revealed these Books?

#### **For the gaudiness of the mankind**

System of Justice is the main purpose (theme) of all Revealed Books and this is also the main purpose of Qur'an.

#### **a. The basic concept of Qur'an:**

#### **The Linguistic meaning of word Qur'an**

There are a number of deferent opinions concerning the linguistic meaning of the word Quran. The most papolar opinion, and the opinion held by at- Tabaree is that The word Qur'an is derived from qara'a , which mean **"To read, To Recite"**. Quran would then be the Verbal noun of qara'a , and thus translate as The recitation or The Reading.

#### **The definition of the Qur'an**

The Qur'an is the Arabic speech (kalaam) of Allah, which He revealed to Muhammad ﷺ in wording and meaning and which has been preserved in the mus-

hafs, and has reached us by mutawaatir transmission , and isa challenge to mankind to produce something similar to it.



### **The definition of the Qur'an From Qur'an:**

And truly this Qura'n is a revelation from the Lord of the world which the trustworthy spirit (Angle Jib reel) brought down upon your heart (OMuhammad) so that you may be among the warner's In a clear Arabic language.

#### **Surah Al Shooaraa**

وَإِنَّ لَنَا لَلْأُولَى رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ

and lo! it is a revelation of the Lord of the Worlds, {192}

نَزَّلَ بِهِ الرُّوحَ الْأَمِينُ

Which the True Spirit hath brought down {193}

عَلَى قَلْبِكَ لِتَكُونَ مِنَ الْمُنْذِرِينَ

Upon thy heart, that thou mayst be (one) of the warners, {194}

### **The importance of Qur'an:**

Verily, we have sent down this remembrance (The Quran) and we are of a surety going to protect it (From Tampering) (15:9).

وَقَالَ الرَّسُولُ يَا رَبِّ إِنَّ قَوْمِي اتَّخَذُوا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ مَهْجُورًا

Messenger has said, "O Lord! Surely my people have taken to themselves this Qur'an as a thing to be forsaken." (25:30).

"خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ" (الحديث)

The best among you is he who learn The Holy Qura'n and teaches it.

"Verily, Allah elevates some people with this Qur'an and abases others."

b. History of Our'an:

**Surah Qadar Ayat 1**

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدَرِ

Lo! We revealed it on the Night of Predestination. {1}

The first revelation came to Mohammad when he was 40 years old and was on one of his customary retreats in the cave of Hira' in the hills outside Makkah. It was one of the odd nights during the last ten days of the month of Ramadan. According to the reports recorded in the authentic Hadith literature, an angelic presence appeared before the perplexed Mohammad and said to him: "Iqra'" (Read or Recite—the word Iqra' has an ambiguous meaning). Mohammad replied that he could not recite or did not know what to recite. After the instructions to read or recite were repeated two more times, Mohammad reports that the angelic presence held him and squeezed him so tightly that he felt that his breath was leaving his body. The angelic presence then instructed him to recite with him the words that are now recorded as the first 5 Ayahs of the 96th Surah Al-Qalam, (The Pen) of the Qur'an.

**Surah Alaq**

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Read: In the name of thy Lord Who created, {1}

خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ

Created man from a clot. {2}

اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ

Read: And thy Lord is the Most Bounteous, {3}

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

who teaches by the pen, {4}

The experience of this first revelation shakes him and stuns him. He hurries to his wife Khadijah and asks her to cover him with a blanket. When he recovers his composure, he relates to her the story of his experience. He is concerned that he may be hallucinating or losing his mind. She assures him that he is a very balanced person and that his experience must have some super natural explanation. She suggested that they go to visit one of her old relatives known for knowledge of previous scriptures. Her relative, Wanaka bin Neural, tells Mohammad that his experience resembles that of Moses and the other prophets.

He suggests that Mohammad has been chosen

As a messenger by God. He warns him that the people would oppose him as they opposed the prophets before him.

Further revelations come over the remaining 13 years of the Prophet's life in Makkah and 10 years in Medina. By the time of his death, the revelations are comprised of 114 Suresh. The last of these is Surah is Al Taube, now numbered the ninth. However, the last words of the revelation are said to be in the third Ayah of Surah 5, Al Maida.

Today I have completed for you your religion, fulfilled upon you my favors, and approved for you Al Islam as your religion.

### **The Compilation of the Quran**

#### **During the Prophet (SAW) life**

The parchments on which the Quran was written were so common that Zed bin Habit Reported "during the lifetimes of the Prophet (SAW) we used to compile the Quran from Scripts of clothes. The writing materials including cloth, stones, date palm leaves.



## **FORMAL COMPILATION AS a "BOOK"**

After the Prophet's death, the community chose Abu Bakr as their temporal chief, the Khalifah of the Messenger, the Caliph. About a year later, a large number of those known as authoritative memorizers were killed in a battle. According to authentic Hadith literature, 'Umar Ibn al Khattab (who became the second Caliph) was alarmed by this and concerned that the next generation may not have enough teachers of the Qur'an. He, therefore, approached Abu Bakr, and suggested that a formal compilation of the Qur'an be prepared on materials that would be convenient to store, maintained, and used as a reference. According to the Hadith literature, Abu Bakr was reluctant to do something the Prophet himself had not undertaken.

After a few days, however, he "became inclined" to the idea and asked Zayd to undertake the task. Zayd says he also hesitated but, after contemplation, also "became inclined" and agreed to undertake the work. A committee was formed to do the job. They compiled a collection by checking and double checking each Ayah of the existing record of the Qur'an with the memories of each member of the committee as well as of the other prominent experts. This copy was housed with the Prophet's wife Hafsa. (She was a daughter of 'Umar ibn al Khattab).

By the time of the third Caliph, 'Uthman bin 'Affan, the Muslim population had spread over vast areas outside the core Arab regions and many people of other cultures were entering Islam. About 15 years after the first compilation, therefore, it was suggested that authenticated copies of the Qur'an be made available to major population centers in those areas. Zayd again was instructed to undertake the task. He again



formed a committee. Instead of just making copies of the existing text, they decided to seek corroboration of each Ayah in the earlier compilation with at least two other written records in the private copies in the possession of known reputable individuals. It is reported that this comparison was successful for all Ayahs except one.

Those Authentic copies of the Qur'an are known as the "Uthmani" text. This text, however, did not have the short vowels that are even today left out of Arabic text used by those who know the language. In the absence of these short vowels, however, those not well versed in the language can make serious mistakes. These vowels were, therefore, inserted about 60 years later under instructions of the governor of Kufa, named Hajjaj Ibn Yusuf.

### **C. Uloom al Quran:**

#### **Definition of the Uloom al Qur'an**

The knowledge of Uloom al Quran, or The Sciences of the Quran, deals with the knowledge of those sciences that have a direct bearing on the recitation, history, Understanding and implementation of the Quran. It is, therefore, a vast field of Islamic Scholarship, and one that is of primary importance.

Thus for example, with regards to recitation, Uloom al Quran deals with the science of Pronunciation (tajweed) the different methodology of reciting the Quran (the qira'at) And the etiquette of its recitation.



With regards the history of Quran, Uloom al Quran deals with the stages of revelation Of the Quran, the compilation of the Quran.

#### **Surah Annam Ayat No. 155**

وَهَذَا كِتَابٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ بِتُورِكَ فَاتَّبِعُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ

And this is a blessed Scripture which We have revealed. So follow it and ward off (evil), that ye may find mercy. {155}

With regards to understanding and implementation Uloom al Quran covers the causes of Revelation (asbaab an nuzool), the knowledge of the makke and madanee revelation, the Understanding of its abrogated rulings and verses ( naasikh wa al-mansookh) the knowledge of the various classification of its verses (muhkam and mutashaabih , aam and khaas, etc) the knowledge of its interpretation (tafseer).

#### Questions:

- a) What is the Linguistic meaning of Quran and the definition of Quran?
- b) What do you know about the compilation of the Quran?
- c) What You Know about Uloom al Qur'an?
- d) What You Know about Revealed Books?

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