

# HOLY QURAN

## Introduction

Literally the word Quran means to recite and read but this tense is an exaggeration, so we consider a meaning which is acceptable as well as agreeable. So, it means a book which is read widely, and there is no doubt that this book is read widely and vastly throughout the world. It is the holy book bestowed on us by Allah Tala successively and repeatedly by revelation.

Our holy prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (MPBUH) before becoming a prophet used to go to cave named hira and spent time there in meditation. He continued this practice till the time he was 40 years old. When he was 40 years old suddenly the angel Gabriel appeared inside the cave and said to holy prophet اقرأ. The holy prophet replied: ما أنا بقارى. The angel Hazrat Gabriel repeated this three times and then he recited these words from the holy Quran:

اقرأ باسم ربك الذي خلق \* خلق الإنسان من علق \* اقرأ وربك الأكرم \* الذي علم بالقلم \* علم الإنسان ما يعلم \*

TRANSLATION: read with the name of your sustainer who created the human being from clot. Read and your\_ \_ \_

The holy prophet (MPBUH) became frightened and started sweating because of this amazing incident that happened to him. He went home very soon that day and asked his wife Hazrat Khadija (RATA) to cover him with a blanket. When he recovered from the shock he told her cousin of hers, a scholar of Injeel, when he was explained what had happened to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and he knew there and told him that he is the last prophet of Allah .so he consoled him and told him that Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was the prophet of Allah and the one who appeared in the cave was Allah's angel who also came upon other Holy Prophets of Allah and also that Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) will be exiled by his own nation.

# THE REVELATION OF THE HOLY BOOK “QURAN”

Quran begin to be revealed slowly and gradually according to the necessity and circumstances for guiding through them correctly. It was revealed as either one verse or a surah or more than a complete surah at one time.

## The arrangement of the holy Quran has two types

Tauqeefi: it means a present arrangement of the holy Quran which was instructed to the companion of the prophet by him after the verses were revealed that which verse should come after which word.

Nazooli: means arrangement according to the revelation .but this one is not being recorded. So the first ayahs according to the Nazooli arrangements are surah al-alaaq while according to the Taqueeli arrangements the first ayat is surah fatiha.

### Makki and Madni surahs:

Maki Surahs are those surahs which were revealed upon our holy prophet before the migration to medina.

The Madni surahs are the ones revealed after the migration to medina.

### The features of Makki surahs:

1. There are mostly brief.
2. They are mostly addressed with ”ياأيهاالناس O People” because in Makkah all the people were addressed irrespective of their religion
3. They are mostly about the beliefs. Like tawheed (oneness of god), and akhirah.
4. They described the incidents and experiences of the past prophets and their verses are about the punishment of evil doers and reward for the good people

### The feature of Madni surahs

1. They are mostly long.
2. They mostly start with ”ياأيهاالذين آمنوا O believers” because at that time there were lots of believers in medina
3. In these surahs there is stress in jihad and spending for the cause of Islam
4. Other things like the family matters and the acts of devotion and zakat etc

### Division of the Holy Quran

The Quran is divided into 30 parts, 14 surahs, 7 manzils, more than 500 ruckus and 6666 verses. The longest surah is surah baqara and the shortest is kauthar.

# Gradual revelation of Quran

The holy Quran consists of Allah's words and is preserved in Lauh-e-Mahfooz. It was transmitted twice. Once from Lauh-e-Mehfooz to sky of the world and then to the Prophet (S.A.W.S) according to circumstances. In the Quran there are two words Inzal for the first kind of transmission and Tanzeel for the latter.

**The 1<sup>st</sup> Transmission:** Inzal literally means Transmission on one occasion

The 1<sup>st</sup> transmission was to Bait-ul-Mamoor the angel's place of worship at the 1<sup>st</sup> sky. It was Lailat ul qadar.

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Transmission:** Tanzeel literally means revelation gradually.

It is agreed upon that the Quran was transmitted to the Prophet (S.A.W.S) gradually when he was 40 years old.

Allah Taala transmitted the Holy Quraan to the Holy Prophet not directly but after its transmission to Bait-ul-Mamoor. What was the philosophy behind this? No philosophy can be quoted exactly. Anyhow according to some scholars it was to show the greatness of Quraan to the angels as it was the book pure of all doubts and was to be revealed to the last messenger for the guidance.

The first revealed verses:

According to Hazrat Aaisha (R.A) the 1<sup>st</sup> revealed verses are the first five verses of sura-ul-ALAQ. After this revelation there was a gap of three years which is called the period of FATRAT-UL-WAHI. After this gap the holy Prophet saw the same angel whom he saw in GHAR-E-HIRA. He revealed the verses of SURAH AL MUDDASSIR. Majority of the scholars are of the same opinion.

***However there are three other opinions about this:***

1. SURAH AL MUDDASSIR was the 1<sup>st</sup> revealed surah. In fact it was 1<sup>st</sup> revealed surah after the revelation gap.
2. SURAH AL FATIHA is the 1<sup>st</sup> revealed surah as it is narrated in DALIAL-UL-NABUWWAH by imam Baihaqi. But it is not authentic or it is revealed twice before AL-ALAQ not as QUARAN and after it as QURAN.

Q Why the Holy Quran was not revealed at one time.

By the polytheists of Makkah because they used to listen to Qaseed consists of hundreds of verses once for all. Moreover the other three books, Tura, Bible and Zaboor were revealed on one occasion.

Imam Razi (RA) explained some reasons for this:

1. Hazrat Muhammad (SAWS) was ummy. He couldn't read so it would have been very difficult to memorize if it had been revealed at once.
2. It would have been against the gradual natural process
3. Allah taala consoled the prophet against the atrocities of his nation. It was better to be consoled again and again.
4. A great part of the Quran deals with the answers of people, incidents and predictions which happened again and again which could not be told only once

## **Compilation of the holy Quran**

The holy Quran as wondrous as this heavenly book was not revealed in single day .the surahs and the holy verses were revealed as per their requirement as guidance for people in those times. This is the only reason it was not possible for the holy Quran to be written and compelled as the complete book in the early era of the holy prophet (PBUH) life.

Which ever portion of the holy Quran was revealed it was recorded and written then and there as it was .the holy prophet (PBUH) had appointed more than forty sahabas for the compilation and writing of the holy quran .

Following are the most famous and respected sahabas

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar Sadeeq (RA)
2. Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)
3. Hazrat Usman Bin Affan (RA)
4. Hazrat Ali Bin Abi Talib (RA)
5. Hazrat Abaan Bin Saeed (RA)
6. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawah (RA)
7. Hazrat Mawia Bin Abi Sufian (RA)
8. Hazrat Amru Bin Alaas
9. Hazrat Abi Bin Kaab
10. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (RA)
11. Hazrat Hanzala Bin Abi Arqum (RA)
12. Hazrat Sabit Bin Qais
13. Hazrat Mughira Bin Shaba

Hazrat Usman Bin Affan said that when ever the Holy Prophet (PBUH) Used to receive a revelation he not only stressed on having it written but also instructed the writer to write it with or after the particular verse on a specific place within.

Hence verses were written according to the instruction of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Even in the holy Quran Allah has promised the protection of holy revelation and the verses

The completion of the holy Quran can be divided into three eras namely

## The compilation in the time of Holy Prophet (PBUH)

The holy Prophet had appointed a few Sahabas for the inscription and completion of the holy verse in his era. The Quran was not revealed all in an instant, it was revealed part by part over a long period of 23 years. The revelations were recorded as soon as they were revealed be it in parts or complete. Whichever sahaba would be present in the prophet (PBUH) quote at the time of revelation and who ever had hear the prophet (PBUH) recite the verses used to learn them by heart and those appointed by the holy prophet (PBUH) used to write them down. In this way the revealed ayahs were completely secured unlike a book a Quran was not compiled on a fix pattern from the beginning till the end and neither can it be done so, since it was revealed in parts and without any fix subject. Every surah that was revealed carried a different meaning all together and was consider a separate entity rather than being connected with the previous one.

In those times the available means of writing were not fixed and thus the Quran was written on several different mediums for example the bark of date palm, stones, large pieces of bones etc. apart from these it has been known that the sahabas who learn the revelations by heart also later wrote them down with themselves .so the Quran was present in the written form in the times of the holy prophet. It has been confirmed by Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (RA), who was also the appointed writer for the revelation by the prophet (PBUH) that when the Holy Prophet (PBUH) passed away the Quran was present in its complete written form and was safely kept in holy prophet (PBUH) chamber. The holy prophet (PBUH) had forbidden the sahabas to take along any written piece of Quranic verses in Ghazawas (jihad) since some of the sahabas did not have the complete material and it was feared that Quran would be disrespected.

# The compilation in the times of Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA)

After the passing away of our holy prophet (PBUH) Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA) becomes the caliph of Muslim Ummah. Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA) collected all parts of Quranic verses that was written on various things and safely put them together in one place to avoid their damage. The holy prophet (PBUH) arranged the sequence of ayahs and surahs according to their revelations. Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA) collected the Quran in the 21<sup>st</sup> Hijri. After the war yamamah Hazrat Umar notice that 70 Hafiz Quran were martyred in the war and he realized that if this continued in every war there might come a time when the Muslims could lose all their hafiz Quran, and this could have been very damaging to the Muslims as the Quran was not common in the written form in those days so he suggested to Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA) that the Quran should be compiled before any part of it is wasted. At first Hazrat Abu Bakar Sideeq (RA) was reluctant but than he agreed to this and appointed hazrat Umar Farooq(RA) and Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (RA) for this task. This to after a very careful comparison and examination of the learned and written material put together the holy Quran.

Following were the steps according to which they compiled the holy Quran.

1. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA) verified the manuscripts he had with him after carefully studying and comparing them.
2. Hazrat Umar (RA) himself was a Hafiz Quran and as Hazrat Abu Bakar Sadeq (RA) had appointed him as one of the compilers of the holy Quran, he himself along with Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (RA) tested and verified all the material brought to them according to their knowledge.
3. Any written ayah was not accepted till the time it was verified by two trustworthy witnesses of being correct and according to holy prophet (PBUH) order
4. After this initial stage written material was compared with the ones that difference sahaba ikram had with them

The reason for adopting this method was that the perfection in the compilation of Holy Quran should be unparalleled by any other human being and to make sure all Aayahs were written with the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) consent and orders.

Hazarat Zaid Bin Sabit (R.A) was extra ordinarily careful while compiling the Holy Quraan and he collected and wrote the Holy Quraan on paper. Every Suraah was written on a separate page. Conventionally these manuscripts were called “Umm”.

Following were the important features of Umm:

1. In this manuscript the Aayahs were written exactly according to the sequence told by the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) but the Suraahs were not written collectively and every Suraah was written on a separate page.
2. All the words in which the Quraan was revealed were included.

3. The manuscript was in Heiary script.(attributed towards Heira tribe)
4. Only those Aayahs were written whose recitation was not abolished.
5. The reason for having this manuscript written was to have a written prescription from the whole Ummah to refer to in the time of need.

The compilations made by Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A.) remained with him all through his life and later were passed on to Hazrat Umar (R.A.). After the martyrdom of Hazrat Umar (R.A.) according to his will these compilations were passed on to Hazrat Hafsa (R.A.)

## COMPILATION IN THE TIME OF HAZRAT USMAN (RA)

When Hazrat Usman became khalifa of the Muslims, Islam had reached Iran and Rome. The new Muslims used to learn the holy Quran through the Mujahideen and the traders who convinced them to embrace Islam.

The holy Quran was revealed in different ways. The companions learned it in according to these ways different from each other and they further imparted to their students in the same way. Consequently the controversies among them broke out. When Islam spread in the different countries of the world, the gulf between the followers of these words widened which resulted in their hostilities.

As there was no manuscript which is authentic other than the manuscript of hazrat Zaid bin Sabit which was compiled during the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddeeq (RA), there was need for agreed upon manuscript. The need for other manuscript was strengthened by hazrat Huzaifa when he returned from the battle field of Armenia and Azerbaijan where he was busy in jihad. He expressed his ideas and said that the situation was tense because the Muslims were attributing mistakes to each others in their recitations. He requested hazrat usman (RA) to tackle the situation before it result in controversies in the book of Allah as the people of the book did the same. Further he told that the people of Syria whom he saw in the battle field of Armenia followed the recitation of Hazrat Ubai-bin-Masood which was not heard by the people of Iraq, while the people of Iraq followed Abdullah-Bin-Masood in their recitation which was not heard by the people of Syria. According to them the recitations other than they heard and followed were wrong.

Hazrat Usman (RA) already felt the gravity of the situation because the same incident once happened in Medina Munawwara, although it was the capital of Khilafat. As a result Hazrat Usman (RA) convened a meeting to discuss the matter. He expresses his ideas in favour of the compilation of the holy Quran which could unite the Muslims. The idea was supported by the companions who were in the meeting; hazrat Usman (RA) therefore announced the plan. Hazrat Usman sent for Hazrat Hafsa (RA) – the mother of the believers – who had the manuscripts compiled during the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddeeq (RA). She was requested to hand over the manuscript so that she may become the basis for further compilation. Hazrat Usman (RA) set up a committee comprising of Hazrat Zaid-Bin-Al-Aas (RA) and Hazrat Abdul-Rahman-Bin-Haris (RA). The

committee was given the task to copy the manuscripts compiled during the time of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddeeq (RA) in many other manuscripts.

Basically the task was given to the four mentioned companions but they were collaborated by some other companions. The compilation had the following features:

1. In the previous compilation the surahs were not compiled in one manuscript, they were like different units. In this manuscript the surahs were compiled in one manuscript.
2. Before this there was one authentic manuscript which was prepared with the collective verification of ummah. This time more than one manuscript was prepared which were five or seven in number. They were sent to Syria, Yaman, Bahrain, Koofa and Basra while one of them was kept in medina.
3. The main source of the compilation was the manuscripts of Hazrat Hafsa (RA), furthermore it was compared with the personal scripts of Sahaba (RA)
4. After the preparation of many authentic manuscripts the personal manuscripts of sahaba were burnt to unite the ummah on one manuscript. This deed was appreciated by he ummah.

The manuscript of Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was given back to her who was burnt after her death.



# The Miracle of the Holy Quraan

The holy Quran is no doubt the miracle of the holy prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The miracle in the Quran is that its language is so easy and simple and has an easy and a very understandable style of its language and its content and comprehensiveness. It deals with the most important topics of the life, it has solutions to men every problems. it organizes or rather shapes a person relation (spiritual) wit Allah Talla, the universe gods other living creature on this earth and most of all with other human beings .such as parents children's and wife etc in a balanced manner.

The Holy Quraan has unmatched followers in this world. Muslims along with learning this book by heart spend their whole lives trying to follow and serve this divine book. For such people the Holy verses of this book have been an amazing source of learning and knowledge. Not only for the previous old subjects but also modern subjects whose basis is still the Quraan itself on all the different subjects present inside the Holy Quraan different books have been written separately.

## **THE BEGINNING AND PROGRESS OF THIS KNOWLEDGE:**

The holy Quran itself claims that it is impossible by anyone achieve its divine level and the following Ayahs prove it:

- *Show any expression like the Quraan.*
- *Say! Present ten chapters self made.*
- *And if you are in doubt in the thing which we have revealed to our slave, so present one verse like the Quraan and call upon your helpers (for the same purpose) if you are true.*

In the 30 years of revelation no one ever claimed or opposed these heavenly verses. This is how the miracle of the Holy Quraan was formed. This remained such till the beginning of the third century hijri. Later on challengers came forth. They thought they could produce an equally challenging book. The people of that time did not have a very strong command over Arabic language. And learning aside they couldn't even tell the difference between the wrong and the correct sentence. That is why ehl-e-sunnah thought it an important requirement of those times to explain the marvel and miracle of the Holy Quraan. The first writer on this subject was Muhammad Bin Yazid deceased 206 hijri. After him a famous scholar Al Jahiz deceased 255 hijri wrote in his book Al Haywan about writing a book in this topic. After him Rummani Tahoosi deceased 382 hijri advocated this topic to a great extent , in the same era another writer Khataabi deceased 354 hijri wrote about this topic, apart from this many other famous writers also existed who wrote extensively about this topic are as follow:

1. Mawardi (deceased 450 hijri): he in his magazine Alaam Alnabaut explained the same topic.
2. Allama Abdul Qadir Jarjani (deceased 471 hijri): he is one of the founders of this knowledge of eloquence and in his book Dalail Al Ijaz he explained the miracle of the Holy Quraan with utmost care and attebtion.
3. Qazi Ayaz Undlassi (deceased 544 hijri) : in his book Al Shifa which was very widely accepted he explained his ideas.

## **Meaning Of the Miracle of the Holy Quraan:**

The opposers of the Quraan Sharif saw very well the way in which the Quraan was written. They saw its sequence, style of explanation and its extraordinary style of beginning and ending Aayahs, fluency of the words, and explanation of the past events, advice and reminders and its arguments. They studied each and every Aayah as well as surah very carefully but could not find even a single word or phrase out of place or misplaced.

These qualities and many more affect the listeners mind in an inspiring manner. When the Arabs were challenged that they should prepare verses challenging The Holy Quraan they could not do so and despite knowing the qualities of the Holy Quraan they failed at it because no person can tell the other person to perform an action without referring or accompanying it with himself and this is the quality of the Holy Quraan to give such a placing of words and explaining such topics which we unheard of before it being revealed.

## **Reason For The Miracles:**

According to Maulana Baqlani there are tree important reasons for the miracles of the Holy Quraan, he divided the last reason into ten parts thus making it 12 parts. Similarly different writers told different numbers but the approximate number is 44 the abstract is as follows:

1. the words were so fluent and so beautiful and they were so attractively arranged that it was beyond the understanding of those Arabs even though the Arabs did posses unusual mastery of the Arabic language still they could not produce even a single example though they kept claiming to challenge for 23 years. Waleed bin Mugheera who was a respected man of Makkah heard the Prophet Muhammad recite these Aayahs.”

He said that there is such sweetness in this verse and such beauty, its one end is in water and the other end is studded with flowers and ths is not the verse of a human being.

Similarly some Romans who knew Arabic well heard a Muslim recite this Aayah.

He said that in just one aayah are present the world and the Armageddon and all the things are present which were revealed on Hazrat Esa.

2. The Holy Quraan’s amazing style of expression and its unusual style of explanation and narration which despite being about different topics was still different from Arabs customary style of explanation in the then writings of Arabs there were just two things poetry an prose. Prose was of two kinds rhythmical and non rhythmical. Poetry was at great heights but not everyone could write prose. Quraan was not similar to either because the last words of Aayah were different than the rhythmic verses of prose. Thus we can say that

Quraan invented a new style of writing which was unique and unparalleled to any other style, Arabs at last were forced to agree to it,

3. There were no existing eloquent writings in Arabia before in which delicate thoughts and solid work was done. This is true that a few had good sentences to say and so was some poetry excellently composed, but still they had mistakes in them, opposed to this there are no mistakes in the Holy Quraan.
4. In the style of Quraan neither there is conflict nor mistakes as there are advices, arguments, rights, laws, forgiveness, promises, knowledge of good deeds and other many topics in it. It is impossible for one book to have so much material in it. Different people are just excelled at just one field of explanation, for e.g. people are differently master in their field in prose and poetry one can write a travel guide and the other explains nature. One writes about horses and other about riding horses. So this proves that if a persons excels at writing something and he puts his hand in another topic he lacks behind. And his writing show flaws quite openly. Not even one such example can be given by anyone in which Quraan Majeed looks incapable or in which there seems a mistake. Throughout from the beginning til the end it maintains its immaculate standards.
5. In the compositions of the Arabs poets where different sentences and ideas join and separate an obvious irregularity is seen. This lack of writing skills is also visible when they trake a topic to its peak apart from this they take it from the ending back to the beginning. But in Quraan there is no such mistake found ever instead it is even and precise in all its explanation.
6. From the Quranic verse three qualities are visible:
  - Such usage of words that it is effective.
  - such message or idea that is that is evident from the beginning and to understand those not mean to finish it. There is fluency in thoughts and words, there is neither lack of words nor there is an overflow of words.
  - There is beauty in the style of Aayahs and no unrelated material is there to confuse the reader and there is fluency of words and language.
7. Quranic ideas which are the basis of the religion, are explained with such beauty and delicacy that it is impossible to find such an example in the human scriptures or writings.
8. When Quranic verses are compared with other writings there qualities become more visible and they shine like gems compared to other scriptures and writings.

9. The way of expression of Quraan is simple, easy and is free from non related strange words.
10. Long, events, ideas and topics have been discussed very systematically E.g.
11. In one continuance different types of topics and narrations are included which is not in the power of the human being.
12. Information and prediction is present in Quraan which came true for e.g. Predictions about Muslims winning Battle Of Badar and kafirs not being able to challenge Quraan with there writings came true.
13. Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) was un aware of previous ancient scriptures and events and he never met any of those people who knew about those scriptures and events. But in The Holy Quraan are present stories and narrations of true events that took place in nations before. For e.g. the event of Adam and Eve, the flood of Nuh are explained in quite detail in the Quraan and as the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) did not have prior knowledge it was taught to him through revelation.
14. The secrets which people did not wan to reveal to other people and kept in their hearts were revealed by the Holy Quraan:
- 15.
- 16.
17. there are such rules about knowledge and hikmat in the Holy Quraan that Arabs ruled the world by following them.
18. there are such arguments and proves present in the Holy Quraan about the oneness and existence of Allah that no human can ever present those from his mind.
19. the objects are to be explained so solidly and so simply and in such a manner that due to this explanation every single aspect becomes clear and understandable this is what gives the Quraan it's easy to understand quality.
20. to learn Quraan and to keep it safe in your heart is very easy. In this quality no scripture and no manuscript ca compete with the Holy Quraan because any one in the whole world can learn it by heart.
21. Quraan is an immortal miracle which will survive till forever.
22. Quraan Sharif was such Valor and such a deep affect that whoever listens to it is attracted towards it especially Kafirs, when they listen to it their hearts get lost in its glorious words.
23. the different parts of Quraan are very similar and alike to each other and it has a collection of beautiful essays and subjects and when its style of narration shifts from one subject to the other it also seems like blending into one another.
24. in the copying of the Holy Quraan it has been so carefully seen that the words and subjects and even the positions of the words has been kept the same.
25. when the aayahs became small and lengthy it makes no difference in meaning the sequence is not broken, and even to the readers it doesn't seem odd while in writings of human beings such things ruin the continuity of a written material.

26. if a person studies any book over and over again he learns the book by heart, he gets to know all about the book then he researches to gain more knowledge. It is only Quraan-e-Pak that will make a person great if he dedicates himself to it, it will bring him great heights.
27. if the foreign words are added to the Holy Quraan it will easily be distinguishable and if some words are replaced it will immediately show and cannot be hidden.
28. the opposers of Quraan cannot bring any man made manuscript just like the Quraan and this claim to this date is still valid that nobody can ever create anything in its completion and that it would be better than the Quraan.

## Challengers Of The Holy Quraan

In the course of history you also find such people who in the past 14 centuries have been either themselves competing against the Quraan or other people read their work and think of it as right to put in competition or challenge the Quraan. Such people are of two types:

1. Those who faked to Prophet hood and proposed false revelations to prove their points.
2. Secondly those people who just for the sake of art wrote something and other people who read their work thought it was as good as the Holy Quraan and put it up for a challenge.

The people of first kind have five names very famous in them, these people were very ridiculed in their lives, tow of them died without any achievement, and two accepted Islam and the fifth lived his life in a pitiable state. These people are as follows:

3. **Museelma** belonged to Yamamah who in the last era of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) life claimed of prophet hood. He carried out this plot after coming to Madina and accepting Islam his aim was to being the king of such a strong nation. He proposed to the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) his plan to become Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H)'s partner and heir. His claim was that a Rehman named angel brought him the revelation.  
His verses were "elephant! What is an elephant? And what do you know an elephant is? It has a hard tail and a long trunk.  
It is evident from this that how stupid this man was and it was proved that he was neither a prophet nor it was a revelation he recited. He was crushed by the first caliph.
4. **Aswad AnSsi was** from Yemen he was very famous for his literary skills he claimed that he receives revelation for Allah but he didn't claim it to be Quraan. When he said he was receiving revelation he would bow his head and after a while he used to say Allah talks to him. He was killed within 24 hours of the passing away of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H).
5. **Tulaiha Bin Khuleed** was from the Asad tribe he was considered one of the bravest men in Arabia in his time. He came to meet Hazrat Muhammad P.B.U.H on ninth hijri and accepted Islam along with his whole tribe. When he went back home he claimed of being a prophet and that he received revelation. After the passing away of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) he gained popularity in his own tribe the first Caliph wanted to crush him too but he fled to Syria and became a Muslim.
6. **Sajja Bint Harris** was a women from the tribe Tameem after the death of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) she challenged the first Caliph and fought the tribes and when Museelma heard of her he sent a marriage proposal and both got married. After Museelmas murder she gave up her prophet hood claim and accepted Islam for the rest of her life.

7. **Ahmed Bin Al Hussain Matnabee** in his early life claimed that he was a prophet and that a Quran had been revealed on him in his later life he gave up the idea of prophet hood and lived his life as an ordinary man.

Second type of people has four famous names in them:

8. **Nazzar Bin Harris** he never claimed to be a prophet but people read his work it was good enough for challenging the Holy Quraan.
9. **Ibne Maqfaa** was a very famous writer of his time. It is said that he devoted himself to challenge the Quraan but then whatever he wrote he tore it and was ashamed to even show it to other people. The non believers say that his book Al Darratal Yateem was written to compete with Quraan and the argument that non believers give to justify this is that he was a non religious person.
10. **Rawandi Masoom Ahmed Bin Yahya Abdul Bin Hussein (293 hijri)** he was a non believer and he wrote many books against religion and it is said that he wrote A taaj in opposition to Quraan but no solid proof was there or is there to verify it.