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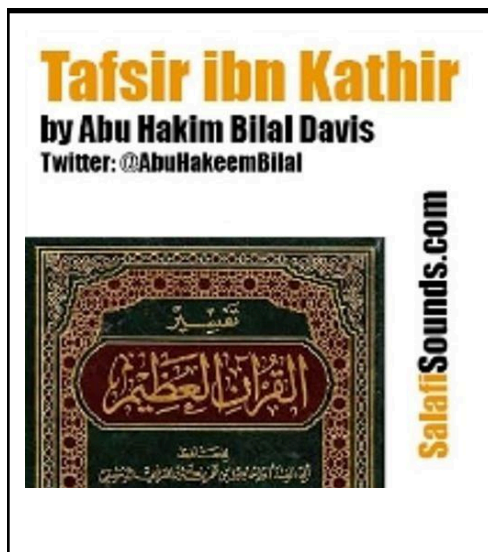
# Tafseer Ibn Katheer

## Taught by: Abu Hakeem

### Part Two.

### Introduction to Surah Al Fatiha

[https://api.soundcloud.com/tracks/183870726/download?client\\_id=cUa40O3Ig3Emvp6Tv4U6ymYYO50NUGpl](https://api.soundcloud.com/tracks/183870726/download?client_id=cUa40O3Ig3Emvp6Tv4U6ymYYO50NUGpl)



For any mistakes/clarifications:

[markazblr@gmail.com](mailto:markazblr@gmail.com)

## **Names of Surah Al Fathiha:**

1. Salat
2. Ummul Kitaab
3. Al Hamd
4. Saba'al Mathani
5. Ruqyah:

### Hadeeth of Abu Saeed

One of the companions got poisoned by a scorpion in a valley and cured him reciting upon him Surat al Fatiha. When the matter was returned to the Prophet sallallaahu alaihi wasallam , he remarked,

*What made you believe that it was Ruqya?*

And so he on that basis and other Ahlul Ilm hold and refer to the Surah al Fatiha as Ar Ruqya.

- Ahl us Sunnah wal jamaah - Taaifathun Mansoor -blessed Salaf -  
(<http://www.spubs.com/sps/sp.cfm?subsecID=SLF01&articleID=SLF010003&articlePages=1>)

### Hadith of Fatima (رضي الله عنه) from Sahih Muslim : from here

The Messenger – صلى الله عليه وسلم – said:

*Indeed Jibreel used to listen to my recitation of the Qur'aan once a year, and he has now (i.e. this year) done so twice, and i do not see except that my appointed time is close, so fear Allah and be patient for indeed I am a blessed 'salaf' (Predecessor) for you"*

(Collected by Bukhaari (5928) and Muslim (2450).

## **Revealed in Makkah**

It is said that it was revealed twice, before and after Hijrah (*Not established with an authentic reference though*).

## Basmalah







Three positions concerning it:

- ❖ If it is a separate Ayah from the beginning of Surah Fatiha?  
(Ayatul mustaqillah: ayah that is unique)
- ❖ Or is it one of it's verses?
- ❖ Or is it not considered as a part of the beginning of Surah al Fatiha at all?

The position of Ibn Taymiyyah and others is the first position.

Hadith: "I have divided the prayer (Al Fatiha) into two halves, between Myself and My servant, And My servant shall have what he asks for."

Therefore, Surah Al Fatiha is divided into 2-

<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ</b> </p> <p>2. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the 'Alamin (mankind, jinns and all that exists).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ</b> </p> <p>5. You (Alone) we worship, and you (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ</b> </p> <p>3. The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ</b> </p> <p>6. Guide us to the Straight Way</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ</b> </p> <p>4. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  <b>صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ</b> </p> <p>7. The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger, nor of those who went astray.</p>

Therefore the three ayaat consist of praise for Allah and the other three consist of Dua from the servant to his Lord. So that which is correct and Allah knows best regarding the *basmalah* although it's considered an ayah, it's not an ayah from Surah Al Fatiha, **rather it's an ayat mustaqillah.**

Imaam Al Bukhari in the beginning of Kitab u Tafseer:

“One calls it the Mother of the Book because the *masaahif* (pl. *mushaf*) begins with it. Likewise, you begin the recitation of the Salah with it. Also, all of the meaning of the Quran is included in it and returns back to it.

#### Hadeeth of Anas.

“ I prayed behind The Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم, behind Abu bakr رضي الله عنه and Umar رضي الله عنه and all of them began their recitation with *Alhamdulillahi Rabbil Aalameen*  
(Sahih muslim)

Ibn Jarir said :

The arab refers to every single affair that is a comprehensive affair that gathers other issues beneath it and other issues that follow it but it is the main issue- they call it an UMM. (Umm u Ra:s, Ummul Qura)

And likewise refers to Surah Al Fatiha (as ummul Kitaab) becoz:

- ❖ We begin Salah with it
- ❖ Sahaba ( رضي الله عنهم ) began writing the mushaf ul Imam with it

## Collection of Quran:

It occurred in three main stages:

- ❖ 1. Time of messenger: recorded in leafs, stones, bones. Recorded and preserved in the breasts of men.
- ❖ 2. During the battle of Yamamah, when Abu Bakr was the Khalifah, he was approached by Umar who said:  
*“Verily the Qurra’ah are dying and so I see that it is a good idea that you gather the Quran.”*  
 But Abu Bakr didn’t agree to it in the beginning. When Umar persisted he came around to the idea and called upon Zaid ibn Thabit to gather the Quran. Zaid ibn Thabit also replied stating *how can I do something which the Messenger of Allah didn’t do? By Allah, if they had told me to destroy Uhud, it would have been easier to gather the Quran.*
- **Mushaf ul Imaam :** That Mushaf was called the Imaam. This was with Abu Bakr had passed onto Umar upon his death. After the death of Umar, it was given to Hafsa who preserved that Umm. This was used as the basis for the transcription of the other mushafs.
- ❖ 3. Thereonafter, during the khilafah of Uthman, there were bloodshed on the basis of the *Ahruf* (seven dialects of Quran which Allah allowed the Quran to be recited upon) because of the ignorance among the muslimoon. They differed concerning the recitation of Quran
- So Uthman (رضي الله عنه) from his Fiqh and it is among his *manaaqib* (virtuous actions that he carried out) was that Uthman had that Quran, that was upon 7 ahurf gathered, commissioned Zaid ibn Thabit (رضي الله عنه) to have all other modes of recitation of the Quran other than the recitation and harf of Quraish, be destroyed.
- How can Uthman do it?  
 Quran was revealed in the Quraishi dialect in the beginning. So it has been the main dialect of the Quran and it was most well known among the Arab.

- The other six modes are permissible modes Allah (عز وجل) permitted because of the slight difference in the *lahjaat* in the tongue of the some of the tribes in the way they recited, certain letters and certain elongations.
- .But when these permissible ones lead to haraam blood shedding, it was from the fiqh of Uthman to destroy everything except to the one Quraishi dialect.
- What then the modes of the recitations that is known then- Hafs, Warsh, Qaaloona?  
These are the modes of reciting the one Uthmani Mushaf. Quran was learnt *bit talaqqi* (originally, the Quran was studied by way of you sitting with someone who was an expert in the Book of Allah (عز وجل) and he would teach you how to recite the Quraan)
- That time which was written, it didn't have Fatha, Kasra, Dhamma (known as vowels or harakat or tashkeel) upon it.
- Those who were proficient in the Quran would teach. Those who became popular among the Tabi'een in this were seven; there were more than seven but generally seven.  
(The likes of Aasim, Ibn al Ala). Their schools of recitations then became popular and they had a number of popular students- Naafi'a had Warsh, Aasim had Hafs. Hence they had seven modes with slight differences.

**So it's not the seven dialects- they were destroyed.**

## **Virtues of Surah Al Fathiha**

→ On the authority of Abu Seed who said:

“I was praying and the Messenger sallallahu alaihi wasallam called me and I didn’t respond to him until I finished the Salah and I came to him and he said:

*What prevented you from responding to me and coming to me?*

So he said, Oh Messenger of Allah, indeed I was praying.

### **Surah Al-Anfal (8:24)**

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحْيِيكُمْ ۚ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ  
يَحُولُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَقَلْبِهِ وَأَنَّهُ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ

O you who believe! Answer Allah (by obeying Him) and (His) Messenger when he (صلى الله عليه وسلم) calls you to that which will give you life...

Then he said, I will teach you the greatest Surah in the Qur'an before you leave the Masjid. He held my hand and when he was about to leave the Masjid, I said, 'O Messenger of Allah! You said: I will teach you the greatest Surah in the Qur'an.' He said, Yes.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

(Al-Hamdu lillahi Rabbil-'Alamin)

**It is the seven repeated (verses) and the Glorious Qur'an that I was given.”**

→ On the authority of Ubayy ibn ka'b

“Indeed the Messenger of Allah said, that Allah did not reveal in the Torah or the Injeel anything like the Ummul Quran. They are the seven oft repeated verses and they are split between Myself and My servant”

Because one repeats them during the Salawaat.

→ Abee Sa'eed al Khudri who said:

"Once, we were on a journey when a female servant came and said, *'The leader of this area has been poisoned and our people are away. Is there a healer among you'*. Then a man whose healing expertise did not interest us stood for her, he read a Ruqyah for him, and he was healed. The chief gave him thirty sheep as a gift and some milk. When he came back to us we said to him, *'Were you one that good at performing Ruqyah, or did you perform Ruqyah before'*. He said, **'I only used Umm Al-Kitab as Ruqyah.'** We said, *'Do not speak about the affair until we ask the Messenger of Allah.'* When we went back to Al-Madinah we mentioned what had happened to the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم). The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said,

«وَمَا كَانَ يُذْرِيهِ أَنَّهَا رُقْيَةٌ اقسُمُوا واضربوا لي بسهم»

(Who told him that it is a Ruqyah! Divide it (the sheep) and give me a portion.)'

→ On the authority of Ibn Abbas

Also, Muslim recorded in his Sahih, and An-Nasa'i in his Sunan that Ibn 'Abbas said, "While Jibril (Gabriel) was with the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) he heard a noise from above. Jibril lifted his sight to the sky and said, *'This is a door in heaven being opened, and it has never been opened before now.'* An angel descended from that door and came to the Prophet and said, **'Give glad tidings of two lights that you will receive, that no other Prophet before you was given: the Opening of the Book and the last (three) Ayat of Surat Al-Baqarah. None recites by way of them except that he is given (benefit) by way of them.'**

- Added benefit: Jib-reel or jib-ra-eel both permissible to pronounce



→ Salaah without Fatiha

Abu Hurayrah said that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said,

«مَنْ صَلَّى صَلَاةً لَمْ يَقْرَأْ فِيهَا أُمَّ الْقُرْآنِ فَهِيَ خِدَاجٌ ثَلَاثًا غَيْرُ تَمَامٍ»

(Whoever performs any prayer in which he did not read Umm Al-Qur'an, then his prayer is incomplete.) He said it thrice.

Abu Hurayrah was asked, "When we stand behind the Imam?"

He said, "Read it to yourself, for I heard the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم say,

Allah, the Exalted, said, 'I have divided the prayer (Al-Fatihah) into two halves between Myself and My servant, and My servant shall have what he asks for.'

If he says,

( الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ )

Allah says, 'My servant has praised Me.'

When the servant says,

( الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ )

Allah says, 'My servant has extolled Me.'

When he says,

( مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ )

Allah says, 'My servant has glorified Me,' or 'My servant has related all matters to Me.'

When he says,

( إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ )

Allah says, 'This is between Me and My servant, and My servant shall acquire what he sought.'

When he says,

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ - صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا  
(الضَّالِّينَ

Allah says, '*This is for My servant, and My servant shall acquire what he asked for.*')."

