

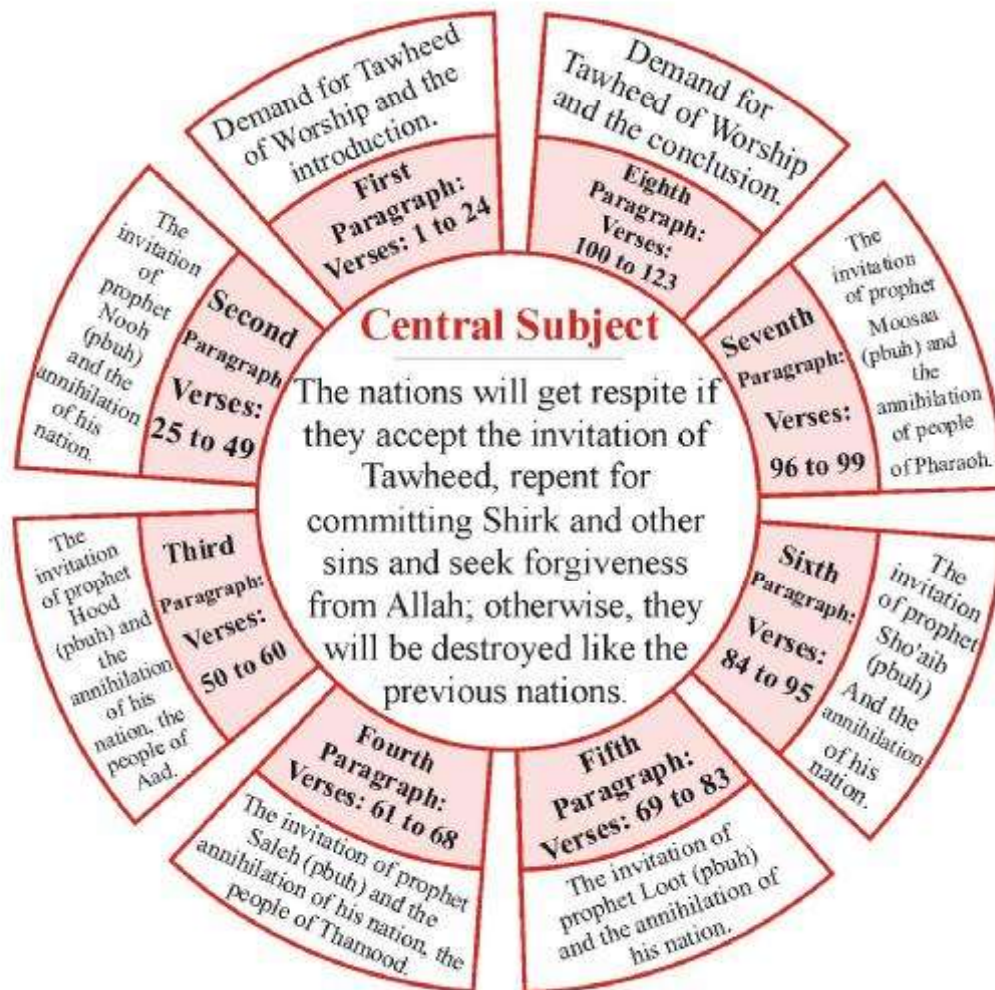
## Flow Chart of Macro-Structure of Soorah Hood

# 11 - Soorah Hood

Makkan

Verses: 123

Paragraphs: 8



### • Period of revelation and the background:

Soorah Hood was revealed in the middle of the fourth and last period of prophet's stay in Makkah (11 to 13 A.H.), probably in 12 A.H., along with soorah Yoonus. This is the period when the prophet (pbuh) was alleged for fabrication. His invitation was looked at with doubt and suspicion, and it was said that it is plain magic.



### Particular features

- 1- Soorah Hood is an awe-inspiring soorah, in which the Wrath of Allah on rebellious, disobedient and sinful nations is mentioned and their annihilation has been described.  
This soorah had made the messenger (pbuh) of Allah grow old.
- 2- Both in the first paragraph and the last verse of this soorah, there is demand for the Tawheed of Worship. (Verses: 2 and 123)
- 3- Allah's Law of annihilation and replacement of nations has been explained in this soorah that He annihilates them with intervals after giving them respite. He saves the pious people among them and then brings forth another nation in the field for the test.
- 4- Soorah Hood resembles soorah Al-A'raaf regarding the organisation. Both have eight paragraphs. In both of them, the true stories of annihilation and substitution of six nations have been mentioned between the introduction and the conclusion to make Allah's Law of annihilation and replacement of nations understood.
- 5- In this soorah, the invitation of repentance and seeking forgiveness has been given through different prophets so that the people may save themselves from Allah's Wrath.

### The excellences of soorah Hood

The prophet (pbuh) said: ﴿شَيْبَتِي هُوَ وَالْوَاقِعَةُ وَالْمُرْسَلَاتُ وَعَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ وَإِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ﴾  
“Soorah Hood, soorah Al-Waaqi'ah, soorah Al-Mursalaat, soorah An-Nabaa and soorah At-Takweer have made me old. (Tirmizi, Hadeeth No. 3,297,Sound)

### Relationship of soorah Hood with the Book

- 1- In the previous soorah (Yoonus), there was perfection of argument against those who denied Tawheed, prophet-hood and life hereafter. Here, in soorah Hood, the argument has been perfected by six true stories from the history. Allah destroys the bad people and saves the good ones.
- 2- **Completion of argument for those who are involved in suspicion:** In the previous soorah (Yoonus), it was said that the Quran is the Word of Allah and is beyond any doubt. (Verse: 37) The Makkan pagans were charged that they were involved in suspicion. (Verse: 94) Those who were involved in suspicion were



given the argument that only the One Who sends death to the human beings can be worthy of their worship. Here, in soorah Hood, it has been told with reference to history that the people of Thamood were involved in suspicion (verse 62) and the people of Pharaoh were also involved in suspicion. (Verse: 110)

- 3- Challenge against the allegation of fabrication:** In the previous soorah (Yoonus), the pagans were challenged to bring forth one soorah like those of the Quran if they considered that it was fabricated by the messenger (pbuh) of Allah. (Verse: 38) Here, in soorah Hood they have been challenged to bring ten soorahs like it, if they think that it is fabricated by the prophet (pbuh) himself. (Verse:13)
- 4- Answer to the allegation of magic:** In the previous soorah (Yoonus), the Makkah pagans alleged that the prophet (pbuh) was a magician when he gave them good news and warned them through Quran (verse 2) as the Pharaoh and his commanders had called the truth as plain magic. (Verse: 76) Here, in soorah Hood, the Makkah pagans called the belief in the life hereafter presented by the prophet (pbuh) as plain magic that the people will be raised again after death.
- 5-** In the next soorah (Yoosuf), there is the good news of the defeat of deceitful and fraudulent people and the good news of victory, success and coming in power of the believers after the difficult and trying circumstances.

### Important Key words and Subjects

#### 1- The repetition of invitation of Tawheed of worship in soorah Hood:

The subject of Tawheed of Worship has been mentioned repeatedly in soorah Hood. All the prophets have invited the people to the worship of Allah Alone.

- (a) Muhammad (pbuh), the last messenger of Allah told clearly that none except Allah should be worshipped. He said that he is only a Warner and the giver of good news. ﴿الَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهَ إِنِّي لَكُمْ نَذِيرٌ وَبَشِيرٌ﴾ “That you should worship none but Allah. Surely, I am a Warner and bearer of good news from Him to you.”

(Verse: 2)

This subject has come in the beginning as well as at the end of soorah Hood. In short, the messenger (pbuh) of Allah and through him, the companions have been advised to be steadfast on Tawheed of Worship and Tawheed of Trust in Him.

﴿وَلِلَّهِ الْغَيْبُ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْيَوْمِزِجِ وَالْأَمْرِ كُلِّهِ فَاعْبُدْهُ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَيْهِ﴾

“Allah Alone has the knowledge of what is hidden in the heavens and the earth, and everything shall ultimately return to Him (for decision); therefore, worship Him and put your trust in Him.” (Verse: 123)



Nooh, the first messenger of Allah gave the same invitation that none except Allah should be worshipped. He warned the people against the punishment of Allah. ﴿أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهَ رَبِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمِ الْبَيْمَةِ﴾ “Do not worship anyone except Allah; (otherwise) I fear for you the punishment of a painful Day.” (Verse: 26)

(c) Prophet Hood told his nation to worship Allah Alone. He said to them: You fabricate lies and ascribe them to Allah. No one else except Allah can be your God. ﴿قَالَ يَقُومُوا عِبَادُ اللَّهِ مَا لَكُمْ مِنَ الْوَعْيَةِ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا مُفْتَرُونَ﴾ He said: “O my people! Worship Allah, you have no god but Him; (otherwise) you are but inventing lies.” (Verse:50)

(d) Prophet Saleh told his nation to worship Allah Alone for they had no God other than Allah. ﴿وَإِلَى ثَمُودَ أَخَاهُمْ ضِلْحًا قَالَ: يَقُومُوا عِبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِنَ الْوَعْيَةِ﴾  
“To the people of Thamood, We sent their brother Saleh. He said: 'O my people! Worship Allah, you have no god but Him'.” (Verse: 61)

(e) Prophet Sho'aib also invited his people to worship Allah Alone for they had no god other than Allah. ﴿وَإِلَى مَدْيَنَ أَخَاهُمْ شُعَيْبًا قَالَ يَقُومُوا عِبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِنَ الْوَعْيَةِ﴾  
“To the people of Median We sent their brother Sho'aib. He said: 'O my people! Worship Allah, you have no god but Him'.” (Verse: 84)

## 2- The wisdom behind the mutual relation between the annihilation of nations and seeking forgiveness:

In soorah Hood, the mutual relation between the annihilation of nations and seeking forgiveness has been highlighted.

The prophets gave the invitation of repentance and seeking forgiveness to their nations and told them that they can be saved as a result of repentance and seeking forgiveness of Allah.

(a) The Quraish of Makkah have been given the invitation to seek forgiveness from Allah. The benefits of repentance and seeking forgiveness have been enumerated that they can be granted good provisions until appointed time and everyone can be bestowed with Allah's Grace according to his merit.

﴿وَأَنْ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ. يُمَتِّعْكُمْ مَتَاعًا حَسَنًا إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى وَيُؤْتِ كُلَّ ذِي فَضْلٍ فَضْلَهُ﴾

“You should seek forgiveness of your Lord and turn to Him in repentance; He will grant you good provisions until an appointed term, and bestow His grace on everyone who has merit.” (Verse: 3)

(b) Prophet Nooh's seeking forgiveness has been mentioned that he prayed to Allah saying: ﴿وَأَلَّا تَغْفِرَ لِي وَتَرْحَمَنِي أَكُنَ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ﴾ “And if you did not forgive me and did not have mercy on me I will be among those who are in the loss.” This is the method of prayer which prophet Adam used when he asked for forgiveness. “And unless You forgive me and have mercy on me, I shall surely be lost!” (Verse: 47)



- (c) Prophet Hood (pbuh) invited his criminal, arrogant, oppressive and rebellious nation (Aad) to seek forgiveness and told its benefits. As a result of repentance and seeking forgiveness, the rains fall in abundance and the existing strength is increased by additional strength.

﴿وَيَقُومِ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ يُرْسِلِ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِدْرَارًا وَيَزِدْكُمْ قُوَّةً إِلَىٰ قُوَّتِكُمْ وَلَا تَتَوَلَّوْا الْحُرْمِينَ﴾

“O my people! Seek forgiveness from your Lord and turn to Him in repentance. He will send you from the sky abundant rain and will add strength to your strength. So do not turn away like criminals.” (Verse: 52)

- (d) Prophet Saleh invited his pagan nation (Thamood) to seek Allah's forgiveness and told them to give up Shirk and follow the unadulterated Tawheed. They should believe in Allah Alone Who is very close, listens to the prayers and forgives. ﴿فَاسْتَغْفِرُوا لَهُ ثُمَّ تُوْبُوا إِلَيْهِ إِنَّ رَبِّي قَرِيبٌ مُّجِيبٌ﴾ “So seek forgiveness from Him and turn to Him in repentance. Surely, my Lord is very close, ready to answer.”

(Verse: 61)

- (e) Prophet Sho'aib invited his immoral, sinful and debauched nation (Median) to seek Allah's forgiveness; and not to give short measure and weight, not to defraud people of their goods. He invited them to save themselves from theft, robbery and spreading mischief in the land. Allah is Merciful and Loving.

﴿وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ ثُمَّ تُوبُوا إِلَيْهِ إِنَّ رَبِّي رَحِيمٌ وَدُودٌ﴾ “Seek forgiveness of your Lord and turn to Him in repentance; for my Lord is indeed Merciful and Affectionate.” (Verse: 90)

### 3- The nations caught in suspicion are annihilated:

The pagans who were involved in doubt and suspicion are warned that the nations of previous prophets were annihilated because they were caught in doubt and suspicion.

- (a) The people of Thamood showed doubt and suspicion regarding the invitation of prophet Saleh. They said: ﴿قَالُوا يَا ضَلِخُ قَدْ كُنْتَ فِينَا مَرْجُوًّا قَبْلَ هَذَا. أَاتَيْنَاكَ أَنْ تَعْبُدَ مَا يَعْبُدُ آبَاؤُنَا. وَإِنَّا لَفِي شَكٍّ مِّمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ مُرِيبٍ﴾

“O Saleh! Until now you were the one in whom we had great expectations! Would you now forbid us the worship of what our forefathers worshipped? Indeed we strongly doubt that to which you are calling us.” (Verse: 62)

- (b) The people of prophet Moosaa also showed doubt and suspicion about his invitation.

﴿وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا مُوسَىٰ الْكِتَابَ فَاحْتَلَفَ فِيهِ، وَلَوْلَا كَلِمَةٌ سَبَقَتْ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لَفَقِين بَيْنَهُمْ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَفِي شَكٍّ مِّنْهُ مُرِيبٍ﴾

“We certainly gave the Book to Moosaa, but differences arose about it. Had not a Word gone forth from your Lord, the matter would have been decided between them (regarding those differences). It is a fact that they are in suspicious doubt about this.” (Verse: 110)



#### 4- Objections and allegations against the messenger (pbuh) of Allah:

The Makkan pagans alleged the messenger (pbuh) of Allah for fabrication and said that the holy Quran is not the Word of Allah.

They were challenged that if you are true in your allegation, then bring forth ten soorahs like it and you may get the help of the whole of creation in doing this.

(a) ﴿أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ؛ قُلْ فَأْتُوا بِعَشْرِ سُوْرٍ مِّثْلِهِ مُفْتَرِيْنَ. وَادْعُوا مَنِ اسْتَضَعْتُمْ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللّٰهِ﴾ Do they say: "He has made up the Quran himself?" Say to them: "Make up ten soorahs like this and call to your aid whomsoever you can, (including your gods whom you worship) besides Allah." (Verse: 13)

(b) If I have fabricated this Quran, its burden will be on me; but I am free from your crimes. ﴿أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ؛ قُلْ اِنْ افْتَرَيْتُهُ فَعَلَيَّْ اَجْرًا بِيْ. وَاَنَا بَرِيْءٌ مِّمَّا تُجْرِمُوْنَ﴾ Do they say: "He has made up the Quran himself?" "Say to them: 'If I have indeed forged it, then its sin is on me! And I am clear of the sins which you are committing (for not believing it)'." (Verse: 35)

#### 5- The basic religious rights of human beings have been accepted in soorah Hood.

Prophet Nooh (pbuh) has been made to declare that though he has received clear guidance and mercy from his Lord, he cannot force the unbelievers to accept that guidance if they want to be blind about it and dislike it.

He said: ﴿قَالَ يٰقَوْمِ اَرَأَيْتُمْ اِنْ كُنْتُ عَلَىٰ بَيِّنَةٍ مِّنْ رَّبِّيْ، وَاْتَيْتُكُمْ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْ عِنْدِيْ، فَعَسَيْتُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ اَنْ تُلْزِمُوْهَا وَاَنْتُمْ لَهَا كِرْهُوْنَ؟﴾

"O my people look! If I am given proof from my Lord and He has bestowed on me His Grace, although it be hidden from you, can I compel you to accept it against your will?" (Verse: 28)

### Macro-structure of soorah Hood

Soorah Hood consists of eight paragraphs.

#### 1- Verses: 1 to 24: The first paragraph is introduction in which there is the demand for Tawheed of Worship and seeking forgiveness.

The holy Quran which contains the solid and the detailed verses, is revealed by a Wise and Knowledgeable Being. First of all, it asks to accept the Tawheed of Worship (that you should worship none but Allah: verse: 2) and then it asks to seek forgiveness. The nations are given respite until an appointed time as a result of repentance and seeking forgiveness, and Allah's blessings on them are increased.



﴿يُمَتِّعُكُمْ مَتَاعًا غَيْرًا إِلَىٰ آجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى﴾ “He will grant you good provisions until an appointed term.” (Verse: 3) Then they have been frightened of the Day of punishment.

The Creative Power and the Authority of Allah have been proved after explaining His Knowledge and it is told that the purpose of creation of heavens and earth is the test to see who does good deeds. When the messenger (pbuh) of Allah said that the people will be brought to life one day after their death, the Makkan pagans who were deniers of the life hereafter declared that it was only magic. (Verse: 7)

The difference between the patient and the impatient people has been explained that the patient people always show gratitude whether they are suffering or prospering. The messenger (pbuh) of Allah cannot avoid describing some parts of the holy Quran because of what the pagans say.

**The objections of the Quraish:** The Quraish of Makkah objected and said: Why a treasure or an angel has not been sent down with the prophet (pbuh)? They alleged him for fabrication of the Quran. In response to their allegation, Allah challenged them to bring forth ten soorahs like those of the holy Quran; otherwise, they should accept it as the Word of Allah and accept its invitation of Tawheed. (Verse: 14)

The way of Allah has been described that He gives this world to those who love it, but there will be fire for them in the next world. Those who hinder others from the Way of Allah and those who want to make it crooked, cannot frustrate the plan of Allah. None can help them. They will be given double punishment. (Verse: 20) The example of believers and unbelievers is like that of the seeing person and the blind or like the one who hears and the one does not hear. They can never be equal.

**2- Verses: 25 to 49: In the second paragraph, the invitation of prophet Nooh (pbuh) and the annihilation of his nation have been described.**

Nooh was the first messenger of Allah. There used to be prophets before him. Probably, his period is 3,500 B.C. Prophet Nooh gave the invitation of Tawheed to his people. The pagan leaders of his nation objected and said: (a) “You are a human being like us. We cannot accept you as the messenger of Allah. (b) Those who believe in you are the lowly and poor people of our nation. (c) You have got no superiority over us. (d) You are a liar.” Prophet Nooh believed in the freedom of faith. He said: “I would not impose Tawheed on you by force while you disliked it. However, I cannot leave the poor Muslims.”



Prophet Nooh explained his position that he neither had the treasures, nor possessed the knowledge of the Unseen, nor claimed that he was an angel. He preached for hundreds of years. At last, the leaders asked him to bring the Punishment. "Now bring upon us (the scourge) with which you threaten us."

(Verse: 32) Then prophet Nooh was ordered to build an ark and he was told that no one else will believe after that day.

The pagan leaders made fun of Nooh for building the ark. Then the punishment of Allah came. The unbelievers were drowned and the Muslims who were in the ark were saved. The son of prophet Nooh was an unbeliever. He climbed a mountain thinking that the mountain will save him from the rising water. He did not believe that it is Allah Who saves.

The messenger (pbuh) of Allah and the pagans were not aware of the story of prophet Nooh (pbuh). The pagans were suggested to learn a lesson from the law of annihilation and the prophet (pbuh) was advised to be patient and steadfast in that atmosphere of opposition. He was consoled that the best end is for those who fear Allah. "So have patience; surely, the end is for the righteous." (Verse:49)

### 3- Verses: 50 to 60: In the third paragraph, the invitation of prophet Hood and the annihilation of his nation, (the people of Aad) is mentioned.

About five hundred years after the annihilation of the nation of Nooh (pbuh), the people of Aad were made their successors. They were pagans.

Their prophet Hood (pbuh) gave them the invitation of Tawheed. He invited them to avoid Shirk and seek forgiveness for their sins. The merits of seeking forgiveness were described that it will cause the rains to fall and their existing strength will be increased with additional strength. But they were not prepared to leave their gods. Prophet Hood had complete trust in Allah. He told them that Allah could destroy them and raise another nation in their place.

﴿وَسَيُخَلِّفُنِي أُمَّةً غَيْرَ لِي﴾ "My Lord will raise some other people in your place." (Verse:57)

The people of Aad showed ingratitude to their Lord. They rejected His revelations and denied His messengers. They were the people who followed the commands of every leader who showed enmity with Islam. Allah cursed them in this world and the world hereafter and sent His punishment on them.

He saved prophet Hood and the pious people who believed in him with His special Mercy.

### 4- Verses: 61 to 68: In the fourth paragraph, the invitation of prophet Saleh and the annihilation of the people of Thamood are mentioned.

Prophet Hood and his followers migrated from the southern Arabia and settled in the north of Madinah. This area is known as Madaain Saleh now. Their



descendants were called Thamood. They are also known as the second Aad. About five hundred years after the annihilation of the people of Aad, the time for the trial of the people of Thamood arrived.

Prophet Saleh was sent to the people of Thamood. He invited his nation to repent and seek forgiveness; but they did not want to leave the creed and traditions of their forefathers. They displayed doubt and suspicion. Allah sent a she-camel for their trial and ordered them not to touch her with evil intention and not to hinder her from grazing in the land. But they killed her. Allah gave them respite for three days. Then they were destroyed with an awful explosion. Allah saved prophet Saleh (pbuh) and the believers with His special Mercy.

**5- Verses: 69 to 83: In the fifth paragraph, the invitation of prophet Loot (pbuh) and the annihilation of his nation are mentioned.**

It is the law of Allah that He saves the pious people and destroys the evil people with intervals. This is His Law of reward and punishment. This is also the argument for the Day of Judgement and argument for Paradise and Hell. Sometimes His angels also become the source of reward and punishment. The angels who came to prophet Ibraaheem gave him the good news of a son and then went to destroy the nation of his nephew, Loot. The angels came to prophet Ibraaheem in human form. He was very hospitable. He presented a Roasted calf to them. When they denied eating, prophet Ibraaheem realised that they were angels. He was afraid. The angels consoled him and gave him the good news of his son Is'haaq and the grandson Ya'qoob. His wife was astonished and said how could she bear a child while she was barren and old and her husband was old too. The angels replied that Allah had showered His Mercy and Blessings on her family. So she should not wonder. It was the decision of their Lord. The angels told them that their next destination was the nation of prophet Loot. They will be destroyed. Prophet Ibraaheem argued with them when they broke this news but he was told that the punishment was decided which could not be averted. (Verse: 76)

The angels came to prophet Loot (pbuh) in the human form. His nation rushed towards his house when they heard this news. They had no inclination for the women and went after men. Prophet Loot (pbuh) asked them to fear Allah, offered them to marry the girls and beseeched them not to disgrace him in front of his guests. But his people had gone mad. They said: "You know that we have no interest in girls." In utter helplessness, prophet Loot said: "I wish I had power to defend my guests!" He was ordered to leave the town during the night along with the believers; for, Allah's punishment was going to descend before the next morning. When the punishment came, the whole town was turned



upside down and they had the rain of brimstones of baked clay and finally they were annihilated. ﴿فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا جَعَلْنَا عَالِيَهَا سَافِلَهَا وَأَمْطَرْنَا عَلَيْهَا حِجَارَةً مِّن سِجِّيلٍ مَّنضُودٍ﴾

“When Our Judgement came to pass, We turned the cities upside down and rained down on them brimstones of baked clay, layer upon layer.” (Verse:82)

Probably this happened in 2,100 B.C. The people of Loot lived in the south of Dead Sea. At a little distance from them towards south lived the people of Sho'aib in Median and the people of Aikah in Tabook.

**6- Verses: 84 to 95: In the sixth paragraph, the invitation of prophet Sho'aib (pbuh) and the annihilation of his nation is mentioned.**

Prophet Sho'aib was sent as a prophet to the people of Median and the people of Aikah. He invited his people towards Tawheed and forbade them from giving short measure and weight. He frightened them from the punishment of Allah. They were involved in unlawful earnings.

They were told that a little amount of lawful livelihood is better than a big amount of unlawful earnings. ﴿رَبِّيعَالِ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ﴾ “What remains with Allah is better for you.” (Verse: 86) The people of Sho'aib were secular minded. They told him to mind his own business and not to hinder them from worshipping what their forefathers had worshipped. They thought that the religion and the religious people had nothing to do with the financial and economic matters. They did not want to have any check in these matters. (Verse: 87)

Prophet Sho'aib tried to reform them according to his ability. He invited his nation to repent and seek forgiveness and frightened them with the history of annihilation of the people of Nooh, the people of Hood and the people of Saleh. They told him that they did not understand much of what he said. They told him that he was a weak person of their clan and if it were not for his clan, they would have stoned him to death. Then the punishment of Allah came and He saved prophet Sho'aib and those who believed in him with His special Mercy.

**7- Verses: 96 to 99: In the seventh paragraph, the invitation of prophet Moosaa (pbuh) and the annihilation of Pharaoh and his followers is mentioned in detail.**

After the annihilation of the nation of prophet Sho'aib, Allah sent Moosaa as a prophet to Pharaoh and his military commanders. They followed the oppressive commands of Pharaoh. Pharaoh and his companions were cursed in this world and there will be curse on them on the Day of Judgement.

**8- Verses: 100 to 123: The eighth and the last paragraph is the conclusion.**

In this last and concluding part, there is review of the annihilation of different nations. The Quraish are advised to learn a lesson. One after the other the nations of Nooh (3,500 B.C.), Aad (3,000 B.C.), Thamood (2,500 B.C.), Loot (2,100 B.C.), Sho'aib (1,400 B.C.) and Pharaoh (1,250 B.C.) were annihilated with intervals.



﴿وَكَذَلِكَ أَخْذُ رَبِّكَ إِذَا أَخَذَ الْقَرْيَٰ وَهِيَ ظَالِمَةٌ إِنَّ أَخْذَهُ أَلِيمٌ شَدِيدٌ﴾ “Such is the scourge of your Lord when He seizes a town of wrong-doers; indeed, His seizure is terrible and painful. (Verse: 102) Then there is intimidation of the Day of Judgement and mention of punishments of Hell and blessings of Paradise.

The damned and the blessed cannot be equal. Those who are damned will go to Hell and those who are blessed will go to Paradise. The Makkan pagans have been shown pity that in spite of obvious reasons they are sticking to the creeds of their forefathers and are involved in doubt and suspicion. The prophet (pbuh) has been advised to be steadfast according to the Divine command and save himself from crookedness. (Verse: 112) He has been ordered to establish the prayer, be patient and not to lean towards the oppressive pagans.

An important principle of forgiveness has been described that the virtues erase the sins. ﴿إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ﴾ “Indeed virtues remove evils.” (Verse: 114)

The existence of those who forbid the evil and like to reform is essential for every nation. (Verse:116)

### **The principle of annihilation of nations:**

The Way of Allah regarding the annihilation of nations has been described that He does not destroy a nation in the presence of reformatory powers.

﴿وَمَا كَانَ رَبُّكَ لِيُهْلِكَ الْقَرْيَٰ بِظُلْمٍ وَأَهْلِهَا مُصْلِحُونَ﴾ “It is not possible that your Lord would destroy the towns unjustly while their habitants were to mend their ways.”

(Verse: 117) This world is the examination centre and Allah will, surely, fill the Hell with the wrong-doers among the human beings and Jinns. The prophet (pbuh) has been consoled and the unbelievers have been threatened that soon Allah will differentiate between the truth and the falsehood. In the last verse, the prophet (pbuh) has been ordered to follow the Tawheed of Worship whether the others follow it or not. He has been advised to put his trust only in Allah.

﴿فَاعْبُدْهُ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَيْهِ﴾ “Worship Him and put your trust in Him.” (Verse: 123)

## **Central Subject**

The nations will get respite if they accept the Quranic invitation of Tawheed, repent for committing Shirk and other sins and seek forgiveness from Allah; otherwise, they can be destroyed like the previous nations.

