

Game 2 (Ages 10 to 14)

Please read the verses and associated interpretation of its meanings, it is not necessary to memorize the verse and its interpretation. It is also not necessary to study the italicized text, but it may help explain or understand the questions and answers.

Surah An-Nuh

فَقُلْتُ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَّارًا

"I said (to them): 'Ask forgiveness from your Lord, verily, He is Oft-Forgiving;

1. What does it mean that Allah is غَفَّارٌ (Oft-Forgiving)?

That Allah accepts repentance and forgives sins regardless of how severe it was, and will continue to do so during the life of this world.

يُرْسِلِ السَّمَاءَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِدْرَارًا

'He will send rain to you in abundance,

وَيُمْدِدْكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا

'And give you increase in wealth and children, and bestow on you gardens and bestow on you rivers.'"

2. What will Allah do if you turn to Him and seek forgiveness from Him?

He will increase your wealth, provisions, and children by granting more blessings in rain and from the earth (gardens and rivers).

مَا لَكُمْ لَا تَرْجُونَ لِلَّهِ وَقَارًا

What is the matter with you, that [you fear not Allâh (His punishment), and] you hope not for reward (from Allâh or you believe not in His Oneness).

3. What does وَقَارٌ mean?

It means great majesty, and the ayah is a whole is essentially asking why the people of Nuh (عليه السلام) did not fear Allah's punishment.

وَقَدْ خَلَقَكُمْ أَطْوَارًا

While He has created you in (different) stages

4. What does it mean that Allah has created us in stages?

This means the various stages that a human goes through in the womb of the mother.
(Tafsir Ibn Katheer)

أَلَمْ تَرَوْا كَيْفَ خَلَقَ اللَّهُ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا

See you not how Allâh has created the seven heavens one above another?

وَجَعَلَ الْقَمَرَ فِيهِنَّ نُورًا وَجَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ سِرَاجًا

And has made the moon a light therein, and made the sun a lamp?

5. How has Allah made the moon a light and the sun a lamp?

The sun is a burning lamp during the daytime so that we can seek provisions and the moon is a light to be able to tell the passage of the months and years (Tafsir Ibn Katheer).

وَاللَّهُ أَنْبَتَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا

And Allâh has brought you forth from the (dust of) earth?

6. What does it mean that Allah has brought us from the earth?

He created us from it.

[This is like the Ayah مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ وَفِيهَا نُعِيدُكُمْ وَمِنْهَا نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى ; Thereof (the earth) We created you, and into it We shall return you, and from it We shall bring you out once again (Surah Taha: 55).]

ثُمَّ يُعِيدُكُمْ فِيهَا وَيُخْرِجُكُمْ إِخْرَاجًا

Afterwards He will return you into it (the earth), and bring you forth (again on the Day of Resurrection)?

7. What does it mean that we will return to it and be brought forth?

We will all die and Allah will repeat the creation just like he created us the first time
(Tafsir Ibn Katheer).

وَاللَّهُ جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ بِسَاطًا

And Allâh has made for you the earth a wide expanse.

8. What does it mean that Allah made the earth as a wide expanse?

It means that he has spread it out and made it vast.

لِتَسْلُكُوا مِنْهَا سُبُلًا فِجَاجًا

That you may go about therein in broad roads.

9. What does it mean that we can go in broad roads/ways?

It means that Allah has created it so that we can go, travel, and settle where we wish
(Tafsir Ibn Katheer).

10. What was the purpose of Nuh (عليه السلام) informing them about what Allah has done?

It was to show Allah's blessings upon them and His Power and Ability to do all things, whereas the idols they worshipped had no power or ability at all, even to create something as small as a fly.

قَالَ نُوحٌ رَبِّ إِنَّهُمْ عَصَوْنِي وَاتَّبَعُوا مَنْ لَمْ يَزِدْهُ مَالَهُ وَوَلَدَهُ إِلَّا
خَسَارًا

Nûh (Noah) said: "My Lord! They have disobeyed me, and followed one whose wealth and children give him no increase but loss.

11. What does it mean that they followed someone whose wealth only brought loss?

That the person they followed had temporary, worldly things that they would be asked about on the Day of Judgement.

[This is like the Ayah *ثُمَّ لَنَسْأَلَنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ* Then on that Day you shall be asked about the delights (you indulged in, in this world). (At-Takathur: 8)].

وَمَكَرُوا مَكْرًا كُبَّارًا

"And they have plotted a mighty plot.

12. What is the plot that the people of Nuh (عليه السلام) plotted?

It was to trick their followers into thinking they were on the truth (*Tafsir Ibn Katheer*).

وَقَالُوا لَا تَذَرُنَّ آلِهَتَكُمْ وَلَا تَذَرُنَّ وَدًّا وَلَا سُوَاعًا وَلَا يَغُوثَ
وَيَعُوقَ وَنَسْرًا

"And they have said: 'You shall not leave your gods: nor shall you leave Wadd, nor Suwâ', nor Yaghûth, nor Ya'ûq nor Nasr' (these are the names of their idols).

13. How did the people of Nuh (عليه السلام) fall into worshipping idols?

There were pious people in their nation, and after they died they put idols (like statues and images) where they used to sit. After their true nature had been forgotten, the people began worshipping them. (*Sahih Al Bukhari 4920*)

وَقَدْ أَضَلُّوا كَثِيرًا ۗ وَلَا تَزِدِ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا ضَلَالًا

"And indeed they have led many astray. And (O Allâh): 'Grant no increase to the Zâlimûn (polytheists, wrong-doers, and disbelievers) save error.'"

14. Why did Nuh (عليه السلام) supplicate against his people?

His supplication was due to their constant disbelief, such that he remained with them for nine hundred and fifty years and yet they still kept disbelieving except for a few.

مِمَّا خَطِيئَتِهِمْ أُغْرِقُوا فَأَدْخَلُوا نَارًا فَلَمْ يَجِدُوا لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
أَنْصَارًا

Because of their sins they were drowned, then were made to enter the Fire. And they found none to help them instead of Allâh.

15. What was the punishment of the people of Nuh (عليه السلام)?

They were drowned in a flood, and then will enter the Fire in the Akhirah (Hereafter), and we seek Allah's refuge from that.

وَقَالَ نُوحٌ رَبِّ لَا تَذَرْ عَلَيَّ الْأَرْضَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ دَيَّارًا

And Nûh (Noah) said: "My Lord! Leave not one of the disbelievers on the earth!

16. What is the meaning of دَيَّارًا?

It is used to negate something extremely, or it is said that it means one or the person that stays in their home. (Tafsir Ibn Katheer)

For example, not a single one of the disbelievers should be left on Earth, even the one that stays in their home, was what Nuh (عليه السلام) supplicated for. And not a single one of them was left, not even Nuh (عليه السلام)'s son.

إِنَّكَ إِنْ تَذَرَهُمْ يُضِلُّوا عِبَادَكَ وَلَا يَلِدُوا إِلَّا فَاجِرًا كَفَّارًا

"If You leave them, they will mislead Your slaves, and they will beget (have children) none but wicked disbelievers.

17. Why does Nuh (عليه السلام) say that their children will only be disbelievers?

This was due to what Nuh (عليه السلام) observed when he stayed with them for almost a thousand years—where he saw many generations of his people disbelieving in him.

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِمَنْ دَخَلَ بَيْتِي مُؤْمِنًا وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَلَا تَزِدِ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا تَبَارًا

"My Lord! Forgive me, and my parents, and him who enters my home as a believer, and all the believing men and women. And to the Zâlimûn (polytheists, wrong-doers, and disbelievers) grant You no increase but destruction!"

18. What is the difference between the believers and disbelievers in the supplication of Nuh (عليه السلام)?

He asks Allah to forgive the sins of those who believe but to destroy those who disbelieve, in both this life and the next.

Surah Al-Jumu'ah

19. What is a virtue of Surah Al-Jumu'ah?

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to recite it in the Jumu'ah Salah (Friday prayer). [Sahih Muslim 877]

يُسَبِّحُ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ الْعَزِيزِ
الْحَكِيمِ

Whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is on the earth glorifies Allâh, the King (of everything), the Holy, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.

20. What things glorify and praise Allah?

Everything does; there is no thing that does not glorify and praise Allah.

For example, the Ayah (Surah Al-Isra: 44),

تُسَبِّحُ لَهُ السَّمَوَاتُ السَّبْعُ وَالْأَرْضُ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ وَإِنْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا يُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِهِ وَلَكِنْ لَا تَفْقَهُونَ
تَسْبِيحَهُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ حَلِيمًا غَفُورًا

The seven heavens and the earth and all that is therein, glorify Him and there is not a thing but glorifies His Praise. But you understand not their glorification. Truly, He is Ever Forbearing, Oft-Forgiving.

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ
وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلَالٍ
مُتَّبِعِينَ

He it is Who sent among the unlettered ones a Messenger (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) from among themselves, reciting to them His Verses, purifying them (from the filth of disbelief and polytheism), and teaching them the Book (this Qur'ân, Islâmic laws and Islâmic jurisprudence)

and Al-Hikmah (As-Sunnah: legal ways, orders, acts of worship of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم). And verily, they had been before in manifest error;

21. What is meant by الْأُمِّيِّينَ (the unlettered ones)?

The Arabs, as most of them did not know how to read or write, even some of their leaders.

22. Whose supplication was answered according to this verse?

Ibrahim and Isma'il (عليهما السلام)

Surah Al-Baqarah: 129

رَبَّنَا وَأَبْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِكَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

Our Lord! Send amongst them a Messenger of their own (and indeed Allâh answered their invocation by sending Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم), who shall recite unto them Your Verses and instruct them in the Book (this Qur'ân) and Al-Hikmah (full knowledge of the Islâmic laws and jurisprudence or wisdom or Prophethood), and purify them. Verily! You are the All-Mighty, the All-Wise."

23. How were the Arabs upon ضَلَّالٍ مُّبِينٍ (manifest error)?

They used to be on the religion of Ibrahim (عليه السلام), but then changed and corrupted it by beginning to worship idols (just like the people of Nuh (عليه السلام)) and inventing things that had no basis (such as ascribing children to Allah, عما يصفون). (Tafsir Ibn Katheer)

وَأَخْرَيْنَ مِنْهُمْ لَمَّا يَلْحَقُوا بِهِمْ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

And [He has sent him (Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) also to] others among them (Muslims) who have not yet joined them (but they will come). And He (Allâh) is the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.

24. Who are the others among them (the Muslims)?

It is said that this refers to the non-Arabs who believe in Islam and the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). (Tafsir Ibn Katheer)

25. What did the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) say with regards to this verse?

He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said something to the effect of: Had Iman (faith) been at the highest star, some men from the people of Salman Al-Farsi (i.e. Persians) would attain it.

And this was shown later on, with many scholars being from the Persians and Non-Arabs, such as Al-Bukhari, Abu Dawud, At-Tirmidhi, An-Nasa'i, Ibn Majah, Hasan Al-Basri, Mujahid, Ibn Sirin, Abu Hanifa, and many others.

While we were sitting with the Prophet (ﷺ) Surat Al-Jumu'a was revealed to him, and when the Verse, "And He (Allah) has sent him (Muhammad) also to other (Muslims).....' (62.3) was recited by the Prophet, I said, "Who are they, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)?" The Prophet (ﷺ) did not reply till I repeated my question thrice. At that time, Salman Al-Farisi was with us. So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) put his hand on Salman, saying, "If Faith were at (the place of) Ath-Thuraiya (pleiades, the highest star), even then (some men or man from these people (i.e. Salman's folk) would attain it."

26. Who was the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) sent to?

He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was sent among the Arabs initially, but he has been sent to all mankind and jinn.

تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ الْفُرْقَانَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ لِيَكُونَ لِلْعَالَمِينَ نَذِيرًا

Blessed be He Who sent down the criterion (of right and wrong, i.e. this Qur'ân) to His slave (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) that he may be a warner to the 'Âlamîn (mankind and jinn).

(Surah Al Furqan: 1)

ذَلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَن يَشَاءُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

That is the Grace of Allâh, which He bestows on whom He wills. And Allâh is the Owner of Mighty Grace.

27. What is the Grace of Allah mentioned in the verse?

It is that Allah sent to us Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) as a Prophet, that he made us witnesses over mankind, the Qur'an which has been made unchangeable till the Day of Judgement, and more.

Allah says,

وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا

Thus We have made you [true Muslims - real believers of Islâmic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and his Sunnah (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation, that you be witnesses over mankind and the Messenger (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) be a witness over you. (Al-Baqarah: 143)

And He says,

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

Verily, We, it is We Who have sent down the Dhikr (i.e. the Qur'ân) and surely, We will guard it (from corruption).

All praise and thanks are to Allah who has favored us with being among this Ummah and guided us to the Straight Path.