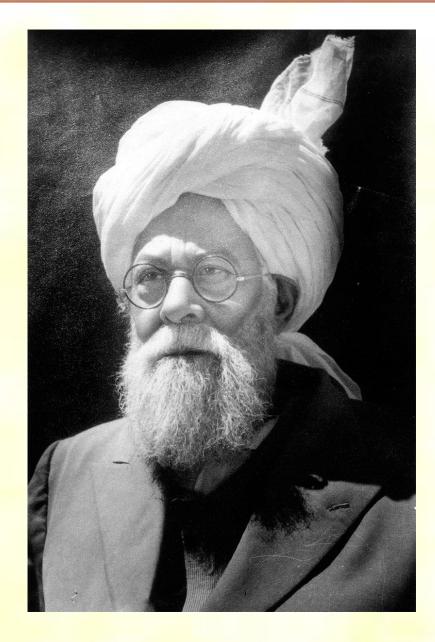


Introduction to the Study of The Holy Quran (Part I)

Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Deen Mahmood Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih II^(ra)

LECTURE QIADAT TALEEM MAJLIS ANSARULLAH UK

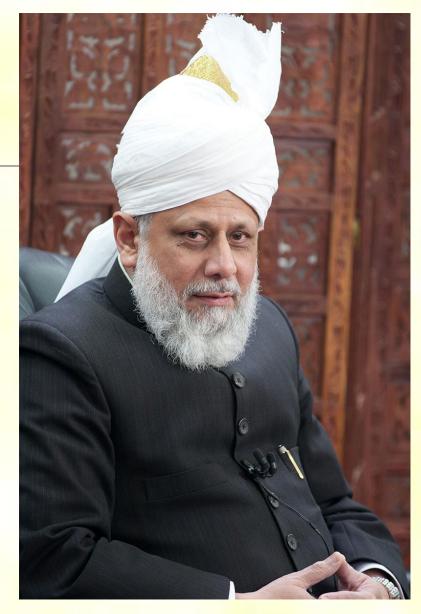
Introduction To The Study Of The Holy Qur'an MEDOX BRUEELEN DIVIDENTIALINESS





An Introduction to the Study of the Holy Quran

Speaking about the book 'An Introduction to the Study of the Holy Quran', His Holiness emphasised the importance for Ansar members to understand why there is a need for religion, the purpose of Islam and to familiarise themselves with the study of comparative religions.





Huzur atba said: "The first part of the book 'An Introduction to the Study of the Holy Quran' covers comparative religions, the need for religion and the need for Islam and members of Majlis Ansarullah should be well versed in this and these concepts should be clear to them. They should all know what the differences are (between the religions), what the need of religion is and as to why there was a need for Islam to be established... If they become well acquainted with the first half of this book, then the Ansar will better understand many issues and they can then discuss and teach others."

(13 June 2021, Meeting with National Amla Majlis Ansarullah, United Kingdom.)





ديباچہ تفسير القرآن حصہ اول

Need of a New Translation and a New Commentary (2)

Present Translation Fulfils the Need

Special Features of this Commentary (8)



Need of the Quran



Other Revealed Books

- Christian / New Testament
- Jewish / Old Testament
- At the other end of Arabia lived the Iranians, and they also believed in a Prophet and a book. Zend-Avesta
- Hindu / India the Vedas had been adored for thousands of years.
- The Gita of Sri Krishna
- The Buddha.
- Confucianism in China.



Introduction To The Study Of The Holy Qur'an

NUCLEAR DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTION OF



In the presence of all these books and teachings, did the world need another book?

Its answer will take many forms:



- 1. First, was not this division between religion and religion reason enough for the coming of yet another religion to unite all?
- 2. Secondly, was not the human mind to undergo a process of evolution similar to that which the human body had already gone through? And, just as physical evolution had ultimately become established, were not mental and spiritual evolution destined towards an ultimate perfection which was the very end of human existence?



3. Thirdly, had not earlier books become so defective that a new book had now become a universal necessity which was met by the Quran? 4. Fourthly, did earlier religions regard their Messages as absolutely final? Did they not believe in continued spiritual progress? Did they not continuously assure their followers of a coming Message which would unite mankind and lead them to their ultimate objective?



The answer to these four questions is the answer to the question concerning the need of the Quran in the presence of earlier books and Messages.



2nd November 2021



BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

OLD TESTAMENT - 39 Books			NEW TESTAMENT - 27 Books	
LAW - 5	POETRY - 5	MAJOR PROPHETS - 5	GOSPELS-4	PAUL'S LETTERS TO FRIENDS - 4
GENESIS	JOB	ISAIAH	MATTHEW	1 ТІМОТНУ
EXODUS	PSALMS	JEREMIAH	MARK	2 TIMOTHY
LEVITICUS	PROVERBS	LAMENTATIONS	LUKE	TITUS
NUMBERS	ECCLESIASTES	EZEKIEL	JOHN	PHILEMON
DEUTERONOMY	SONG OF SOLOMON	DANIEL		
HISTORY - 12		MINOR PROPHETS - 12	HISTORY - 1	
JOSHUA	1	HOSEA	ACTS	
JUDGES		JOEL		
RUTH	-	AMOS	PAUL'S LETTERS TO CHURCHES - 9	GENERAL LETTERS - 9
1 SAMUEL	1	OBADIAH	ROMANS	HEBREWS
2 SAMUEL	1	JONAH	1 CORINTHIANS	JAMES
1 KINGS	1	MICAH	2 CORINTHIANS	1 PETER
2 KINGS	1	NAHUM	GALATIANS	2 PETER
1 CHRONICLES	1	HABAKKUK	EPHESIANS	1 JOHN
2 CHRONICLES	1	ZEPHANIAH	PHILIPPIANS	2 JOHN
EZRA	1	HAGGAI	COLOSSIANS	3 JOHN
NEHEMIAH		ZECHARIAH	1 THESSALONIANS	JUDE
ESTHER	1	MALACHI	2 THESSALONIANS	REVELATION

في أنصَارُ

4. Fourthly, did earlier religions regard their Messages as absolutely final? Did they not believe in continued spiritual progress? Did they not continuously assure their followers of a coming Message which would unite mankind and lead them to their ultimate objective?



In answer to this, we must admit that a continuous narrative, in which the story of one Prophet is linked with that of another, is to be found only in the Bible.

In reconstructing the stories of the Prophets, the help we derive from the Bible is invaluable.

To answer the question whether earlier teachings and earlier Prophets did or did not foretell the coming of a perfect Teaching and a perfect Prophet after them, we have to turn to the Bible.



God's Promise to Abraham

Again of Ishmael, God said to Hagar : 'For God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. Arise, lift up the lad, and hold him in thine hand for I will make him a great nation,' (Genesis 21:17-18)

Again : And God was with the lad; 'and he grew, and dwelt in the wilderness, and became an archer. And he dwelt in the wilderness of Paran: and his mother took him a wife out of the land of Egypt.'

(Genesis 21:20, 21)



God's Promise to Abraham

The promise contained in Genesis that Israel would retain possession of Canaan until the Last Day is expressed differently. Thus in Psalms (37:29) we read:

The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever.



God's Promise to Abraham

- 1. The prophecy of Abraham promised blessings to both Isaac and Ishmael.
- 2. The sons of Isaac were established over Canaan and the sons of Ishmael over Arabia.
- 3. But when the Last Day arrived for the sons of Isaac, then, in terms of the prophecy of David, the promise was transferred from Israel to Ishmael.
- 4. The claim of Israel was now only a racial claim.
- 5. The claim of Ishmael was spiritual.
- 6. On the basis of their racial claim the sons of Ishmael held Mecca and the territory around.
- 7. On the basis of their spiritual claim they added Canaan to their possessions after the religious deterioration of Israel.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. But the prophet, which shall presume to speak a word in my name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, even that prophet shall die.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

- First, the Promised Prophet was to be a Law-giving Prophet.
- Jesus said clearly:

Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

Secondly, the Promised Prophet was to be raised not from among Israel but from among their brethren and Jesus was an Israelite.

Thirdly, the prophecy says "I will put my words in his mouth." But the Gospels do not consist of words which God put in Jesus' mouth. They only tell us the story of Jesus and what he said in some of his public addresses and what his disciples said or did on different occasions.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

- Fourthly, the Promised One was to be a Prophet, while the Christian view is that Jesus was not a Prophet, but the son of God.
- Fifthly, we have in the prophecy: "Words which he shall speak in my name." Strange as it may seem, there is in the Gospels not a single example of words which Jesus may be said to have received from God with the command to pass them on to the people whom he taught.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

Sixthly, "He shall speak unto them all that I shall command," But Jesus claimed no such mission for himself. He said:

'I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come.' (John, 16:12-13)



From these verses it appears that the prophecy in Deuteronomy was not fulfilled in Jesus.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

The Quran and the advent of the Holy Prophet mark the fulfilment of the prophecy in Deuteronomy.

- (i) The Holy Prophet Muhammad was a descendant of Ishmael. The descendants of Ishmael were the brethren of the descendants of Isaac, the Israelites.
- (ii) The Holy Prophet is the only one claiming to be a Prophet like Moses. We have in the Quran (73:16): Verily We have sent to you a Messenger, who is a witness over you even as We sent a Messenger to Pharaoh.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

 The prophecy described the Promised One as a prophet. The Holy Prophet claimed to be a Prophet only.



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

- 4) The Holy Prophet of Islam brought to the world the Quran which is from beginning to end only the word of God, which God put into his mouth. The Quran describes itself as the word of God.
- 5) The Holy Prophet of Islam fully answers to this description. We have in the Quran (5:68): "O Messenger! convey to the people what has been revealed to thee from thy Lord".



The Prophecy in Deuteronomy

The prophecy speaks of "words which he shall speak 6) in my name". This part of the prophecy also was fulfilled in the Holy Prophet of Islam. He is the only one who spoke in the name of God, because every Chapter of the revealed Book brought by him begins with the words: "In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful."



Faran—Part of Arabia

- The Holy Prophet Mentioned in Habakkuk
- The Prophet's Advent Foretold by Solomon
- Isaiah's Prophecies
- Prophecies of Daniel
- Prophecies in the New Testament



The Holy Prophet is the Promised One of all Prophets.
His Law is the Law prophesied by all Prophets.

All the earlier Prophets have pointed to the need of the Quran and prophesied about it.

➢ We can only say that if they deny the need of the Quran, they will cast doubts on the truth of their own Prophets and the truth of the prophecies which they made.

