

## INTRO TO SURAH INSHIQAAQ

Chapter 84: The Splitting

### IT'S NAME

- Named after “the splitting of things”
- Also derived from the first Ayah of the Surah, which mentions the splitting of the sky

### CONNECTION TO PREVIOUS SURAT

- Surah Inshiqaaq is among the 4 Surat that explain the disasters of the Day of Judgement. These 4 Surat are:
  - Surah Takwir
  - Surah Infitaar
  - Surah Mutaffifeen
  - Surah Inshiqaaq
- These Surat also talk about the punishments for the bad people and the reward for the good people

### WHAT IS THE SURAH COMPOSED OF?

- Surah Inshiqaaq is the 84th Surah in the Quran
- It is Makki - talks about Aqeedah (creed) and beliefs
- Explains the devastating events of the Day of Judgement
- Universal changes - Surah starts with universal changes that occur before the Day of Judgement
- Accountability: our accountability will determine the status of the people
  - Ahl Shimaal
  - Ahl Yameen

### BREAK DOWN OF THE AYAT

- **Ayat 1-5:** Explains the universal changes before the Day of Judgement

- **Ayat 6-15:** Accountability and status on the Day of Judgement. Allah calls to mankind saying that He put struggles on everyone regardless of our religion. However, based on our deeds, we will be divided into groups that represent our status
- **Ayat 16-19:** Allah swears by the moon, the horizon, and the night to emphasize the punishment of the disbelievers
- **Ayat 20-25:** Allah concludes the Surah by reprimanding the atheists and polytheists and warning them of the painful punishments. He also puts attention upon the successful believers and of their everlasting reward

## SUMMARY

There are two main purposes of this Surah

1. Everyone will be destined Jannah/Jahannam based on their deeds
2. Everyone's deeds will have consequences; they may be good or bad, based on what the deed is

## VIRTUES

There is one main virtue in this Surah, and that is the Sajdah in Ayah 21.

- Imam Muslim and Imam Nisaa'i report that Abu Hurayrah recited Surah Inshiqaaq and prostrated. After he prostrated, he informed the companions that the Prophet ﷺ prostrated when he recited Ayah 21.
- It is reported in all 6 books of Hadith: Abu Hurayrah prostrated while reciting this Surah. Abu Rafi asked him why he did so, and Abu Hurayrah replied that he was praying behind the Prophet ﷺ who also did Sajdah when he recited.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ