## Flow Chart

## Macro Structure

56. Surah Al Waqia (The Inevitable Event) Verses: 96; Makkii; Paragraphs: 7

**Paragraph 7:** V 83-96:

You may or may not believe it, but every dying person will surely see his own end after death. The difference between;

> ٱضْعُبُ الْمَيْمَنَةِ، وَٱضْعُبُ الْمَشْمَةِ، السَّيِقُوٰنَ

#### Paragraph 6: V 75-82

The truth of the Qur'an, the disbelievers have been told that this Book is Message of Allah swt.

## Paragraph 5: V 57-74

Arguments have been given, one after the other, to prove the truth of the two basic doctrines of Islam, which the disbelievers were refusing to accept, viz. the doctrines of *Tawhid* and the Hereafter.

#### **Main Themes:**

Its theme is the Hereafter, Tawhid and refutation of the Makkan disbelievers' suspicions about the Qur'an. What they regarded as utterly incredible was that Resurrection would ever take place; They have been warned and told to accept Tawhid. & on the day of judgement;

There will be different results for;

## Paragraph 4: V 41-56

المصدقون المهتدون

Ashab al-mash'amah implies unfortunate people, or those who would suffer disgrace and embarrassment, and will be punished by Allah.

## Paragraph 1:

V 1-9

When the inevitable event will take place, there will be none to belie its happening, nor will anyone have the Power to avert it, nor prove it to, be an unreal happening. At that time all peoples will be divided into three classes:

#### Paragraph 2: V 10-26

Sabiqoon (the Foremost) implies the people who excelled others in virtue and love of the truth and in good works and responded to the call of Allah and His Messenger before others.

# Paragraph 3: V 27-40

The people of exalted rank and position

**Period of Revelation.** According to the chronological order that Hadrat Abdullah bin Abbas has given of the Surahs, first Surah Ta Ha was sent down, then Al-Waqi'ah and then Ash-Shu`ara'(Suyuti. *Al-Itqan*). The same sequence has been reported from Ikrimah (Baihaqi. *Dala'il an Nubuwwat*).

#### NurulQuran Dawrah e Quran

This is supported also by the story that Ibn Hisham has related from Ibn Ishaq about the affirmation of the Faith by Hadrat Umar (may Allah be pleased with him). It says that when Hadarat Umar entered his sister's house, Surah Ta Ha was being recited. Hearing his voice the people of the house hid the pages of the Qur'an. Hadrat Umar first seized his brother—in–law and then his sister rose in defence of her husband, he hit her also and wounded her on the head. When Umar saw blood on his sister, he was sorry for what he had done, and said to her: "Show me the manuscript that you have concealed so that I may see what it contains." The sister said: "You are unclean because of your polytheism: wa anna-hu la yamassu-ha ill-at-tahin: "Only a clean person can touch it." So, Hadrat Umar rose and washed himself, and then took up the manuscript to read it. This shows that Sarah Al—Waqi'ah had been sent down by that time for it contains the verse: La yamassu hu ill al mutahharun, and it had been established historically that Hadrat Umar embraced Islam after the first migration to Habash, in the fifth year of the Prophethood.