



Tafheemul Quran in Colors Arabic English 001 Al-Fatihah Syed Abul Aala Maududi Evergreen Islamic Center

أَلْفَاتِحَةٌ Al-Fatihah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Name

This Surah is named *Al-Fatihah* because of its subject matter. *Fatihah* is that which opens a subject or a Book or any other thing. In other words, *Al-Fatihah* is a sort of preface.

Period of Revelation

It is one of the earliest revelations to the Prophet (peace be upon him). As a matter of fact, we learn from authentic traditions that it was the first complete Surah which was revealed to Muhammad (peace be upon him). Before this, only a few miscellaneous verses were revealed which form parts of Al-Alaq, Al-Muzzammil, Al-Muddaththir, etc.

Theme and Subject Matter

This Surah is in fact a prayer which Allah has taught to all those who want to make a study of His Book. It has been placed at the very beginning of the Book to teach this lesson to the reader: if you sincerely want to benefit from the Quran, you should offer this prayer to the Lord of the universe.

This preface is meant to create a strong desire in the heart of the reader to seek guidance from the Lord of the universe, Who alone can grant it. Thus *Al-Fatihah* indirectly teaches that the best thing for a man is to pray for guidance to the straight path, to study the Quran with the mental attitude of a seeker-after-truth and to recognize the fact that the Lord of the universe is the source of all knowledge. He should, therefore, begin the study of the Quran with a prayer to Him for guidance.

From this theme, it becomes clear that the real relation between *Al-Fatihah* and the Quran is not that of an introduction to a Book but that of a prayer and its answer. *Al-Fatihah* is the prayer from the servant and the Quran is the answer from the Master to his prayer. The servant prays to Allah to show him guidance and the Master places the whole of the Quran before him in answer to his prayer, as if to say, "This is the Guidance you begged from Me."

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. *1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*1 One of the many practices taught by Islam is that its followers should begin their activities in the name of God. This principle, if consciously and earnestly followed, will

necessarily yield three beneficial results. First, one will be able to restrain oneself from many misdeed, since the habit of pronouncing the name of God is bound to make one wonder when about to commit some offence how such an act can be reconciled with the saying of God's holy name. Second, if a man pronounces the name of God before starting good and legitimate tasks, this act will ensue that both his starting point and his mental orientation are sound. Third, and this is the most important benefit, when a man begins something by pronouncing God's name, he will enjoy God's support and succor. God will bless his efforts and protect him from the machinations and temptation of Satan. For whenever man turns to God, God turns to him as well.

1. All praise*² is for Allah,
Lord*³ of the worlds.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

*² As we have already explained, the character of this Surah is that of a prayer. The prayer begins with praise of the One to whom our prayer is addressed. This indicates that whenever one prays one ought to pray in a dignified manner. It does not become a cultivated person to blurt out his petition. Refinement demands that our requests should be preceded by a wholehearted acknowledgement of the unique position, infinite benevolence and unmatched excellence of the One to Whom we pray. Whenever we praise someone, we do so for two reasons. First, because excellence calls for praise, irrespective of whether that excellence has any direct relevance to us or not. Second, we praise one who, we consider to be our benefactor; when this

is the case our praise arises from a deep feeling of gratitude. God is worthy of praise on both counts. It is incumbent on us to praise Him not only in recognition of His infinite excellence but also because of our feeling of gratitude to Him, arising from our awareness of the blessings He has lavished upon us. It is important to note that what is said here is not merely that praise be to God, but that all praise be to God alone. Whenever there is any beauty, any excellence, any perfection, in whatever thing or in whatever shape it may manifest itself, its ultimate source is none other than God Himself. No human beings, angels, demigods, heavenly bodies, in short no created beings, are possessed of an innate excellence; where excellence exists. It is a gift from God. Thus, if there is anyone at all whom we ought to adore and worship, to whom we ought to feel indebted and grateful, towards whom we should remain humble and obedient, it is the creator of excellence, rather than its possessor.

*3 In Arabic the word *Rabb* has three meanings: (i) Lord and Master; (ii) Sustainer, Provider, Supporter, Nourisher and Guardian, and (iii) Sovereign, Ruler, He Who controls and directs. God is the *Rabb* of the universe in all three meanings of the term.

2. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. *4

الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ

*4 Whenever we are deeply impressed by the greatness of something, we try to express our feelings by using superlatives. If the use of one superlative does not do full justice to our feelings, we tend to re-emphasize the

extraordinary excellence of the object of our admiration by adding a second superlative of nearly equivalent meaning. This would seem to explain the use of the word Rahim following Rahman. The form of the word Rahman connotes intensity. Yet God's mercy and beneficence towards His creatures is so great, so extensive and of such an infinite nature that no one word, however strong its connotation, can do it full justice. The epithet Rahim was therefore added to that of Rahman.

3. The Master of the Day of Judgement. *5

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ط

*5 God will be the Lord of the Day when all generations of mankind gather together in order to render an account of their conduct, and when each person will be finally rewarded or punished for his deeds. The description of God as Lord of the Day of Judgment following the mention of his benevolence and compassion indicates that we ought to remember another aspect of God as well, namely that He will judge us all, that He is so absolutely powerful, that on the Day of Judgment no one will have the power either to resist the enforcement of punishments that He decrees or to prevent anyone from receiving the rewards that He decides to confer. Hence, we ought not only to love Him for nourishing and sustaining us and for His compassion and mercy towards us, but should also hold Him in awe because of His justice, and should not forget that our ultimate happiness or misery rests completely with Him.

4. You alone we worship, *6 and You alone we ask

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ط

for help. *7

*6 The term *ibadah* is used in three sense: (i) worship and adoration; (ii) obedience and submission; and (iii) service and subjection. In this particular context the term carries all these meanings simultaneously. In other words, we say to God that we worship and adore Him, that we are obedient to Him and follow His will, and also that we are His servants. Moreover man is so bound to none save God, that none but He, may be the subject of man's worship and total devotion, of man's unreserved obedience, of man's absolute subjection and servitude.

*7 Not only do we worship God, but our relationship with Him is such that we turn to Him alone for help and succor. We know that He is the Lord of the whole universe and that He alone is the Master of all blessings and benefactions. Hence, in seeking the fulfillment of our needs we turn to Him alone. It is towards Him alone that we stretch forth our hands when we pray and supplicate. It is in Him that we repose our trust. It is therefore to Him alone that we address our request for true guidance.

5. Guide us to the straight path. *8

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

*8 We beseech God to guide us in all walks of life to a Way which is absolutely true, which provides us with a properly based outlook and sound principles of behavior, a Way which will prevent our succumbing to false doctrines and adopting unsound principles of conduct, a Way that will lead us to our true salvation and happiness. This is man's prayer to God as he begins the study of the Quran. It is, in

short, to illuminate the truth which he often tends to lose in a labyrinth of philosophical speculation; to enlighten him as to which of the numerous ethical doctrines ensures a sound course of conduct; to show which of the myriad ways and by-ways is the clear, straight, open road of sound belief and right behavior.

6. The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor, *9 not of those who incurred Your anger, nor of those who are astray. *10

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ
الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٦١﴾

***9** This defines the ‘Straight Way’ which we ask God to open to us. It is the way which has always been followed by those who have enjoyed God’s favors and blessings.

***10** This makes it clear that the recipients of God’s favor are not those who appear, briefly, to enjoy worldly prosperity and success; all too often, these people are among those whom God has condemned because they have lost sight of the true path of salvation and happiness. This negative explanation makes it quite clear that innaam (favor) denotes all those real and abiding favors and blessings which one receives in reward for righteous conduct through God’s approval and pleasure, rather than those apparent and fleeting favors which the Pharaohs, Nimrods and Korahs (Qaruns) used to receive in the past, and which are enjoyed even today by people notorious for oppression, evil and corruption.

