

concerning them, nor will they grieve.

171. They receive good tidings of favor from Allāh and bounty and [of the fact] that Allāh does not allow the reward of believers to be lost –

﴿يَسْتَبْشِرُونَ بِنِعْمَةٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَفَضْلٍ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾

172. Those [believers] who responded to Allāh and the Messenger after injury had struck them. For those who did good among them and feared Allāh is a great reward –

﴿الَّذِينَ اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقُوا أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾

173. Those to whom people [i.e., hypocrites] said, "Indeed, the people have gathered against you, so fear them." But it [merely] increased them in faith, and they said, "Sufficient for us is Allāh, and [He is] the best Disposer of affairs."<sup>150</sup>

﴿الَّذِينَ قَالَ لَهُمُ النَّاسُ إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ جَمَعُوا لَكُمْ فَاخْشَوْهُمْ فَزَادَهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَقَالُوا حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ﴾

174. So they returned with favor from Allāh and bounty, no harm having touched them. And they pursued the pleasure of Allāh, and Allāh is the possessor of great bounty.

﴿فَانْقَلَبُوا بِنِعْمَةٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَفَضْلٍ لَّمْ يَمَسَّسْهُمْ سُوءٌ وَاتَّبَعُوا رِضْوَانَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَظِيمٍ﴾

175. That is only Satan who frightens [you] of his supporters. So fear them not, but fear Me, if you are [indeed] believers.

﴿إِنَّمَا ذَلِكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ يُخَوِّفُ أَوْلِيَآءَهُ فَلَا تَخَافُوهُمْ وَخَافُونِ إِن كُنتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِينَ﴾

176. And do not be grieved, [O Muḥammad], by those who hasten into disbelief. Indeed, they will never harm Allāh at all. Allāh intends that He should give them

﴿وَلَا يَحْزَنكَ الَّذِينَ يُسْرِعُونَ فِي الْكُفْرِ إِنَّهُمْ لَن يَضُرُّوهُ اللَّهُ شَيْئًا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ أَلَّا يَجْعَلَ لَهُمْ حَظًّا فِي الْآخِرَةِ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾

<sup>150</sup>The one entrusted and relied upon; sufficient to manage all matters.

no share in the Hereafter, and for them is a great punishment.

177. Indeed, those who purchase disbelief [in exchange] for faith – never will they harm Allāh at all, and for them is a painful punishment.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الْكُفْرَ بِالْإِيمَانِ لَنْ يَضُرُّوا اللَّهَ شَيْئًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٧٧﴾

178. And let not those who disbelieve ever think that [because] We extend their time [of enjoyment] it is better for them. We only extend it for them so that they may increase in sin, and for them is a humiliating punishment.

وَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّمَا نُمَلِّيْهُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّأَنفُسِهِمْ إِنَّمَا نُمَلِّيْهُمْ لِيَّزِدَافُوا إِنَّمَا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ﴿١٧٨﴾

179. Allāh would not leave the believers in that [state] you are in [presently] until He separates the evil from the good. Nor would Allāh reveal to you the unseen. But [instead], Allāh chooses of His messengers whom He wills, so believe in Allāh and His messengers. And if you believe and fear Him, then for you is a great reward.

مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيَذَرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَىٰ مَا أَنْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّىٰ يَمِيزَ الْخَبِيثَ مِنَ الطَّيِّبِ وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُطْلِعَكُمْ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ يَخْتِي مِنْ رُسُلِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ فَفَآمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۖ وَإِنْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَتَتَّقُوا فَلَكُمْ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٧٩﴾

180. And let not those who [greedily] withhold what Allāh has given them of His bounty ever think that it is better for them. Rather, it is worse for them. Their necks will be encircled by what they withheld on the Day of Resurrection. And to Allāh belongs the heritage of the heavens and the earth. And Allāh, of what you do, is [fully] Aware.

وَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَبْخُلُونَ بِمَا ءَاتَاهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ هُوَ خَيْرًا لَّهُمْ بَلْ هُوَ شَرٌّ لَّهُمْ سَيُطَوَّقُونَ مَا بَخُلُوا بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ مِيرِثُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٨٠﴾

181. Allāh has certainly heard the statement of those [Jews] who

لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ

said, "Indeed, Allāh is poor, while we are rich." We will record what they said and their killing of the prophets without right and will say, "Taste the punishment of the Burning Fire.

فَقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ سَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَالُوا  
وَقَتْلَهُمُ الْأَنْبِيَاءَ بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ وَنَقُولُ ذُوقُوا  
عَذَابَ الْحَرِيقِ ﴿١٨٠﴾

182. That is for what your hands have put forth and because Allāh is not ever unjust to [His] servants."

ذَٰلِكَ بِمَا قَدَّمْتُمْ أَيْدِيكُمْ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَيْسَ  
بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٨١﴾

183. [They are] those who said, "Indeed, Allāh has taken our promise not to believe any messenger until he brings us an offering which fire [from heaven] will consume." Say, "There have already come to you messengers before me with clear proofs and [even] that of which you speak. So why did you kill them, if you should be truthful?"

الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَهِدَ إِلَيْنَا أَلاَّ  
نُؤْمِنَ لِرَسُولٍ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَنَا بِقُرْبَانٍ  
تَأْكُلُهُ النَّارُ قُلْ قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ  
قَبْلِي بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالَّذِي قُلْتُمْ فَلِمَ  
قَتَلْتُمُوهُمْ إِنَّ كُنتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿١٨٢﴾

184. Then if they deny you, [O Muḥammad] – so were messengers denied before you, who brought clear proofs and written ordinances and the enlightening Scripture.<sup>151</sup>

فَإِنْ كَذَّبُوكَ فَقَدْ كَذَّبَ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ قَبْلِكَ  
جَاءُوا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالزُّبُرِ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُنِيرِ ﴿١٨٣﴾

185. Every soul will taste death, and you will only be given your [full] compensation on the Day of Resurrection. So he who is drawn away from the Fire and admitted to Paradise has attained [his desire]. And what is the life of this world except the enjoyment of delusion.

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَاقَةُ الْمَوْتِ وَإِنَّمَا تُوَفَّقُونَ  
أُجُورَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ فَمَن زُحِرَ عَنْ  
النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ فَقَدْ فَازَ وَمَا الْحَيَاةُ  
الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ ﴿١٨٤﴾

186. You will surely be tested in your possessions and in yourselves. And you will surely hear from

لَتُبْلَوُنَّ فِي أَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنفُسِكُمْ  
وَلَتَسْمَعُنَّ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ مِن

<sup>151</sup>The unaltered, original Torah and Gospel, which were revealed by Allāh.

those who were given the Scripture before you and from those who associate others with Allāh much abuse. But if you are patient and fear Allāh – indeed, that is of the matters [worthy] of resolve.

فَبَلِّغْهُمْ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا أَذًى  
كَثِيرًا وَإِنْ تَصْبِرُوا وَتَتَّقُوا فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ مِنْ  
عَزْمِ الْأُمُورِ ﴿٣٧﴾

187. And [mention, O Muḥammad], when Allāh took a covenant from those who were given the Scripture, [saying], "You must make it clear [i.e., explain it] to the people and not conceal it." But they threw it away behind their backs and exchanged it for a small price. And wretched is that which they purchased.

وَإِذْ أَخَذَ اللَّهُ مِيثَاقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ  
لَتُبَيِّنُنَّهُ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَكْتُمُونَهُ فَنَبَذُوهُ  
وَرَاءَ ظُهُورِهِمْ وَأَشْرَوْا بِهِ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا  
فَبُيِّنَ مَا يَشْتَرُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾

188. And never think that those who rejoice in what they have perpetrated and like to be praised for what they did not do – never think them [to be] in safety from the punishment, and for them is a painful punishment.

لَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَفْرَحُونَ بِمَا أُتُوا وَيُخَيَّبُونَ  
أَنْ يَحْزَنُوا بِمَا لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا فَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّهُمْ  
بِمَفَاقِرٍ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿٣٩﴾

189. And to Allāh belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth, and Allāh is over all things competent.

وَلِلَّهِ مُلْكُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى  
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٤٠﴾

190. Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth and the alternation of the night and the day are signs for those of understanding –

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ  
وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيَاتٍ لِّأُولِي  
الْأَلْبَابِ ﴿٤١﴾

191. Who remember Allāh while standing or sitting or [lying] on their sides and give thought to the creation of the heavens and the earth, [saying], "Our Lord, You did not create this aimlessly; exalted

الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَمًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَى  
جُنُوبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ  
وَالْأَرْضِ رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَطْلًا  
سُبْحَنَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿٤٢﴾

are You [above such a thing]; then protect us from the punishment of the Fire.

192. Our Lord, indeed whoever You admit to the Fire – You have disgraced him, and for the wrongdoers there are no helpers.

رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ مَنْ تَدْخِلِ النَّارَ فَقَدْ أَخْرَيْتَهُ  
وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ ﴿١٩٢﴾

193. Our Lord, indeed we have heard a caller [i.e., Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ)] calling to faith, [saying], 'Believe in your Lord,' and we have believed. Our Lord, so forgive us our sins and remove from us our misdeeds and cause us to die among the righteous.

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَانِ  
أَنْ ءَامِنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَآمَنَّا رَبَّنَا فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا  
ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ  
الْأَبْرَارِ ﴿١٩٣﴾

194. Our Lord, and grant us what You promised us through Your messengers and do not disgrace us on the Day of Resurrection. Indeed, You do not fail in [Your] promise."

رَبَّنَا وَءَاتِنَا مَا وَعَدْتَنَا عَلَى رُسُلِكَ وَلَا  
تُخْزِنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْوَعْدَ  
﴿١٩٤﴾

195. And their Lord responded to them, "Never will I allow to be lost the work of [any] worker among you, whether male or female; you are of one another. So those who emigrated or were evicted from their homes or were harmed in My cause or fought or were killed – I will surely remove from them their misdeeds, and I will surely admit them to gardens beneath which rivers flow as reward from Allāh, and Allāh has with Him the best reward."

فَاسْتَجَابَ لَهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ أَنِّي لَا أَضِيعُ عَمَلٌ  
عَمِلَ مِنْكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَى بَعْضُكُمْ  
مِنْ بَعْضٍ فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ  
دِيَارِهِمْ وَأُودُوا فِي سَبِيلِي وَقُتِلُوا وَقُتِلُوا  
لَا أَكْفِرُنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَلَا أَدْخِلَنَّهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ  
تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ثَوَابًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ  
وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ ﴿١٩٥﴾

196. Be not deceived by the [uninhibited] movement of the disbelievers throughout the land.

لَا يَغُرُّكَ تَقَلُّبُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فِي الْبِلَادِ ﴿١٩٦﴾

197. [It is but] a small enjoyment; then their [final] refuge is Hell, and wretched is the resting place.

مَتَّعٌ قَلِيلٌ ثُمَّ مَأْوَاهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ ۖ وَبِئْسَ الْمِهَادُ ﴿١٩٧﴾

198. But those who feared their Lord will have gardens beneath which rivers flow, abiding eternally therein, as accommodation from Allāh. And that which is with Allāh is best for the righteous.

لَيَكُنَّ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا رَبَّهُمْ هُمْ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا يُزَلَّاءٌ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ ۖ وَمَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لِلْأَبْرَارِ ﴿١٩٨﴾

199. And indeed, among the People of the Scripture are those who believe in Allāh and what was revealed to you and what was revealed to them, [being] humbly submissive to Allāh. They do not exchange the verses of Allāh for a small price. Those will have their reward with their Lord. Indeed, Allāh is swift in account.

وَإِنَّ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ لَمَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكُمْ وَمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْهِمْ خَشَعِينَ لِلَّهِ لَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَايَتِ اللَّهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ ﴿١٩٩﴾

200. O you who have believed, persevere<sup>152</sup> and endure<sup>153</sup> and remain stationed<sup>154</sup> and fear Allāh that you may be successful.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اصْبِرُوا وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٢٠٠﴾

<sup>152</sup>In your religion and in the face of your enemies.

<sup>153</sup>In patience, outlasting your enemies, and against your own evil inclinations.

<sup>154</sup>Posted at your positions against the enemy or in the mosques, awaiting prayers.

Sūrah an-Nisā'<sup>155</sup>

Bismillāhir-Raḥmānir-Raḥeem

## سُورَةُ النِّسَاءِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul and created from it its mate and dispersed from both of them many men and women. And fear Allāh, through whom<sup>156</sup> you ask one another,<sup>157</sup> and the wombs.<sup>158</sup> Indeed Allāh is ever,<sup>159</sup> over you, an Observer.<sup>160</sup>

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا ﴿١﴾

2. And give to the orphans their properties and do not substitute the defective [of your own] for the good [of theirs]. And do not consume their properties into your own. Indeed, that is ever a great sin.

وَأْتُوا الْيَتَامَىٰ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ۖ وَلَا تَتَبَدَّلُوا الْخَيْرَ بِالْطَّيِّبِ ۖ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَمْوَالِكُمْ ۚ إِنَّهُ كَانَ حُوبًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٢﴾

3. And if you fear that you will not deal justly with the orphan girls, then marry those that please you of [other] women, two or three or four. But if you fear that you will not be just, then [marry only] one or those your right hands possess [i.e., slaves]. That is more suitable that you may not incline [to injustice].

وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَىٰ فَانكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ مَتًى ۚ وَتِلْكَ وَرِثَةُ الْوَرَثَةِ ۚ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةٌ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ ۚ ذَلِكَ أَدَقُّ ۚ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا ﴿٣﴾

<sup>155</sup>An-Nisā': The Women.

<sup>156</sup>In whose name.

<sup>157</sup>i.e., request favors and demand rights.

<sup>158</sup>i.e., fear Allāh in regard to relations of kinship.

<sup>159</sup>When used in conjunction with Allāh's attributes, the word "ever" (occurring repeatedly throughout this sūrah and elsewhere, such as in Sūrah al-Aḥzāb) is quite inadequate in imparting the sense of continuation expressed by the word "kāna" in Arabic, which indicates "always was, is, and always will be."

<sup>160</sup>Ever-present and taking account of everything.

4. And give the women [upon marriage] their [bridal] gifts<sup>161</sup> graciously. But if they give up willingly to you anything of it, then take it in satisfaction and ease.<sup>162</sup>

وَأَتُوا النِّسَاءَ صَدُقَتِهِنَّ نِحْلَةً فَإِنْ طِبَّنَ لَكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِنْهُ نَفْسًا فَكُلُوهُ هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا ﴿١٠١﴾

5. And do not give the weak-minded your property,<sup>163</sup> which Allāh has made a means of sustenance for you, but provide for them with it and clothe them and speak to them words of appropriate kindness.

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَمًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا وَاكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ﴿١٠٢﴾

6. And test the orphans [in their abilities] until they reach marriageable age. Then if you perceive in them sound judgement, release their property to them. And do not consume it excessively and quickly, [anticipating] that they will grow up. And whoever, [when acting as guardian], is self-sufficient should refrain [from taking a fee]; and whoever is poor – let him take according to what is acceptable. Then when you release their property to them, bring witnesses upon them. And sufficient is Allāh as Accountant.

وَابْتَلُوا الَّتِي تَمَىٰ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغُوا النِّكَاحَ فَإِنْ آنَسْتُمْ مِنْهُمْ رُشْدًا فَادْفَعُوا إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوهَا إِسْرَافًا وَبِدَارًا أَنْ يَكْبَرُوا وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْ وَمَنْ كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ فَإِذَا دَفَعْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فَأَشْهَدُوا عَلَيْهِمْ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ حَسِيبًا ﴿١٠٣﴾

7. For men is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, and for women is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, be it little or much – an obligatory share.

لِلرِّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدَانِ وَالْأَقْرَبُونَ وَلِلنِّسَاءِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدَانِ وَالْأَقْرَبُونَ مِمَّا قَلَّ مِنْهُ أَوْ كَثُرَ نَصِيبًا مَّفْرُوضًا ﴿١٠٤﴾

<sup>161</sup>The obligatory bridal gift (*mahr*).

<sup>162</sup>Knowing that it is lawful.

<sup>163</sup>Although it is their property, Allāh (*subhānahu wa ta'ālā*) refers to it in the collective sense, reminding us that all wealth is provided by Him for the maintenance of the community as well as of individual members.



8. And when [other] relatives and orphans and the needy are present at the [time of] division, then provide for them [something] out of it [i.e., the estate] and speak to them words of appropriate kindness.
9. And let those [executors and guardians] fear [injustice] as if they [themselves] had left weak offspring behind and feared for them. So let them fear Allāh and speak words of appropriate justice.
10. Indeed, those who devour the property of orphans unjustly are only consuming into their bellies fire. And they will be burned in a Blaze [i.e., Hellfire].
11. Allāh instructs you concerning your children [i.e., their portions of inheritance]: for the male, what is equal to the share of two females. But if there are [only] daughters, two or more, for them is two thirds of one's estate.<sup>164</sup> And if there is only one, for her is half. And for one's parents, to each one of them is a sixth of his estate if he left children. But if he had no children and the parents [alone] inherit from him, then for his mother is one third. And if he had brothers [and/or sisters], for his mother is a sixth,<sup>165</sup> after any bequest he [may have] made or debt.<sup>166</sup> Your parents or

وَإِذَا حَصَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ أُولُو الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ  
وَالْمَسْكِينُ فَأَرْزُقُوهُمْ مِنْهُ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ  
قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا ﴿٨﴾

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ  
ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعَفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ  
وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٩﴾

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ أَمْوَالَ الْيَتَامَىٰ  
ظُلْمًا إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُونَ فِي بُطُونِهِمْ نَارًا  
وَيَصْلَوْنَ سَعِيرًا ﴿١٠﴾

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلَّذِى رِثَ لَكُمْ  
حَظَّ الْاُنثَىٰى فَاِنْ كُنْ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثنَتَيْنِ  
فَلَهُنَّ ثُلَاثَا مَا تَرَكَ وَاِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا  
النِّصْفُ وَلِاُنثَوِيَهٗ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا  
السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ اِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ فَاِنْ  
لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَهُ اَبَوَاهُ فَلِاُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ  
فَاِنْ كَانَ لَهُ اِخْوَةٌ فَلِاُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ مِنْ  
بَعْدِ وَصِيَّ يُوْصِى بِهَا اَوْ دِيْنٍ ؕ اَبَاؤُكُمْ  
وَاَبْنَاؤُكُمْ لَا تَدْرُوْنَ اَيُّهُمْ اَقْرَبُ لَكُمْ نَفْعًا  
فَرِيضَةٌ مِّنْ اَللّٰهِ اِنَّ اَللّٰهَ كَانَ عَلِيْمًا  
حَكِيْمًا ﴿١١﴾

<sup>164</sup>Literally, "that which he left."

<sup>165</sup>Although the siblings themselves do not inherit in this case.

<sup>166</sup>Based upon prophetic *hadiths*, scholars have ruled that debt takes precedent over a bequest, that a bequest may not include any who inherit by law, and that the total →

your children – you know not which of them are nearest to you in benefit. [These shares are] an obligation [imposed] by Allāh. Indeed, Allāh is ever Knowing and Wise.

12. And for you is half of what your wives leave if they have no child. But if they have a child, for you is one fourth of what they leave, after any bequest they [may have] made or debt. And for them [i.e., the wives] is one fourth if you leave no child. But if you leave a child, then for them is an eighth of what you leave, after any bequest you [may have] made or debt. And if a man or woman leaves neither ascendants nor descendants but has a brother or a sister, then for each one of them is a sixth. But if they are more than two, they share a third,<sup>167</sup> after any bequest which was made or debt, as long as there is no detriment [caused].<sup>168</sup> [This is] an ordinance from Allāh, and Allāh is Knowing and Forbearing.

13. These are the limits [set by] Allāh, and whoever obeys Allāh and His Messenger will be admitted by Him to gardens [in Paradise] under which rivers flow, abiding eternally therein; and that is the great attainment.

وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ أَزْوَاجُكُمْ إِن لَّمْ يَكُن لَّهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَإِن كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمْ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَنَّ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوَصِّينَ بِهَِا أَوْ دَيْنٍ وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبْعُ مِمَّا تَرَكَتُمُ إِن لَّمْ يَكُن لَّكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَإِن كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثَّمَنُ مِمَّا تَرَكَتُمُ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ تُوصُونَ بِهََا أَوْ دَيْنٍ وَإِن كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُورَثُ كَلِيلَةً أَوْ امْرَأَةً وَلَهُ أَخٌ أَوْ أُخْتٌ فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا الشُّدُسُ فَإِن كَانُوا أَكْثَرَ مِن ذَلِكَ فَهُمْ شُرَكَاءُ فِي الثَّلَاثِ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصَى بِهََا أَوْ دَيْنٍ غَيْرَ مُضَارٍّ وَصِيَّةً مِنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿٦٨﴾

تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ وَمَن يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٦٩﴾

bequest may not be more than one third of one's estate. After the fulfillment of debts and bequests (if any), the remainder of the estate is to be divided according to the ordinances in this sūrah.

<sup>167</sup>These shares are divided equally between males and females.

<sup>168</sup>This is a condition for any bequest. If it has been violated by the deceased, his bequest is not to be honored, or it may be adjusted by the executor. See 2:182.

14. And whoever disobeys Allāh and His Messenger and transgresses His limits – He will put him into the Fire to abide eternally therein, and he will have a humiliating punishment.

وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَلَهُ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ ﴿١٤﴾

15. Those who commit immorality [i.e., unlawful sexual intercourse] of your women – bring against them four [witnesses] from among you. And if they testify,<sup>169</sup> confine them [i.e., the guilty women] to houses until death takes them or Allāh ordains for them [another] way.<sup>170</sup>

وَالَّذِي يَأْتِيَنَّكَ الْفَاحِشَةُ مِنْ نِسَائِكُمْ فَاسْتَشْهِدُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ أَرْبَعَةً مِنْكُمْ فَإِنْ شَهِدُوا فَأَمْسِكُوهُنَّ فِي الْبُيُوتِ حَتَّى يَتَوَفَّيَهُنَّ الْمَوْتُ أَوْ يَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُنَّ سَبِيلًا ﴿١٥﴾

16. And the two<sup>171</sup> who commit it [i.e., unlawful sexual intercourse] among you – punish [i.e., dishonor] them both. But if they repent and correct themselves, leave them alone. Indeed, Allāh is ever Accepting of Repentance and Merciful.

وَالَّذَانِ يَأْتِيَنَّهَا مِنْكُمُ فَادُّوهُمَا فَإِنْ تَابَا وَأَصْلَحَا فَأَعْرِضُوا عَنْهُمَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ تَوَّابًا رَحِيمًا ﴿١٦﴾

17. The repentance accepted by Allāh is only for those who do wrong in ignorance [or carelessness] and then repent soon [after].<sup>172</sup> It is those to whom Allāh will turn in forgiveness, and Allāh is ever Knowing and Wise.

إِنَّمَا التَّوْبَةُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لِلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ السُّوءَ بِجَهْلَةٍ ثُمَّ يَتُوبُونَ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ فَأُولَئِكَ يَتُوبُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ﴿١٧﴾

18. But repentance is not [accepted] of those who [continue to] do evil deeds up until, when death comes

وَلَيْسَتِ التَّوْبَةُ لِلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ السَّيِّئَاتِ حَتَّى إِذَا حَضَرَ أَحَدَهُمُ الْمَوْتُ قَالَ إِنِّي تُبْتُ

<sup>169</sup>The witnesses must swear to actually having seen the act taking place.

<sup>170</sup>The "other way" (i.e., penalty) was later revealed in 24:2, canceling the ruling in this verse.

<sup>171</sup>Scholars differ over whether "the two" refers to two of the same sex (i.e., homosexuals) or those of opposite sexes. In either case, later rulings outlined in the *sunnah* have replaced this one.

<sup>172</sup>Scholars have also interpreted "soon" to mean before death.

to one of them, he says, "Indeed, I have repented now," or of those who die while they are disbelievers. For them We have prepared a painful punishment.

الَّذِينَ وَلَا الَّذِينَ يَمُوتُونَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ  
أُولَئِكَ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ﴿١٩﴾

19. O you who have believed, it is not lawful for you to inherit women by compulsion.<sup>173</sup> And do not make difficulties for them in order to take [back] part of what you gave them<sup>174</sup> unless they commit a clear immorality [i.e., adultery]. And live with them in kindness. For if you dislike them – perhaps you dislike a thing and Allāh makes therein much good.

يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا سَحْلٌ لَكُمْ أَنْ  
تَرْتُوا النِّسَاءَ كَرْهًا وَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ  
لِتَذْهَبُوا بِبَعْضِ مَا ءَاتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ إِلَّا أَنْ  
يَأْتِيَنَّ بِفَحِشَةٍ مُّبِينَةٍ وَعَاشِرُوهُنَّ  
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُنَّ فَعَسَى أَنْ  
تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَجَعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا  
﴿٢٠﴾

20. But if you want to replace one wife with another and you have given one of them a great amount [in gifts], do not take [back] from it anything. Would you take it in injustice and manifest sin?

وَإِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ اسْتِبْدَالَ زَوْجٍ مَّكَارَ زَوْجٍ  
وَأَتَيْتُمْ إِحْدَهُنَّ قِبْطَارًا فَلَا تَأْخُذُوا مِنْهُ  
شَيْئًا ؕ أَتَأْخُذُونَهُ بُهْتَنًا وَإِنَّمَا مُبِينًا ﴿٢١﴾

21. And how could you take it while you have gone in unto each other and they have taken from you a solemn covenant?

وَكَيْفَ تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَىٰ بَعْضُكُمْ  
إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَأَخَذْتُ مِنْكُمْ مِيثَاقًا  
غَلِيظًا ﴿٢٢﴾

22. And do not marry those [women] whom your fathers married, except what has already occurred.<sup>175</sup> Indeed, it was an immorality and hateful [to Allāh] and was evil as a way.

وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا مَا نَكَحَ آبَاؤُكُمْ مِنَ  
النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ ؕ إِنَّهُ كَانَ  
فَحِشَةً وَمَقْتًا وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا ﴿٢٣﴾

<sup>173</sup>The deceased man's heirs have no rights of marriage or otherwise over his widow.

<sup>174</sup>At the time of marriage as *mahr*.

<sup>175</sup>Before Islām. After the ruling was revealed by Allāh, men were required to release those women unlawful to them (e.g., a stepmother, one of two sisters, or any wives over the limit of four). The same obligation applies to one once he has accepted Islām.

23. Prohibited to you [for marriage] are your mothers, your daughters, your sisters, your father's sisters, your mother's sisters, your brother's daughters, your sister's daughters, your [milk] mothers who nursed you, your sisters through nursing, your wives' mothers, and your step-daughters under your guardianship [born] of your wives unto whom you have gone in. But if you have not gone in unto them, there is no sin upon you. And [also prohibited are] the wives of your sons who are from your [own] loins, and that you take [in marriage] two sisters simultaneously, except for what has already occurred.<sup>176</sup> Indeed, Allāh is ever Forgiving and Merciful.

24. And [also prohibited to you are all] married women except those your right hands possess.<sup>177</sup> [This is] the decree of Allāh upon you. And lawful to you are [all others] beyond these, [provided] that you seek them [in marriage] with [gifts from] your property, desiring chastity, not unlawful sexual intercourse. So for whatever you enjoy [of marriage] from them, give them their due compensation<sup>178</sup> as an obligation. And there is no blame upon you for what you mutually agree to beyond the obligation. Indeed, Allāh is ever Knowing and Wise.

حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ أُمَّهَاتُكُمْ وَبنَاتُكُمْ  
وَأَخَوَاتُكُمْ وَعَمَّاتُكُمْ وَخَالَاتُكُمْ وَبنَاتُ  
الْأَخِ وَبنَاتُ الْأَخْتِ وَأُمَّهَاتُكُمُ اللَّاتِي  
أَرْضَعْنَكُمْ وَأَخَوَاتُكُم مِّنَ الرَّضْعَةِ  
وَأُمَّهَاتُ نِسَائِكُمْ وَرَبَائِبُكُمُ اللَّاتِي فِي  
حُجُورِكُمْ مِّن نِّسَائِكُمُ اللَّاتِي دَخَلْتُم  
بِهِنَّ فَإِن لَّمْ تَكُونُوا دَخَلْتُم بِهِنَّ فَلَا  
جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَحَلَائِلُ أَبْنَائِكُمُ الَّذِينَ  
مِنْ أَصْلَابِكُمْ وَأَن تَجْمَعُوا بَيْنَ  
الْأُخْتَيْنِ إِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ  
غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا ﴿٢٤﴾

﴿٢٤﴾ وَالْمُحْصَنَاتُ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ  
أَيْمَانُكُمْ ۖ كَتَبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ ۖ وَأُحِلَّ لَكُم  
مَا وَرَاءَ ذَلِكَ أَن تَتَّبِعُوا بِأَمْوَالِكُمُ  
مُحْصِنِينَ غَيْرِ مُسَفِحِينَ ۚ فَمَا اسْتَمْتَعْتُمْ  
بِهِنَّ مِنْهُنَّ فَفَاتُوهُنَّ أَجُورَهُنَّ ۚ فَرِيضَةٌ  
وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيمَا تَرَضَيْتُمْ بِهِ مِنْ  
بَعْدِ الْفَرِيضَةِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ﴿٢٥﴾

<sup>176</sup>See previous footnote.

<sup>177</sup>i.e., slaves or war captives who had polytheist husbands.

<sup>178</sup>The *mahr*, a specified gift to the bride required of the man upon marriage.