

# ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلهِ كَمَا هُوَاهُلُهُ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُرعَلَى سَيِّدِ وُلْدِ ادْمَرَكَمَا يُحِبُّ وَيَرْضى بِأَنْ يُصَلِّي عَلَيْهِ



# TAFSIR OF AHLUS SUNNAH

Through the Centuries

Surah Al-Zalzalah 99: Verse No. 7



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MARCH 14, 2019

#### تُفسيراهل السنة \_ Tafsir of Ahlus Sunnah

### فَهُنُ يَعْمُلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَّرُهُ ٥

Then whosoever has done good of an atom's weight shall see it.

تفسيرالطبري تفسيرالطبري

So whoever has done good in the world of even an atom's weight shall see its reward over there (in the hereafter).

Tafsir Al-Tabari (Tafsir Ibn Jareer / Jame' al-Bayaan fi Taweel al-Quraan) of Imam Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Jareer al-Tabri & D. 310 A.H.

#### Tafsir al-Matureedi

تفسيرالهاتريدي

An infidel will see the reward of whatever good he did in the world, and as far as the hereafter is concerned, he will not see it there, for he never believed in it nor worked towards it.

The believer will see the consequences of whatever bad he did in the world and not in the hereafter. وعلى ذلك روى في الخبرأن أبابكم الصديق - رَضِى الله عَنْهُ - كان جالسامع رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - فنزلت هذه الآية؛ فقال أبوبكم الصديق: يا رسول الله : كل من عمل مناشم يراه فقال رسول الله - صَلَّى الله عَلَيهِ وَسَلَّمَ -: ما يرون في الدنيا مما يكم هون فهو من ذاك، ويؤخم الخير لأهله في الآخية.

It is based upon the Hadeeth that Sayyiduna Abu Bakr – may Allah be pleased with him – was seated with the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – and then this verse was revealed. Sayyiduna Abu Bakr – may Allah be pleased with him – said, "O Allah's Messenger, will everyone of us who committed bad deeds will see it (in the hereafter)?" The Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – replied, "What they see in this world which they hate, it is from that, and the good deeds are delayed for its people to the hereafter."

Tafsir al-Matureedi (Taweel Ahl al-Sunnah) of Imam Abu Mansoor Muhammad Ibn Muhammad al-Matureedi & D. 333 A.H.

#### Tafsir al-Baghawi

تفسيرالبغوى

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: لَيْسَ مُؤْمِنٌ وَلَا كَافِرٌ عَبِلَ خَيْرًا أَوْ شَمَّا فِي اللَّانْيَا إِلَّا أَرَاهُ اللهُ إِيَّاهُ يَوْمَ الْقَيَامَةِ ، فَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ فَيَرَى حَسَنَاتِهِ وَسَيِّئَاتِهِ فَيَغْفِمُ اللهُ سَيِّئَاتِهِ وَيُثِيبُهُ بِحَسَنَاتِهِ، وَأَمَّا الْكَافِرُ فَتُرَدُّ حَسَنَاتُهُ وَيُعَزِّبُهُ بِسَيِّئَاتِهِ.

Sayyiduna Ibn 'Abbas – may Allah be pleased with him – said: Every believer and non-believer will certainly see in the hereafter whatever good or evil he had committed in the world. As for the believer, he will see his good and evil deeds then Allah Almighty will forgive his evil deeds and reward him for his good deeds, and as for the non-believer, his good deeds will be discarded and he will be punished for his evil deeds.

قَالَ مُحَتَّدُ بُنُ كَعْبِ فِي هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ فَبَنْ يَعْبَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ: مِنْ كَافِي يَرَى ثَوَابَهُ فِي اللَّهُ فَيَا فَي اللَّهُ فَي عَلَى اللَّهُ فَي عَلَى اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي الللللَهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي الللللَهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي الللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَي اللَّهُ فَالْمُ فَي اللَّهُ فَيْ اللْمُ اللَهُ اللَّهُ فَيْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

Sayyiduna Muhammad ibn Ka'b – may Allah be pleased with him – said regarding the verse: A non-believer will see his reward whilst living in the world in the form of his life, his wealth and children till he departs from this world whereas he will have no share of virtues by Allah.

If a believer does bad even of an atom's weight will face its consequences in this world in the form of his life, his wealth and his family and children till he leaves the world whereas there will be no share of evil for him by Allah.

قَالَ مُقَاتِلٌ: نَزَلَتُ هَذِهِ الْآيَدُ فِي رَجُلَيْنِ، وَذَلِكَ أَنَّهُ لَبَّانَوْلَ وَيُطْعِبُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ كَانَ أَحُدُهُمَا يَأْتِيهِ السَّائِلُ فَيَسْتَقِلُّ أَنْ يُعْطِيهُ التَّبْرَةَ وَالْكِسْمَةَ وَالْجَوْزَةَ وَنَحُوهَا، يَقُولُ: مَا أَحَدُهُمَا يَأْتِيهِ السَّائِلُ فَيَسْتَقِلُّ أَنْ يُعْطِيهُ التَّبْرَةَ وَالْكِسْمَةَ وَالْجَوْزَةَ وَنَحُوهُا، يَقُولُ: مَا هَذَا بِشَىءٍ إِنَّمَا نُوجُرُعكَى مَا نُعْطِى وَنَحُنُ نُحِبُّهُ، وَكَانَ الْآخَرُ يَتَهَاوَنُ بِالنَّنْ بِالنَّانِ الْيَسِيرِ هَنَ الْيَسِيرِ كَلَيْسَ كَالْكِذَبَةِ وَالنَّقُرُةِ وَالنَّقُرَةِ وَالنَّقُرَةِ وَالنَّقُولِ فَي وَيَعُنُ الْعَلَيْلِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ أَنْ يُعْطِى وَنَعُنُ نُوجُهُمُ فِي الْقَلِيلِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ أَنْ يُعْطُوهُ، فإنه يوشك كَالْكِهُ الثَّهُ التَّالَ عَلَى الْكَبَائِرِ، وَلَيْسَ فَي هَذَا إِنَّمُ الْقَعْلِيلِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ أَنْ يُكُثُونُ اللهُ التَّالِي وَمَا النَّانُ فِي النَّهُ يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَكُثُرُ ، فَالْإِثُمُ الصَّغِيرُ فِي عَيْنِ فَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ النَّالُ مِنَ النَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى هَذِي اللهُ اللَّهُ اللْمُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الل

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Sayyiduna Muqatil – may Allah be pleased with him – said: This verse was revealed about two men, and it was at the time when the following verse was revealed:

And they feed, for love of Him, the poor, the orphan and the prisoner.

Whenever a beggar came by one of them, he would always give him some dates and nuts etc. and used to say that it is just a little but has its virtues and we love giving. Whereas the other person was conveniently negligent about sinning; such as lying, backbiting, casting evil gaze and other things of this nature and used to say that Allah Almighty has reprimanded about hellfire only on account of major sins while there is no harm in this. It was then that Allah Almighty revealed this verse to inspire one to aspire on doing good even if it is a little and fear the sins though they may seem harmless, for it may amount to a whole lot. The smallest of sin in the eyes of its owner will be mountainous on the Day of Judgment while all of his good deeds will seem to him most inferior of all things.

Tafsir al-Baghawi (Ma'aalim al-Tanzeel) of Muhiyy al-Sunnah Imam Abu Muhammad Al-Husain ibn Mas'ood al-Baghwi al-Shafe'l & D. 510 A.H.

التفسيرالكبير Tafsir al-Kabeer

وعن عائشة: «كان بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا عِنَبُ فَقَدَّمَتُهُ إِلَى نِسُوةٍ بِحَضْرَتِهَا، فَجَاءَ سَائِلُ فَأَمَرَتُ لَهُ بِحَبَّةٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْعِنَبِ فَضَحِكَ بَعْضُ مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهَا، فَقَالَتُ: إِنَّ فِيمَا تَرُوْنَ مَثَاقِيلَ بِحَبَّةٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْعِنَبِ فَضَحِكَ بَعْضُ مَنْ كَانَ عِنْدَهَا، فَقَالَتُ: إِنَّ فِيمَا تَرُوْنَ مَثَاقِيلَ النَّدَّةِ وَتَلَتُ هَنِهِ الْآيَةَ»

It has been reported about Sayyidah Ayesha – may Allah be pleased with her – that she had some grapes before the women present in the gathering, so she offered it to the ladies that were present. A beggar then came, and she summoned to give one of the grapes

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to him. Some of them laughed at it then she said, "What you see here (the grape) carries a multitude of atoms' weight and recited this verse."

Tafsir al-Kabeer (Mafateeh al-Ghaib) of Imam Fakhruddin Muhammad ibn Umar al-Raazi al-Shafe'i 🐵 D. 606 A.H.

#### Tafsir al-Qurtubi

تفسيرالقرطبي

أَنَّ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ نَزَلَتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبُوبَكُمٍ يَأْكُلُ، فَأَمُسَكَ وَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، وَإِنَّا لَنُرَى مَا عَبِلْنَا مِنْ خَيْرٍ وَشَرِّ ﴿ قَالَ: (مَا رَأَيْتَ مِبَّا تَكُمَ هُ فَهُوَ مَثَاقِيلُ ذَرِّ النَّيِّ، وَيُدَّ خَرُ لَكُمْ مَثَاقِيلُ ذَرِّ الْخَيْرِ، حَتَّى تُعْطُوهُ يَوْمَ الْقيَامَةِ

This verse was revealed upon the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – while Sayyiduna Abu Bakr – may Allah be pleased with him – was eating and then he stopped to ask, "O Allah's Messenger, will we see our good and bad deeds?" He replied, "Whatever unpleasurable things you encounter are the weights of the atoms those bad deeds but every atom of your good deeds is accumulated for you until they (their reward) will be given to you on the Day of Judgment."

كَعُبُ الْأَكْبَارِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَقَنُ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَلَى مُحَهَّدٍ آيَتَيْنِ أَحْصَتَا مَا فِي التَّوْرَ الْإِنْجِيلِ كَعُبُ الْأَكْبَارِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَقَنُ الْغَنُ اللهُ عَلَى مُحَهَّدٍ آيَتُيْنِ أَحْصَتَا مَا فِي التَّوْرَ وَالطُّحُفِ: فَبَنُ يَعُبَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّ قِ خَيْراً يَرَهُ. وَمَنْ يَعْبَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّ قِ شَيَّا ايرَهُ. وَمَنْ يَعْبَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّ قِ شَيَّا ايرَهُ مَ الله عَنْ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَالْقُولُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ الللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللللللللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللللللللللللللّهُ اللللللللللللللللللللللل

فَهُنُ يَعْمُلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَّرَهُ ٥

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### وَمَنْ يَعْمَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شُمَّا ايَّرُهُ \* (

Tafsir Qurtubi (Al-Jame' Li Ahkaam al-Quran) Imam Shamsuddin Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Qurtubi & D. 671 A.H.

#### Tafsir al-Jalalain

تفسيرالجلالين

# ﴿ فَمَنْ يَعْمَل مِثْقَال ذَرَّة } زِنَة نَبُلَة صَغِيرَة ﴿ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ } يَرَثُوابه

So whoever does an atom's weight of good shall see it: he shall see its reward.

Tafsir al-Jalalain of Imam Jalaaluddin Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Mahalli al-Shafe'i & D. 864 A.H. and Imam Jalaaluddin Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr al-Suyooti al-Shafe'i & D. 911 A.H.

#### Tafsir al-Durr al-Manthoor

تفسيرالدر المنثور

وَأَخَى النَّهُ النَّهُ الرَّهُ وَأَحِه وَعِه بن حميه وَالنَّسَائِقُ وَالطَّبَرَانِيُ وَابْن مرُدُويُه وَأَخَى النَّهُ عَن صعصعة بن مُعَاوِيَة عَم الفي (دق أَنه أَنَي النَّبِي صلى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسلم فَقَيَ أَعَلَيْهِ { فَهِن عَن صعصعة بن مُعَاوِيَة عَم الفي (دق أَنه أَنَى النَّبِي صلى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسلم فَقَي أَعَلَيْهِ { فَهِن يَعْمل مِثْقَال ذرة شي ايره } فقال: حسبى لا أُبَالِي أَن لا أَسبع من القُيُ آن غَيرها

The uncle of Farzooq visited the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – and he recited for him:

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He (Farzooq's uncle) said, "It is sufficient for me. I do not care if I do not hear any other part of the Quran besides this."
(Al-Zuhd, Musnad Ahmed, Nasa'i, Tabrani, Ibn Mardawaih etc.)

وَأَخْرِجُ سَعِيدَ بِن مَنْصُورَ عَن الْمطلب بِن عبد الله بِن حنْطَب أَن رَسُول الله صلى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسلم قَرَأَ فِي مَجْلِس وَمَعَهُمُ أَعْرَابِي جَالِس { فَبن يعْبل مِثْقَال ذرة خيرايره وَمن يعْبل مِثْقَال ذرة شرايره } فقال الأَعرابِي: يَا رَسُول الله أمثقال ذرة قال: نعم فقال الأَعرابِي: واسوأتاه

ثُمَّ قَالَ وَهُوَ يَقُولِهَا فَقَالَ رَسُولِ الله صلى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسلم: لقد دخل قلب الأَعرَابِي الإَيان

The Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – recited the following verse in a gathering and among them was a Bedouin:

The Bedouin said, "O the Messenger of Allah, even an atom's weight?"

He replied, "Yes."

The Bedouin then said, "My bad!" He kept on repeating it, then the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – stated, "Iman has entered the heart of this Bedouin."

(Sa'eed ibn Mansoor)

Tafsir Al-Durr al-Manthoor Bi al-Tafsir al-Mathoor of Imam Jalaaluddin Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr al-Suyooti al-Shafe'i & D. 911 A.H.

قوله عليه السلام في حق عبد الله بن جدعان لا ينفعه لأنه لم يقل يوما رب اغفى لى خطيئتى يوم الدين و ذلك حين قالت عائشة رضى الله عنها يا رسول الله ابن جدعان كان في الجاهلية يصل الرحم ويطعم المسكين فهل ذلك نافعه

The statement of the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – about Abdullah ibn Jad'an is that his good deeds will not benefit him, for not one day did he ask for forgiveness in the court of Allah Almighty to pardon his sins on the Day of Judgment, and he said it in response to Sayyiduna Ayesha – may Allah be pleased with her – when she asked, "O Messenger of Allah, Ibn Jad'an used to link ties and feed the poor in the Days of Jahiliyyah (prior to Islam), will it benefit him?"

The statement of the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – concerning Abu Talib: Had it not been for me, he would be in the lowest level of hell.

#### فتلك الشفاعة مختصة به

This kind of intercession is exclusive to the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – alone.

And as for non-believers, their good deeds are only acceptable once they embrace Islam.

## تْفسيراهٰلالسنة - Tafsir of Ahlus Sunnah

Tafsir Rooh Hanafi 🐗 D.	of	lmam	Isma'eel	Haqqi	ibn	Mustafa	al-Istanbuli