From of the Objectives of Surah Al-An'am

(Translated)

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Surah Al-An'am was revealed to our Prophet Muhammad (saw) all at once in Makkah. It is narrated on the authority of Abdullah ibn Abbas (ra) that he said, هنزلتْ سُورَةُ الأَنْعَامِ بِمَكَّةُ لِيلًا "Surah Al-An'am was revealed in Makkah at night all at once, surrounded by seventy thousand angels glorifying Allah (swt)." (Narrated by At-Tabarani). It has been said that the reason for its revelation all at once is that it deals comprehensively with matters of fundamental principles and aqeedah, unlike Shariah rulings which require gradual revelation according to events and circumstances.

Therefore, the central focus of the Surah is aqeedah, establishing confirmations, arguments, and evidence for it and its truth, refuting the falsehoods of the polytheists, and exposing the falsity of their claims.

Therefore, we find the surah frequently addressing the faculties of the mind and thought, such as sight, hearing, and hearts. It presents a beautiful contrast between the believer who responds to the truth because his heart, sight, and hearing are sound, and the disbeliever whose heart, hearing, and sight have been struck, so he does not respond. This defect in hearing, hearts, and sight is not a corruption in their performance of their physiological function, for they are sound and can hear and see. Instead, it is a corruption in the will for truth and falsehood. They reject the truth and fight against it, and they desire falsehood and defend it despite the clarity of the truth and the evident proof of its argument. So, Allah (swt) placed coverings over their hearts, sealing them, and placed deafness over their ears, so they neither hear nor understand. Thus, they increased in their error in the darkness of disbelief and polytheism which they had chosen as their path. Then Allah (swt) increased their misguidance on this path. Allah (swt) says, وَمَن يَشِنَا مَن يَشِنَ مَن يَشِنَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَشِنَا وَمَن يَشِنَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَشَا وَمِن يَشَا وَمِن وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَسَاء وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَسَاء وَمَن يَشَا وَمِن يَسْ وَمِن يَسْ

This meaning is repeated in the noble Surah, and among its examples is the Saying of Allah (swt) Who said, ﴿٣٦ ﴿ إِلَيْهِ يُرْجَعُونَ وَالْمَوْتَىٰ يَبْعَثُهُمُ اللهُ ثُمُّ إِلَيْهِ يُرْجَعُونَ "Only those who listen will respond. As for the dead, Allah will resurrect them; then to Him they will be returned." [TMQ Surah al-Anaam 36] In his Tafsir, Al-Qurtubi states, «إنّما يستجيبُ الذين يسمعونَ وهم المؤمنونَ الذين يقبلونَ ما يسمعونَ فينتفعونَ ويعملونَ به. «والموتى يبعثُهم الله ثمّ إليه أي: هم بمنزلةِ الموتى في أنّهم لا يقبلونَ الحقَّ ولا يُصغونَ إلى حجّةٍ. Only those who listen will respond," meaning those who listen attentively, understand, and desire the truth. These are the believers who accept what they hear, benefit from it, and act upon it. "As for the dead, Allah will resurrect them; then to Him they will be returned.," meaning they are like the dead in that they do not accept the truth nor listen to any evidential argument (hujjah).

﴿ وَمِنْهُم مَّن يَسْتَمِعُ إِلَيْكُ وَجَعَلْنَا عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ أَكِنَّةً أَن يَفْقَهُوهُ وَفِيَ ءَاذَانِهِمْ وَقُرْأً وَإِن يَرَوْا كُلَّ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ أَكِنَّةً أَن يَفْقَهُوهُ وَفِي ءَاذَانِهِمْ وَقُرْأً وَإِن يَرَوْا كُلُّ وَمَعْلَنَا عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ أَكِنَّةً أَن يَقُولُ اللَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ إِنْ هَٰذَاۤ إِلَّا أَسَٰطِيرُ ٱلْأَوَلِينَ ٢﴾ "And among them are those who listen to you, but We have placed coverings over their hearts, preventing them from understanding it, and in their ears is deafness. And even if they see every

sign, they will not believe in it. Until when they come to you arguing with you, those who disbelieve say, 'This is nothing but legends of the former peoples.'" [TMQ Surah al-An'am 25] In the Tafsir of Al-Qurtubi, he says, المشركينَ كفّارَ مكةً. «وَمَعَالَا الله الله عني المشركينَ كفّارَ مكةً هورَهُ ولا يفقهونَ ولا يفقهونَ ولا يفقهونَ ولا ينقهون ولكن لمّا كانوا لا ينتفعونَ بما ينقلونَ إلى الحقّ كانوا بمنزلةِ من لا يسمعُ ولا يفهمُ. والأكتَّةُ: الأغطيةُ. «أن يفهموه، وأي أن يفهموه، والمعنى كراهيةُ الله ينقادونَ إلى الحقّ كانوا بمنزلةِ من لا يسمعُ ولا يفهمُ. والأكتَّةُ: الأغطيةُ. «أن يفهموه. « وَفِيّ ءَاذَانِهِم وَقَرًا» أي: ثقلًا. هم المعنى كراهيةُ الله يفهموه. وأن لنلا يفهموه. وأن لنلا يفهموه، وأن يفهموه، والمعنى كراهيةُ الله ولا ينقلون الله ولا يفهموه. والمعنى كراهيةُ الله يفهموه. والمعنى كراهيةُ الله ولا ينقلون الله و

Another tool for thinking that the noble Surah addressed was the presentation of facts and events for reflection and to draw lessons and morals from them. The Surah gave several examples of these facts, such as:

The events that took place during the time of the Prophet (saw) with the polytheists of Quraysh, who attacked Islam and confronted its aqeedah with argument, questioning, ridicule, and mockery. Many verses of this noble surah had a specific situational reason for their revelation, and these situations that occurred with our noble Prophet (saw) are a source of emulation and guidance for the believers. Therefore, it is necessary to reflect upon them, ponder their wisdom, draw lessons from them, and follow the example of our noble Prophet (saw) his approach to responding to the disbelievers and polytheists.

The mention of some stories of previous messengers and nations in this chapter serves as a consolation to our Prophet Muhammad (saw) and the believers. The disbelievers of Quraysh, who rejected the truth and mocked the Dawah to Islam, the Prophet (saw), and his Companions (ra), followed the same path as those before them who disbelieved, denied, and mocked their messengers (as). This serves as a comfort to the noble Messenger (saw) and a reminder that the fate of disbelievers, deniers, and mockers is the same in every era: destruction. Conversely, the fate of the believers who affirm the truth is nasr (victory) from Allah (swt), for He is their Protector and Guardian. Among these verses is the Saying of Allah (swt), Who said, الأَهُ مُ الْعَدَابُ اللهُ مُنْ عَامَلُ وَاصْلَحَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونُ لِللهِ اللهُ الْعَدَابُ بِمَا كَاتُوا يَقْسُقُونَ 4 عَلَيْهُ الْعَذَابُ بِمَا كَاتُوا يَقْسُقُونَ 4 عَلَيْهُ الْعَذَابُ بِمَا كَاتُوا يَقْسُقُونَ 4 عَلَيْهُ الْعَدَابُ المَاسِودِ 4 اللهُ المُعْلَى 4 اللهُ 4 اللهُ

those who deny Our verses - punishment will afflict them for what they used to do. (49)" [TMQ Surah Hud 48-49]. And Allah (swt) said, اَوَا وُلُوا وَا وُلُولُ اللهِ عَلَىٰ مَا كُذِّبُواْ وَا وُلُولُ اللهِ عَلَىٰ مَا كُذِّبُواْ وَا وُلُولُ اللهِ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِيْ الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِي الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِي الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِي الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَاللهُ وَلِقُونَ اللهُ وَلِقُونَا اللهُ وَلِلهُ اللهُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِي الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكَ مِن نَبَائِي الْمُرْسَلِينَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقُونُ اللهُ وَلَقُونُ اللهُ وَلَيْنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ اللهُ وَلَقُونَا اللهُ وَلَقُونَا اللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ

Among the examples of realities mentioned in this noble Surah are the cosmic signs, such as the creation and death of humankind, the night and day, the stars, and so on. These verses speak at length about the evidence of the Creator's greatness in the vast universe and point to His Almighty power.

How can anyone who contemplates these magnificent cosmic signs and reflects upon them not believe in their Creator? This also serves as a lesson: that Allah (swt), the One capable of creation and innovation, the One capable of governing the universe with a magnificent and precise system, is certainly capable of destroying the disbelievers, who turned away from Iman in their Creator and were blind to His worship and submission.

And Allah (swt) says, ﴿ الْمَا اللهِ الله

The surah, in its verses, points to the method of arguing with polytheists and disbelievers, through reason and intellectual discourse, and by placing truth in opposition to falsehood. It gives a great example of this from the life of our master Abraham, peace be upon him, in his argument with his father Azar. Allah (swt) says, ﴿وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرُهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ عَازَرَ أَتَتُّفِذُ مَا اللهُ وَقَوْمَكُ فِي ضَلًا مُبِينٍ ٤٧﴾ ﴿٢٤ أَصْنَامًا عَالِهَةً إِنِّيَ أَرَنكُ وَقَوْمَكُ فِي ضَلًا مُبِينٍ ٤٧﴾ ﴿٢٤ عَنْ اللهُ وَقَوْمَكُ فِي ضَلًا مُبِينٍ ٤٧﴾ ﴿٢٤ عَنْ اللهُ وَقَوْمَكُ فِي صَلَالًا مُلكِهُ وَلَا اللهُ وَقَوْمَكُ عَنْ اللهِ وَقَدْ هَدَننُ وَلاَ أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ ۖ إِلّا أَن يَشْنَاءَ رَبِّي شَيْ وَسِعَ رَبِّي عُلُ اللهِ وَقَدْ هَدَننُ وَلاَ أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ ۖ إِلّا أَن يَشْنَاءَ رَبِّي شَيْ وَسِعَ رَبِّي عُلُ اللهُ وَقَدْ هَدَننُ وَلاَ أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ ۖ إِلّا أَن يَشْنَاءَ رَبِّي شَيْ وَسِعَ رَبِّي عُلُ اللهُ وَقَدْ هَدَننُ وَلاَ أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ ۖ إِلّا أَن يَشْنَاءَ رَبِّي شَيْ وَسِعَ رَبِّي عُلُ اللهُ اللهُ لَتُذَكّرُونَ ٩٠٨﴾ .عِلْمُأَ أَفَلا تَتَذَكّرُونَ ٩٠٨﴾ .عِلْمُأَ فَلاَ تَشَذَكُرُونَ ٩٠٨﴾ .عَلَمُ اللهُ وَقَدْ هَدَننُ وَلاَ أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ ۖ إِلّا أَن يَشْنَاءَ رَبِي شَعْ رَبِي عُلُولًا تَشْذَكُرُونَ ٩٠٨﴾

concerning Allah (swt) while He has guided me? And I do not fear what you associate with Him unless my Lord should will something. My Lord encompasses all things in knowledge; so will you not remember?" [TMQ Surah Hud 80]

The surah began by praising Allah (swt) and paired His praise with verses, indicating His creation and organization, to affirm that Allah (swt) Alone is worthy of praise and worship. However, the disbelievers, despite this, equate other gods with Allah (swt) and turn away from His signs whenever they are presented to them, instead of obeying Him, worshipping Him, and praising Him.

Allah (swt) says, هُوْ ٱلَّذِي خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ وَجَعَلَ ٱلظُّلُمٰتِ وَٱلنُّورَ ثُمُّ ٱلَّذِي كَفَرُواْ بِرَبِهِمْ يَعْدِلُونَ ١ هُوَ All praise is due to Allah (swt), Who created the heavens and the earth and made darkness and light. Yet those who disbelieve ascribe equals to their Lord. (1) He is the One Who created you from clay and then decreed a term—a term specified with Him. Yet you doubt. (2)" [TMQ Surah Al An'am 1-2]

The surah concludes by mentioning the Lordship of Allah (swt), after great verses that spoke about His power, greatness, mercy, and planning, and the fate of the believers and the fate of the disbelieving deniers. Allah (swt) is the Lord of all things and the Creator of all things. Allah (swt) created man in this world to test him, and so that his life, duas, and worship in it would be for Allah (swt), and his return from this world would be to Allah (swt) to inform him about his deeds and his destiny. Allah (swt) is the One Who made man a successor on earth and prepared things for him so that his succession in it would be upright. Allah (swt) created for him the mind and the ability to think, and sent Messengers (as) to him calling him to Iman, and presenting him with the confirmation that guides him to the straight path. All of this is so that his succession in the earth would be upright and stable, and so that he would perform his function in life, worshipping his Lord (swt) and not associating anything with Him (swt).

﴿ قُلْ إِنَّنِي هَدَنْنِي رَبِّيَ إِلَىٰ صرِّطِ مُسْتَقِيم دِينًا قِيمًا مِلَّةَ إِبْرُهِيمَ حَنِيفًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ ٱلْمُشْرِكِينَ ١٦١ قُلْ Allah (swt) says. وَيُنا قِيمًا مِلَّةَ إِبْرُهِيمَ حَنِيفًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ ٱلْمُشْرِكِينَ ١٦١ قُلْ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي للَّهُرَبِّ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ ١٦٢ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ۖ وَيَذُلكَ أُمرْتُ وَأَنَا أَوَّلُ ٱلْمُسْلِمِينَ ١٦٣ قُلْ أَغَيْرَ ٱللَّه أَبِغِي رَبًّا وَهُوَ رَبُّ كُلّ شَنَيٌّ ۚ وَلَا تَكْسِبُ كُلُّ نَفْسِ إِلَّا عَلَيْهَا ۚ وَلَا تَرْرُ وَازْرَةٌ وزْرَ أَخْرَى ۚ ثُمَّ إِلَىٰ رَبَّكُم مَّرْجِعُكُمْ فَيُنْبَنُكُم بِمَا كُنتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِّفُونَ ١٦٤ وَهُوَ ٱلَّذِي جَعَلَكُمْ خَلَنِفَ ٱلْأَرْضِ وَرَفَعَ بَعْضَكُمْ فَوْقَ بَعْضِ دَرَجُتٍ لِّيَبْلُوكُمْ فِي مَآ ءَاتَنكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ سَرِيعُ ٱلْعِقَابِ وَإِنَّهُ ۖ لَغَفُورٌ °Say, 'Indeed, my Lord has guided me to a straight path - a correct Deen - the تُحِيمُ ٥٦٥ "كا way of Ibrahim, inclining toward truth. And he was not of those who associate others with Allah. (161) Say, 'Indeed, my Salah, my rites of sacrifice, my living and my dying are for Allah (swt), Lord of the worlds. (162) No partner has He (swt). And this I have been commanded, and I am the first of the Muslims.' (163) Say, 'Is it other than that which I have been commanded to do?" I seek Allah (swt) as my Lord, and He is the Lord of all things. And no soul earns anything except against itself, and no bearer of burdens will bear the burden of another. Then to your Lord is your return, and He will inform you concerning that over which you used to differ. (164) And it is He who has made you successors on the earth and raised some of you above others in degrees. That He may test you in what He has given you. Indeed, your Lord is swift in punishment, and indeed, He is Forgiving and Merciful. (165)" [TMQ Surah Al An'am 161-165]. Indeed Allah (swt) has spoken the truth.