

In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

Classification Of

ALMIZAN

THE INTERPRETATION OF HOLY QURAN

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BOOK THIRTY SEVEN

STABILITY OF RELIGION

End of Paganism, Start of Hypocrisy

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"Allameh" Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Hossein Taba-Tabaii
&
His Masterpiece:
" **ALMIZAN**, THE INTERPRETATION OF HOLY QURAN"



Image of Allameh

(Oil Painting. Work: Seyyed Mehdi Amin, 1991)

CONTENTS:

BOOK THIRTY SEVEN

STABILITY OF RELIGION

End of Paganism, Start of Hypocrisy

(Red Lines have been Translated!)

Part One

Stabilization of Religion

End of Paganism, Start of Hypocrisy

<u>Chapter One:</u> End of Paganism Domination (History of Transgression from Idolaters)	9
Final Stage of Fight against Disbelief and Polytheism	9
Who Should Announce the Verses on the Transgression from Idolaters?	
Text of Announcement of the Verses on the Transgression from Idolaters	
No more Covenant for the Violators of Covenant!	
Loyal to Covenants are Immune!	
Last Commandments to Eradicate the Polytheism!	
Terms of Inquiry and Acceptance of Religion	
Qualifications of Individuals to Announce the Divine Revelation	
Prohibition of Naked Tawaf(Circling around Kaabe)	

Prohibiting Idolaters to Enter the Masjid Al-Haram(Holy Mosque)

Do not be Afraid of Anything in the Way of Islam!

Prohibition of Friendship with Infidels and Hypocrites

Chapter Two: Development of Hypocrisy **11**

History of Hypocrisy at Early Islam **11**

Role of the Hypocrites in the Battle of Ohod

Hypocrites Plot in "Aqaba" after the Declaration of Succession

Hypocrites of Early Migrants and Hypocrites of Medina

Hypocrites after the Conquest of Mecca **13**

Hypocrites after the Death of the Holy Prophet **13**

Disclose of Quran against the Ugly Seditious of Hypocrisy

A Surah in Quran Named "Monafqoun-Hypocrites"

Prophet's Hard Days in Struggle against Hypocrisy

Secret Relationship between Hypocrites and Jews

Identifying the Hypocrites in Medina

God's Threat to Expel Hypocrites from Medina

Insult and Conspiracy of the Hypocrites against the Holy Prophet

Mosque of Hypocrisy, the Mosque of Zerar(to Hurt)

Conspiracy and Infraction of Hypocrites in Muslim's Financial Resources

Protest of Hypocrites on Spread of Zakat(Alms)

Sign of Hypocrisy: Doubt between Belief and Disbelief

The Darkness of Hypocrisy and the Fate of Hypocrites

Polytheist Hypocrites and their Role in Wars

Apostate Hypocrites: Return to Disbelief after Faith

Disclosure of Ill-hearted Muslims' Secrets

The Coward and Infirm-Believers at Beginning of Islam

Hypocrites and Ill-Hearted Muslims in Holy Prophet's Assembly

The Bedouin Arabs in Greatest Disbelief and Hypocrisy

Hypocrites in Siege of Resurrection Darkness

Chapter Three: The Root of Hypocrisy in Mecca

Differences Appeared after the Death of Holy Prophet

The First Believers' Hypocrisy Appeared after Death of Holy Prophet

The Cursed Tree of "Bani Umayya" Dynasty!

"Bani Umayyah" Dynasty: The Cursed Tree Mentioned in Quran

Chapter Four: "People of the Book" at the Beginning of Islam 15

Who is the "People of the Book" in Term of Quran? 15

"People of the Book"; Issue of their Disbelief and Polytheism: 16

A): What is the Polytheism and Who is a Polytheist? 16

B): "Polytheism" not attributed to the "people of the book" 17

C): Permission to Eat Food of the People of the Book, and Marry their Women

D): Warning on Socializing with the People of the Book 18

E): Forbid of Marriage with Unbeliever Women

Infractions of "People of the Book": Changing Religious Laws

Behavior of "People of the Book" Before and after Muslims' Emigration

Improper Encounter of "People of the Book" after Muslims' Emigration

Different Positions of "People of the Book" against Islam

Invitation of "People of the Book" to Islam, and its backgrounds

Invitation to the Word of Unity between Religions

"People of the Book" under Obligation of Islam

"Jezyeh"(Tributary Tax): Taken from "People of the Book"

Philosophy of Taking "Jezyeh"(Tributary Tax) from "People of the Book"

Chapter Five: Jewish Cultural, Social and Religious Conspiracy at Early Islam

Efforts of "People of the Book" to Mislead Muslims

Development of the Inward and Persistent Hatred of Jewish

Inspiring Doubts in Islamic Laws by Jews

Jewish Propaganda against Islamic Financial Orders

The Field of Jewish Interference in Narratives

Influence of Jewish Superstition in Early Traditions of Islam

Damage Done to Science and Islam from Israelite-Traditions

Background of "Mubaheleh" with Jews(Placing God's Curse upon the Liars.)

"Israeli-Objections(Pretexts)" - Enmity with Gabriel

Jewish Excuses for Non-Converting to Islam

Jewish Relationship with the Infidels

Order to Muslims Avoiding Friendship with Jews and Christians

Reason for Avoiding Muslims to Associate with "People of the book"

Chapter Six: "Mubaheleh-(Placing God's Curse upon the Liars.)" with Christians of Early

Islam

Deadlock of Debate and Start of "Mubaheleh"

Concept of "Mubaheleh" and the Purpose of the Christians

The Way of Doing "Mubaheleh"

Teaching the Way of "Mubaheleh" in Quran

The Obstinacy of Christians in Accepting the Truth

Details of Discussions and "Mubaheleh" with Christians

Role of the Holy Prophet's Family in "Mubaheleh"

Persons and Characteristics of Christians in "Mubaheleh"

Part Two: History of Islamic Thought

Chapter One: The Origin and Logic of Intellectual Movements

The Intellectual Movement in Islamic History

Logic of the Quran

Initiation of Intellectual Movements in "Medinat al-Nabi" (City of Prophet)

The Caliphate Period Conquests Influence on Intellectual Movements

Popularity of "Hadith" (Record of Holy Prophet's Words and Deeds) and Change of Intellectual Movement

Deprivation of People from Traditions of the Prophet's Household

Chapter Two: Schools of Thought at the Dawn of Islam

Theological Discussions at Different Periods

Evolutions in Islamic Thought at Time of Umayyad and Abbasids

Birth of "Mu'tazilite" and "Asha'rite" Schools of Thought

Theological Discussions in Shiite

Conflict of Foreign Science Influence on Appearance of Religion

The Rebuilding of Philosophy

Emergence of Sufism and Confrontation of Sharia with Mystic

Causes of Sufism Deviation

Later Developments in Reconstruction of Intellectual Movement

"Qadriya" and "Mu'tazilites" [The Issue of Determination and Free Will (or Delegation)]

The Issue of Qadr (Predestination)

PART ONE

Stabilization of Religion

End of Paganism, Start of Hypocrisy

Chapter One

END OF PAGANISM

(History of Transgression from Idolaters)

Final Stage of Fight
Against Disbelief and Polytheism

«بِرَأْءِ مَنْ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى الَّذِينَ عَاهَدْتُمْ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ...!» (١ تا ١٦/توبه)

" This is a declaration of repudiation by Allah and His Messenger addressed to the polytheists with whom you had made a treaty...!"

(Holy Quran, Tobeh: 1-16)

One of the important sections of the history of Islam begins with the revelation of the Sura "*Tobeh-(Repentance)*" and its famous Verses of the "*Transgression from Idolaters.*" These Verses were revealed after the return of the Holy Prophet from Tabouk War, (on the year 9th from Migration.) Before this date, the Holy Prophet had conquered the Mecca, but he had not received a Decree from Allah Almighty regarding the pagans and infidels who had already bound a treaty with Muslims, until this Verses descended and announced:

" God and His Messenger declare the abrogation of the peace treaty that existed between them and the pagans!"

" However, during the four sacred months, they[pagans] may travel

peacefully through the land. Know [pagans] that you cannot make God helpless, but it is God Who has the power to disgrace the unbelievers!"

"This Announcement from God and His Messenger is to be made to the people on the day of the Great Pilgrimage; God and His Messenger have declared no amnesty for the pagans. If you [pagans] repent, it would be better for you, but if you turn away [from God] , know that you cannot make God helpless! [Muhammad] tell the unbelievers that a painful punishment has been prepared for them!"

"This does not apply to the pagans with whom you have a valid peace treaty and who have not broken it from their side or helped others against you. You [believers] must fulfill the terms of the peace treaty with them. God loves the Pious ones!"

*"When the sacred months are over, slay the pagans wherever you find them! Capture! Besiege! and ambush them!
If they repent, and perform prayers and pay the religious tax, set them free.*

God is All-Forgiving and All-Merciful ! "

(Almizan: V.18, P. 217)

Chapter Two

Development of Hypocrisy (Hypocrites in Early Islam)

History of Hypocrisy at Early Islam (A Historical Analysis)

From the very beginning of the emigration of the Holy Messenger of Allah to Medina, the effects of the hypocrites' plots and conspiracy was appeared. "Sura Baqara", which has been revealed six months after the emigration, describes their attributes, and in other Suras, referred to their conspiracies and types of plots, such as their withdrawal from the Islamic army at Ohod war, with thier troops about one-third of the Islamic army.

Among their malicious mischiefs can refer to their treaty with the Jews and their encouragement them to fight against Muslims, the construction of the mosque "Zarar", the publication of the tale of slander and false accusation against Aisha, the seditious intrigue around the drinking well of Jewish tribe of "Bani al-Mustalq", the event of "Aqaba", and so on They continoued their plots to the extent that Allah, the Almighty, threatened them in the Verse of "Sura Ahzab" as under:

***" If the hypocrites, and those with disease in their hearts
and those who spread lies in the city do not refrain,
then We will let you overpower them,
then they will not be able to remain as your neighbours***

except for a short while!" (Ahzab: 60)

The Holy Qur'an spoke most about the hypocrites and repeatedly attacked them, exposing their ethical obscenities, their lies, plots, seditions, and their complot against the Holy Messenger of Allah, and Muslims. In many Suras of Quran the Verses have been revealed about the hypocrites, such as Baqara, Ale-Imran, Nisaa, Maedeh, Anfal, Tobeh, Ankabut, Ahzab, Fat'h, Hadid, Hashr, Monafequn, and Tahrin....

The Almighty God, in some cases, has threatened the hypocrites in the most extreme manner with the fact that He has stamped their hearts in the world and veiled their eyes and ears. He removes their light from them and releases them in darkness, so that they no longer see their way to happiness. In the Hereafter, He will reside them in the deepest part of the blaze and lay them down in the last layer of the hell!

This was due to the tribulations that these hypocrites brought about Islam and Muslims. What a plots and seditions did they not use against muslims!? What conspiracies and schemes did they not plan against Islam!? And what a strikes they delivered to Islam that even the pagans, Jews, and Christians did not strike Islam!?

To understand the danger that the hypocrites had for Islam, it is enough that Allah Almighty calls on His Reverent Prophet to warn him from the hypocrites, and to be careful to find out from what secret ways they want to strike their blows on Islam. Where He says:

" They Are your serious enemies, beware of Them...!"

(Holy Quran, Monafequn: 4.)

(Almizan V.38, P. 222)

Hypocrites after the Conquest of Mecca

(A Historical Analysis)

How could we trust to those pagans in Mecca, and to their pure faith, who converted in Islam on the Day of Conquest of Mecca? Even though the obvious judgment of all those who have carefully considered the events of the years of the Invitation, know that the Meccan disbelievers and those people around Mecca, and in particular the leaders of Quraysh, were never willing to believe in the Prophet, and if they converted to Islam it was because of that huge army that had surrounded the city, and the swords drawn up above them! And how could we say that in such a container, the light of faith shined in their hearts and their souls filled with sincerity and certainty, they believed in Islam with their hearts and minds, and did not find any splash of hypocrisy in their hearts !?

(Almizan, V. 38, P. 227.)

Hypocrites after the Death of the Holy Prophet

(A Historical Analysis)

The continuity of hypocrisy was not until the proximity of the death of the Holy Prophet, and it was not such that in the immediate vicinity of the Holy Prophet's death the hypocrisy of the hypocrites would have escaped from their hearts!

Yes, the only effect in their case was that after the passing of the Holy Prophet there was no longer a revelation from God to disclose their hypocrisy! In addition, with the establishment of the Caliphate, there was no longer any incentive to express their hypocrisy, who else was there they wanted to make

conspiracy against him?

Was this stop of the effect of the hypocrisy because of the fact that after the death of the Holy Prophet, all the hypocrites achieved in true Islam and purity?

Did the leaders of hypocrites find such impression on the death of their Dear Prophet so much that they had not in his lifetime?

Or was it that after the demise or before that, they made a secret treaty with the leaders of the Islamic government, to give something and to get something? To give up any attempts that they had made prior to the death, and to receive the government's promise to fulfill their expectations?

Or after the death, a compromise was found between the hypocrites and the Muslims, and they both chose one way, so that there would happen no collision?

Perhaps if we carefully look at the events of the end of the Holy Messenger's life, and investigate the disturbances happened after his death, we will find a proper answer for these questions!

(Note! The purpose of presenting these questions was to briefly show the way of discussion...!)

(Almizan, V. 38, P. 227.)

Chapter Four

"People of the Book" at the Beginning of Islam

Who is the "People of the Book" in Term of Quran?

There are many Verses refer to " the People of the Book", that are Jews and Christians, but the Verse 17 of the Sura Hajj indicates (or at least states) that the Magus is also of "the People of the Book." In that Verse and in other Verses that counted the owners of the heavenly religions, Magus are counted in their ranks and in opposite of the pagans:

*"Those who believe in Islam,
and those who follow the Jewish law,
and the Sabians, and the Christians and the Magians,
and the polytheists,
they all will be judged and decided for,
by Allah on The Day of Resurrection...!"*

The Sabians were also a group of Magus who were interested in Jewish religion and made a religion for themselves a mixture of two religions.

Each of the Jews, Christians, and Magus, according the Verse 29 of Surah al-Tobeh: " ... *Out of those who have been given the Book...*," like the Muslims, are the single and separate nations, although, like Muslims, in some beliefs, are divided into different sects and divisions, similar to each other.

(Almizan, V. 18, P. 70.)

"People of the Book"

Issue of their Disbelief and Polytheism

«وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكَاتِ حَتَّىٰ يُؤْمِنْنَ...!» (٢٢١ / بقره)

"And do not marry the idolater women until they believe...!"

(Holy Quran, Baqareh: 221.)

In Islam, the issue of "polytheism" and "disbelief" are one of the greatest issues raised in the Quran.

In order to clarify that who is a pagan in the term of Quran and who is a disbeliever? With which of these classes one can marry? Whether the people of the book, such as the Jews and Christians, are polytheists or disbelievers? Or basically under what conditions, the owners of book and religion are free from polytheism or disbelief? Or to what extent do their deviational beliefs lead them to the stage of disbelief and polytheism? There are many issues discussed in the history of Islam and Quran.

In the analysis of the above Verse, we first discuss the following:

A): What is the Polytheism and Who is a Polytheist?

The "Male and Female Polytheists," that is, men and women who believe in the partnership with God. The "Polytheism", like the "Belief" and the "Disbelief" has different stages, according its "Apparent" and "Concealed" forms:

1 - "Apparent Polytheism": That is the belief in the multitude of gods. The worship of servants and mediators, is an obvious example of the Apparent Polytheism.

2 - " Polytheism less apparent than Apparent Polytheism," such as the

Polytheism of the "People of the Book," who denied the speciality of the prophecy - especially those who said: "Christ is the Son of God!!!," or those of the Jews who said: "Ozir is the Son of God!!!," or those who said: "We are God's Sons and Friends!!!"

3 - " Polytheism most lesser apparent than Apparent Polytheism:" This stage is most hidden than the Polytheism of "the people of the book," believing in " the independence of Causes in their Effects," and having confidence in them.

4 - "The last stage of the Hidden Polytheism," is the Polytheisms that nobody except the Devoted Sincer servants of God, could not be saved off, and that is the "Neglect of God," and attention to someone else!

All these are polytheism! But to describe an action is other than to affirm an attribution. (That is, to say that one carried out a polytheistic deed, is other than to affirm that he is a polytheist.)

As for one who does not observe the obligatory duties, that is a disbeliever action, but we can not affirm that he is a disbeliever!

The person who leaves the Hajj order is said to be "disbeliever to Hajj," but not an absolute "Disbeliever!"

B): "Polytheism" not attributed to the "people of the book"

Attributing "Polytheists" to the "people of the book" is not definite in the Holy Quran, unlike the "Unbelievers!" In the places where the referent is known, the purpose is not the "people of the book," like Verse 1 of Surah al-Baieneh:

"Those who disbelieved from among the followers of the Book and the polytheists could not have separated from the faithful until there had

come to them the clear evidence!"

Which naming the pagans in above Verse, is other than the "people of the book."

In the following Verses also naming the polytheists are ones other than the People of the Book:

"... The idolaters are impure and filthy, so they should not approach the Sacred Mosque after this year...!" (Tobeh, 28)

" How can the pagans have a covenant with Allah and Allah's Messenger...?" (Tobeh, 7)

"... And fight against the disbelievers collectively...!" (Tobeh, 36)

"... Slay the idolaters wherever you find them...!" (Tobeh, 5)

Also, the appearance of the Verse in question, which said:

"Do not marry the polytheist women unless they believe...!"

This restriction is to avoid the marriage with the (Idolater) polytheist women and men, not the people of the book!

D): Warning on Socializing with the People of the Book

At the end of the Verse, God Almighty warns that:

***"...The deeds of anyone who rejects the faith,
certainly, become fruitless.***

He will be of those who lose on the Day of Judgment!" (Maedeh: 5.)

This sentence is a complement to the former expression, and as a warning to believers from the danger that may be come up against them by disobedience of God's Commandments and negligence about the Unbelievers' plots! Allah, Who permitted the food of the People of the Book and their wives to the believers in order to relieve them and facilitate their work,

and that it will be a means of spreading the pure Islamic ethics from Muslims to other sects, and thus pushing them to good deeds and useful knowledges.

This is the purpose of God's Permission, not that a means of falling into the midst of desires and excesses in the love of lust that leads to the domination of ethics of those misguided sects on Muslims! Their corruption overcomes Muslims' ethics and moralities, rises the chaos and pushes the believers to retreat, as a result, this Grace of Supreme Divine changes to sedition and tragedy, finally God's Grace which was a Blessing ends to a Misery and Sedition!

On this occasion, the Almighty God, after expressing the permission of their food and their women, awakens the believers that they would not take the excessive and unconditional use of this divine blessing, which would result in disbelief of faith and the abandonment of religious principles and rights. Which causes the wasting of deeds and leads to the loss in the Hereafter!

The Translation is to be continued !