INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY: SURAT Al-Ḥāqqa, 69.

This Sūra belongs to the early middle period of Makkān Revelation. The eschatological argument is pressed home: 'the absolute Truth cannot fail; it must prevail; therefore be not lured by false appearances in this life; it is Revelation that points to the sure and certain Reality'.
In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

1. The Sure Reality \[5635\]
   
2. What is the Sure Reality?
   
3. And what will make Thee realise what The Sure Reality is?
   
4. The Thamūd \[5636\]
   And the ‘Ad people Disbelieved in The day of Noise and Clamour \[5637\]
   
5. But the Thamūd,- They were destroyed By a terrible Storm Of thunder and lightning!
   
6. And the ‘Ad,- They were destroyed By a furious Wind, Exceedingly violent;

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5635. Al-hāqqā: the sure Truth: the Event that must inevitably come to pass; the state in which all falsehood and pretence will vanish, and the absolute Truth will be laid bare. The questions in the three verses raise an air of wonder. The solution is suggested in what happened to the Thamūd and the ‘Ad, and other people of antiquity, who disregarded the Truth of Allah and came to violent end, even in this life,—symbolically suggesting the great Cataclysm of the Hereafter, the Day of Doom.

5636. For these two peoples of antiquity, see n. 1043 to vii. 73, and n. 1040 to vii. 65.

5637. Another description of the terrible Day of Judgment. This word Qārī‘a also occurs as the title of S. ci.

5638. The Thamūd were addicted to class arrogance. They oppressed the poor. The prophet Sālih preached to them, and put forward a wonderful she-camel as symbol of the rights of the poor, but they ham-strung her. See n. 1044 to vii. 73. They were destroyed in a mighty calamity, an earthquake accompanying a terrible thunderstorm.

5639. The ‘Ad were an unjust people spoilt by their prosperity. The prophet Hūd preached to them in vain. They were apparently destroyed by a terrible blast of wind. See n. 1040 to vii. 65. See also xii. 15-16, n. 4483, and liv. 19, n. 5144.
7. He made it rage
   Against them seven nights
   And eight days in succession:
   So that thou couldst see
   The (whole) people lying
   Overthrown in its (path),
   As if they had been
   Roots of hollow palm-trees
   Tumbled down!

8. Then seest thou any
   Of them left surviving?

9. And Pharaoh,
   And those before him,
   And the Cities Overthrown,
   Committed habitual Sin,

10. And disobeyed (each)
   The messenger of their Lord
   So He punished them
   With an abundant Penalty.

5640. A graphic simile. Dead men all lying about like hollow trunks of palm-trees, with their roots exposed! The ‘Ad were reputed to be of a tall stature.

5641. The calamity was thorough. The ‘Ad were destroyed, and then the Thamûd, and only the tradition of them was left behind. See the references in n. 5636.

5642. Pharaoh’s Messenger was Moses. See the story in vii. 103-137 and the notes there. Pharaoh was inordinately proud, and his fall was proportionately great: it gradually extended to his dynasty and his people.

5643. If we follow the sequence of peoples whose sins destroyed them, as mentioned in vii. 59-158, we begin with Noah, then have the ‘Ad and the Thamûd, then the Cities of the Plain, then Midian, then the people whose prophet was Moses (who occupies a central place in the canvas), and then the Pagan Quraish, to whom came the last and greatest of the prophets, our holy Prophet Muhammad. This is the chronological sequence. Here there is no details, nor even complete mention. But Noah is alluded to last, and the ‘Ad and the Thamûd mentioned first, because the latter two belong to Arab tradition, and this is specially addressed to the Pagans of Makkah. Pharaoh is mentioned rather than Moses for the same reason, and any others are “those before Pharaoh”.

5644. The Cities Overthrown: Sodom and Gomorrah, Cities of the Plain, to whom Lot preached: see ix. 70, n. 1330; and vii. 80-84, n. 1049.
11. We, when the water
   (Of Noah's Flood) overflowed
   Beyond its limits,5645
   Carried you (mankind),
   In the floating (Ark),

12. That We might
   Make it a Reminder5646
   Unto you, and that ears
   (That should hear the tale
   And) retain its memory
   Should bear its (lessons)
   In remembrance. 5647

13. Then, when one
   Blast is sounded
   On the Trumpet,5648

14. And the earth is moved,
   And its mountains,5649
   And they are crushed
   At one stroke,—

5645. It was a widespread Flood. Cf. vii. 59-64; also xi. 25-49. Noah was ridiculed for his preparations for the Flood: see xi. 38, n. 1531. But Allah had commanded him to build an Ark, in order that mankind should be saved from perishing in the Flood. But only those of Faith got into the Ark and were saved. As the Ark was built to Allah's command, Allah "carried you (mankind) in the floating (Ark)".

5646. It was a memorial for all time, to show that evil meets with its punishment, but the good are saved by the mercy of Allah.

5647. Cf. the biblical Phrase, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear" (Matt. xi. 15). But the phrase used here has a more complicated import. An ear may hear, but for want of will in the hearer the hearer may not wish, for the future or for all time, to retain the memory of the lessons he had heard, even though for the time being he was impressed by it. The penetration of the truth has to be far deeper and subtler, and this is desired here.

5648. We now come to the Inevitable Event, the Day of Judgment, the theme of this Sûra. This is the first Blast referred to in xxxix. 68, n. 4343.

5649. The whole of our visible world, as we now know it, will pass away, and a new world will come into being. The mountains are specially mentioned, because they stand as the type of hardness, size, and durability. They will be "crushed", i.e., lose their form and being at one stroke.
15. On that Day
   Shall the (Great) Event
   Come to pass,

16. And the sky will be
   Rent asunder, for it will
   That Day be flimsy,

17. And the angels will be
   On its sides,\textsuperscript{5650}
   And eight will, that Day,
   Bear the Throne\textsuperscript{5651}
   Of thy Lord above them.

18. That Day shall ye be
   Brought to Judgment:
   Not an act of yours
   That ye hide will be hidden.

19. Then he that will be
   Given his Record
   In his right hand\textsuperscript{5652}
   Will say: "Ah here!
   Read ye my Record!

\textsuperscript{5650} The whole picture is painted in graphic poetical images, to indicate that which cannot be adequately described in words, and which indeed our human faculties with their present limited powers are not ready to comprehend. The angels will be on all sides, arrayed in ranks upon ranks, and the Throne of the Lord on high will be borne by eight angels (or eight rows of angels). That will be the Day when Justice will be fully established and man be mustered to his Lord for reckoning.

\textsuperscript{5651} The number eight has perhaps no special significance, unless it be with reference to the shape of the Throne or the number of the angels. The Oriental Throne is often octagonal, and its bearers would be one at each corner.

\textsuperscript{5652} Cf. xvii. 71, where the righteous are described as those who are given their record in their right hand at Judgment. In lvi. 27, 38, and other passages, the righteous are called "Companions of the Right Hand".
20. "I did really think\textsuperscript{5653} That my Account would (One Day) reach me!"

21. And he will be In a life of Bliss,

22. In a Garden on high,

23. The Fruits whereof\textsuperscript{5654} (Will hang in bunches) Low and near.

24. "Eat ye and drink ye, With full satisfaction; Because of the (good) That ye sent before you,\textsuperscript{5655} In the days that are gone!"\textsuperscript{5656}

25. And he that will Be given his Record In his left hand,\textsuperscript{5657} Will say: "Ah! would That my record had not Been given to me!

5653. The righteous one rejoices that the faith he had during this world's life was fully justified, and is now actually realised before him. He quite understood and believed that good and evil must meet with their due consequences in the Hereafter, however much appearances may have been against it in the life in the lower world, "in the days that are gone".

5654. The description is that of ripe, luscious grapes, hanging low in heavy bunches, so near that they could be gathered and enjoyed in dignified ease. \textit{Cf.} also lv. 54; lxxvi. 14.

5655. \textit{Cf.} ii. 110: "Whatever good ye send forth for your souls before you, ye shall find it with Allah: for Allah sees well all that ye do."

5656. It will be a wholly new world, a new earth and a new heaven, when the blessed might well think with calm relief of "the days that are gone". \textit{Cf.} xiv. 48, and n. 1925. Even Time and Space will be no more, so that any ideas that we may form here will be found to have become wholly obsolete by then.

5657. This is in contrast to the righteous ones who will receive their record in their right hand. \textit{Cf.} lxix. 19, n. 5652. The righteous are glad when they remember their past: their memory is itself a precious possession. The unjust are in agony when they remember their past. Their memory is itself a grievous punishment.
26. “And that I had never
   realised how
   My account (stood)!

27. “Ah! would that (Death)\textsuperscript{5658}
   Had made an end of me!

28. “Of no profit to me
   Has been my wealth!

29. “My power has
   Perished from me!”... \textsuperscript{5659}

30. (The stern command will say):
   “Seize ye him,
   And bind ye him,\textsuperscript{5660}

31. “And burn ye him
   In the Blazing Fire.

32. “Further, insert him
   In a chain, whereof\textsuperscript{5661}
   The length is seventy cubits!

33. “This was he that
   Would not believe\textsuperscript{5662}
   In Allah Most High,

5658. The death as from this life was but a transition into a new world. They would
wish that that death had been the end of all things, but it will not be.

5659. The intensest agony is when the soul loses power over itself, when the
personality tries to realise itself in new conditions and cannot: this is life in death.

5660. Perhaps the word for ‘bind’ should be construed: ‘bind his hands round his
neck, to remind him that his hands when they were free were closed to all acts of charity
and mercy‘: Cf. xvii. 29.

5661. The sinful men who will be given their record on the Day of Judgment in their
left hands will be in utter despair. Their power and authority which they misused to
perpetrate injustice and oppression will be gone. The wealth that had made them turn
a deaf ear to the call of Truth will be no more. They will cry out in agony: “O would
that we were never raised again!. O would that death had obliterated us once for all”.
But these cries will be of no avail. They will be seized, bound in chains and thrown into
the Blazing Fire for their crimes against Allah and man.

5662. The grip of sin was fastened on sinners because they forsook Allah. They ran
after their own lusts and worshipped them, or they ran after Allah’s creatures, ignoring
Him Who is the cause and source of all good.
34. "And would not encourage
The feeding of the indigent!
35. "So no friend hath he
Here this Day.
36. "Nor hath he any food
Except the foul pus
From the washing of wounds,
37. "Which none do eat
But those in sin."

SECTION 2.
38. So I do
Call to witness
What ye see
39. And what ye see not,
40. That this is
Verily the word
Of an honoured messenger;

5663. Cf. cvii. 3; lxxxix, 18. The practical result of their rebellion against the God of Mercy was that their sympathies dried up. Not only did they not help or feed those in need, but they hindered others from doing so. And they have neither friend nor sympathy (food) in the Hereafter.

5664. They wounded many people by their cruelty and injustice in this life, and it is befitting that they should have no food other than "the foul pus from the washing of wounds."

5665. This is an adjuration in the same form as that which occurs in lvi. 75, lxx. 40, xc. 1, and elsewhere. Allah's Word is the quintessence of Truth. But what if someone doubts whether a particular Message is Allah's Word communicated through His Messenger, or merely an imaginary tale presented by a poet, or a soothsayer's vain prophecy? Then we have to examine it in the light of our highest spiritual faculties. The witness to that Word is what we know in the visible world, in which falsehood in the long run gives place to truth, and what we know in the invisible world, through our highest spiritual faculties. We are asked to examine and test it in both these ways.

5666. Honoured messenger: one that is worthy of honour on account of the purity of his life, and may be relied upon not to invent things but to give the true word of revelation which he received.
41. It is not the word
   Of a poet: S667
   Little it is
   Ye believe!

42. Nor is it the word
   Of a soothsayer: S668
   Little admonition it is
   Ye receive.

43. (This is) a Message
    Sent down from the Lord
    Of the Worlds.

44. And if the messenger
    Were to invent
    Any sayings in Our name,

45. We should certainly seize him
    By his right hand S669

46. And We should certainly
    Then cut off the artery
    Of his heart: S670

47. Nor could any of you
    Withhold him S671
    (From Our wrath).

5667. A poet draws upon his imagination, and the subjective factor is so strong that
though we may learn much from him, we cannot believe as facts the wonderful tales he
has to tell. And the poet who is not a Seer is merely a vulgar votary of exaggerations
and falsehoods.

5668. A soothsayer merely pretends to foretell future events of no profound spiritual
consequence. Most of his prophecies are frauds, and none of them is meant to teach
lessons of real admonition. Such admonition is the work of an honoured prophet.

5669. The right hand is the hand of power and action. Any one who is seized by
his right hand is prevented from acting as he wishes or carrying out his purpose. The
argument is that if an impostor were to arise, he would soon be found out. He could
not carry out his fraud indefinitely. But the prophets of Allah, however much they are
persecuted, gain more and more power every day, as did the holy Prophet, whose truth,
earthiness, sincerity, and love for all, were recognised as his life unfolded itself.

5670. This would effectually stop the functioning of his life.

5671. The protection which the prophets of Allah enjoy in circumstances of danger
and difficulty would not be available for impostors.
48. But verily this
   Is a Message for
   The God-fearing.

49. And We certainly know
   That there are amongst you
   Those that reject (it).

50. But truly (Revelation)
   Is a cause of sorrow
   For the Unbelievers.

51. But verily it is Truth
   Of assured certainty.

52. So glorify the name
   Of thy Lord Most High.

5672. The Message of Allah is glad tidings for those who believe in Him and follow
His Law, for it is a message of Mercy and Forgiveness through repentance and
amendment. But in the case of the wicked it is a cause of sorrow, for it denounces sin
and proclaims the punishment of those who do not turn from evil.

5673. All Truth is in itself certain. But as received by men, and understood with
reference to men's psychology, certainty may have certain degrees. There is the
probability or certainty resulting from the application of man's power of judgment and
his appraisement of evidence. This is 'ilm-ul-yaqin, certainty by reasoning or inference.
Then there is the certainty of seeing something with our own eyes. "Seeing is believing."
This is 'ain-ul-yaqin, certainty by personal inspection. See cii. 5, 7. Then, as here, there
is the absolute Truth, with no possibility of error of judgment or error of the eye, (which
stands for any instrument of sense-perception and any ancillary aids, such as microscopes,
etc.). This absolute Truth is the haqq-ul-yaqin spoken of here.

5674. As Allah has given us this absolute Truth through His Revelation, it behoves
us to understand it and be grateful to Him. We must celebrate His praises in thought,
word and deed.