

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ أَدَمَ كَمَا يُحِبُّ وَيَرْضَى بِأَنْ يُصَلَّى عَلَيْهِ



TAFSIR OF AHLUS SUNNAH

Through the Centuries

Surah Al-Nasr 110 : Verse No. 1



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إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۗ

When the help and victory of Allah came.

Tafsir al-Tabari

تفسير الطبري

إِذَا جَاءَكَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ يَا مُحَمَّدُ عَلَى قَوْمِكَ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، وَالْفَتْحُ: فَتْحُ مَكَّةَ

When the help of Allah came to you and your people, O Muhammad, and victory. That victory here refers to the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah.

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

تفسير الباتريدي

قال عامة أهل التأويل: إن قوله - تعالى - : (إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ) هو مكة، والنصر

الذي نصر رسول الله - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - على أهل مكة.

The Exegetists have said, "Indeed the words of Allah Almighty "When the help and victory of Allah came", refer to the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah, and the help refers to the help of Allah's Messenger – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – against the people of Makkah Mukarramah.

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

Tafsir al-Nasafi

تفسير النسفي

روى أنها نزلت في أيام التشريق بسني في حجة الوداع

النصر الإغاثة والإظهار على العدو والفتح فتح البلاد والمعنى نصر رسول الله صلى الله

عليه وسلم على العرب أو على قريش وفتح مكة

It is reported that it was revealed on the days of Tashreeq at Mina during the farewell Hajj.

The help here refers to the help against the enemy, and the victory refers to the conquest of cities. The interpretation of the verse will be, help of the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – over the Arab or Quraish and the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah.

Tafsir al-Nasafi (Madarik al-Tanzeel) of Imam Abul Barakaat Abdullah ibn Ahmed al-Nasafi ؒ D. 710 A.H.

Tafsir al-Jalalain

تفسير الجلالين

{ إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ { نَبِيِّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى أَعْدَائِهِ { وَالْفَتْحُ { فَتْحَ مَكَّةَ

i.e. help to the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – over the enemies. The victory refers to the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah.

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 Rooh al-Bayaan

تفسير روح البيان

روى ان السورة نزلت قبل فتح مكة كما عليه الأكثر والفتح أى فتح مكة

It is reported that the Surah was revealed prior to the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah according to the majority of exegetists. The victory refers to the conquest of Makkah Mukarramah.

Tafsir Rooh al-Bayaan of Imam Isma'eel Haqqi ibn Mustafa al-Istanbuli Hanafi ؑ D. 1127 A.H.

Tafsir al-Mazhari

تفسير البهري

عن أبي سعيد الخدري قال قال رسول الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم - يوم الفتح هذا ما وعدني ربي ثم قرأ إذا جاء نصر الله والفتح

Sayyiduna Abu Sa'eed al-Khudri – may Allah be pleased with him – reported that the Holy Prophet – may Allah send peace and blessings upon him – stated on the day of victory, “This is what my Lord had promised me.” And then He recited this verse.

Tafsir al-Mazhari of Qaadhi Muhammad Thanaaullah Uthmaani Mujaddidi Paanipati ؑ D 1225 A.H.

Tafsir Rooh al-Ma'ani

تفسير روح البعاني

أخرج الترمذي وغيره من حديث أنس إذا جاء نصرُ الله والفتحُ ربع القرآن

Imam Tirmidhi mentioned the Hadeeth of Sayyiduna Anas – may Allah be pleased with them – that Surah Al-Nasr is equivalent of one-fourth of the Holy Quran.

Tafsir Rooh al-Ma'aani (Tafsir Alusi) of Imam Shahaabuddin Mahmood ibn Abdullah al-Husaini al-Alusi al-Baghdadi □ D. 1270 A.H.