



Session 05 · Who Forbade the Good Things



Al-A'raf 7:32–33

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Translation — Saheeh International

7:32

قُلْ مَنْ حَرَّمَ زِينَةَ اللَّهِ الَّتِي أَخْرَجَ لِعِبَادِهِ ۖ وَالطَّيِّبَاتِ مِنَ الرِّزْقِ ۗ قُلْ هِيَ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا فِي الْحَيَاةِ
الدُّنْيَا خَالِصَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ ۗ كَذَلِكَ نَفْصِلُ الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ

Say, "Who has forbidden the adornment of Allah which He has produced for His servants and the good [lawful] things of provision?" Say, "They are for those who believe during the worldly life [but] exclusively for them on the Day of Resurrection." Thus do We detail the verses for a people who know.

7:33

قُلْ إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ رَبِّي الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ ۖ وَالْإِثْمَ وَالْبَغْيَ بِغَيْرِ الْحَقِّ وَأَنْ تُشْرِكُوا بِاللَّهِ مَا لَمْ
يَنْزِلْ بِهِ سُلْطَانًا ۖ وَأَنْ تَقُولُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ

Say, "My Lord has only forbidden immoralities – what is apparent of them and what is concealed – and sin, and oppression without right, and that you associate with Allah that for which He has not sent down authority, and that you say about Allah that which you do not know."

7:34

وَلِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ أَجَلٌ ۖ فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَجَلُهُمْ لَا يَسْتَأْخِرُونَ سَاعَةً ۖ وَلَا يَسْتَقْدِمُونَ ۖ

And for every nation is a [specified] term. So when their time has come, they will not remain behind an hour, nor will they precede [it].

7:35

يٰۤأَيُّهَا آدَمُ إِنَّمَا يَأْتِيَنَّكَ رُسُلٌ مِّنكُمْ يَقُصُّونَ عَلَيْكَ آيَاتِي ۖ فَمَنِ اتَّقَىٰ وَأَصْلَحَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

O children of Adam, if there come to you messengers from among you relating to you My verses, then whoever fears Allah and reforms – there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve.

7:36

وَالَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا عَنْهَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ ۖ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

But the ones who deny Our verses and are arrogant toward them – those are the companions of the Fire; they will abide therein eternally.

Three questions

You may pass or use a general example; sharing something personal is optional.

Q1

Ayah 32 asks: who has forbidden the adornment and the good things Allah brought out for His servants? The people in the ayah made the religion stricter than Allah made it, and they felt more religious for it. In ordinary life, when does being stricter than the religion feel like being more religious, and what helps us tell the difference?

Q2

When ayah 33 says what Allah has forbidden, it does not list foods or clothes. It lists shameful deeds, sin, and baghy, wronging other people without right. Why is it often easier to argue about what people eat or wear than about how we treat each other?

Q3

The promise in ayah 35 goes to whoever has taqwa and aṣḥaḥa, sets things right. Taqwa comes with a second verb. Think of something you have left wrong, in your own habits or between you and someone else. What makes repair hard, and what helps?

Four words

حَرَّمَ *ḥarrama* has forbidden (7:32, 7:33) · وَالطَّيِّبَاتِ *wa-l-ṭayyibāt* and the good things (7:32) · أَجَلٌ *ajalun* a fixed term (7:34) · وَأَصْلَحَ *wa-aṣḥaḥa* and sets things right (7:35)

One thing to carry

One good thing Allah allows that I have been treating as suspect is One thing I will set right this week is

Room to write, during the session or after it.



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