GHAMIDI CENTER OF ISLAMIC LEARNING

Syllabus

Course Name: The Definitive Key To Understanding The Quran

Age Group: 13+ years

Version: 1.0

Total Weeks: 12

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Al-Mawrid U.S.
Ghamidi Center of Islamic Learning

The Definitive Key To Understanding The Quran

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The divine law of culmination of argument (DCLA) in the Quran illustrates how God has directly intervened and established a court of justice to deliver reward and punishment for certain nations after the truth was completely and conclusively communicated to them. The implications of this law for the direct addressees of a messenger are articulated and discussed throughout the Quran. However, in order to properly understand the Quran, it is impetrative that the reader be aware of this law.

The Divine Law of Conclusive Argument is one of the most remarkable discoveries made by the eminent Islamic scholar Hamiduddin Farahi. Farahi's students, Ameen Ahsan Islahi and his student Javed Ghamidi have further elaborated on this topic. The discovery of this law brings the Quran, the Torah and the Bible together in a stark convergence that highlights a common theme threaded through them. This law helps reinterpret many directives of the shariah with a clear perspective, such as the concept of jihad, death penalty for apostasy, friendship and marriage with non-Muslims, etc. It also offers a key to determining which directives of the Quran are generic for all Muslims and which directives are specific for certain the direct addresses of the Quran.

Week	Topic	Description
1	1. Introduction to the Divine Law of Culmination: The Law of Itmam-e-Ḥujjah 2. Introduction to the terminology 3. Three ways of Itmam-e-Ḥujjah	1. Introduction and discovery of the law. 2. Terminology • Itmam-e-Ḥujjah (Culmination of Argument) • Shahadah (the Status of being Witness) • Establishing the Court of Justice 3. Definition of Itmam-e-Hujjah: • Reason • Divine scriptures • Direct communication with a Rasul
2	Difference between Nabi (Prophet) and Rasul (Messenger)	Technical difference between Prophet and Messenger from the Quranic dictum
3	Two Ways to Punish Rebellious Nations	1. The divine principle of 'Destruction of Nations and Inflicting punishment' on them 2. Characteristics of the punishment in wake of Itmam-e-Ḥujjah 3. Two prerequisites before the punishment

		4. Warning with short term punishments - small in size and impact
4	Is punishing the disbelievers against the principle of no coercion in Islam?	The difference between coercion and establishing the Court of Justice after culmination of the argument
5	The Reason of punishment	1. Rebellion against God 2. Rebellion against People
6	Preponderance of Messenger	The nature of preponderance of messenger with special reference to the preponderance of Moses, Jesus and Muhammad (peace be upon them)
7	Difference of the DLCA at individual and collective level and its implications	The collective behavior of a nation determines its fate
8	The status of Shahadah and the progeny of Abraham (AS): Bani Israel and Bani Ishmael	The responsibility as well as the rules and regulations for the status of shahadah
9	Did Prophet Muhammad wage wars against the aggressors and combatants only?	Contesting the view with special reference of Surah Tawbah (chapter 9) of the Quran
10	Invasion of the companions on Byzantine and Persia	Justification of the invasions in the light of the DLCA
11	Some particular results and directives of the DLCA	1. Negation of Islamism 2. Nullifying death penalty for apostasy: restrictions on freedom of choice in faith 3. Prohibition of marrying and making friends with non-Muslims 4. Matters of inheritance between Muslim and non-Muslim 5. The problem of punishment after death before the Day of Judgment 6. Strict discipline for presence in the congregational prayers
12	What differences does DLCA make?	Seven points which can't be justified without DLCA