

37. If He should ask you for them and press you, you would withhold, and He would expose your hatred [i.e., unwillingness].
38. Here you are – those invited to spend in the cause of Allāh – but among you are those who withhold [out of greed]. And whoever withholds only withholds [benefit] from himself; and Allāh is the Free of need, while you are the needy. And if you turn away [i.e., refuse], He will replace you with another people; then they will not be the likes of you.

## *Sūrah al-Fath*<sup>1404</sup>

### *Bismillāhir-Raḥmānir-Raḥeem*

1. Indeed, We have given you, [O Muḥammad], a clear conquest<sup>1405</sup>
2. That Allāh may forgive for you what preceded of your sin [i.e., errors] and what will follow and complete His favor upon you and guide you to a straight path
3. And [that] Allāh may aid you with a mighty victory.
4. It is He who sent down tranquility into the hearts of the believers that they would increase in faith along with their [present] faith. And to Allāh belong the soldiers of the heavens and the earth, and ever is Allāh Knowing and Wise.
5. [And] that He may admit the believing men and the believing women to gardens beneath which rivers flow to abide therein eternally and remove from them their misdeeds – and ever is that, in the sight of Allāh, a great attainment –
6. And [that] He may punish the hypocrite men and hypocrite women, and the polytheist men and polytheist women – those who assume about Allāh an assumption of evil nature. Upon them is a misfortune of evil nature; and Allāh has become angry with them and has cursed them and prepared for them Hell, and evil it is as a destination.
7. And to Allāh belong the soldiers of the heavens and the earth. And ever is Allāh Exalted in Might and Wise.
8. Indeed, We have sent you as a witness and a bringer of good tidings and a warner

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<sup>1404</sup> *Al-Fath*: The Conquest.

<sup>1405</sup> Ibn Mas'ūd said, "You [people] consider the conquest to be that of Makkah, but we consider it to be the Treaty of al-Ḥudaybiyyah." Al-Bukhārī reported a similar quotation from al-Barā' bin 'Āzib. Although initially regarded by the companions as a setback, the treaty, in effect, served to promote the spread of Islām, which led to the conquest of Makkah two years later.