

THE NUMERIC MIRACLE OF THE FIRST VERSE IN THE QUR'AN: THE "BASMALA"

In this part, we experience a divine miracle in four words: the verse most recited in the life of every Muslim. Before eating, drinking, and reciting the Qur'an; before any activity for that matter, Muslims recite this verse as an introduction to their daily lives.

It is the first verse of the Qur'an, commonly known as the "Basmala":

﴿ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴾

{ In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful }

Al-Fatihah, 1:1

Using the unequivocal language of numbers, we will witness how every single letter in this verse carries with it a divine miracle, proving that such a verse could not have been the work of man.

We finally ask: Besides the Qur'an, does any book carry so many hidden numeric accuracies within its words? Can anyone realistically respond to the challenge of the Qur'an and produce a book, even a chapter, like it?

The Greatness of the First Verse

Recited constantly by millions of Muslims all over the world, the Basmala serves as a precursor to all their daily actions. Made up of only four Arabic words, saying this verse brings Muslims comfort and assurance that God is their true Lord and Protector, and that He alone answers their prayers.

But that is only true for those who believe in the message of the Qur'an. What about those who simply don't? What about people who are sceptical about the Qur'an, or people who reject the very concept of God, and any notion of religion for that matter? What about people who only believe in literal reality, in science and all things tangible?

Could God have deposited in His Book *literal* proof that this Book is His indeed? Is there anything in this Book, and particularly in this verse, that tangibly proves not only the existence, but the true greatness of God Almighty?

Allah the Almighty, as we believe and will attempt to illustrate, has constructed the Holy Qur'an in a way that is based remarkably on the number 7. Without further ado, it's time to plunge into the secrets of this verse in much more detail.

The Structure of Letters

Counting the letters in each of the four words of the Basmala, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), precisely as they appear in the Qur'an, we find the following:

- The word (بِسْمِ) consists of 3 letters (ب س م).
- The word (اللَّهُ) consists of 4 letters (ا ل ل ه).
- The word (الرحمن) consists of 6 letters (ا ل ر ح م ن).
- The word (الرحيم) consists of 6 letters (ا ل ر ح ي م).

Now, we write the Basmala along with the number of letters making up each of its words:

بِسْمِ	اللَّهُ	الرحمن	الرحيم
3	4	6	6

Therefore, the number of letters making up each word of the Basmala, arranged in logical order, produces the number **6643**. To be more specific, the number 3 represents the number of letters in the first word, the number 4 denotes the letters of the second, and so on.

But what makes this number – 6643 – one that is protected from any alteration? What rule is used to explain that this number, like all other numbers we examine, is indeed preserved by God Almighty?

The rule is the famous mathematical operation known as division, which helps us find multiples of certain numbers. And since we established that the number 7 is the foundation of the numeric miracle of the Qur'an, we can confirm that the number 6643 is indeed a multiple of 7. In other words, the outcome of dividing 6643 by 7 is a whole number; it includes no decimals or fractions, otherwise, it would not be considered a multiple of 7:

$$6643 \div 7 = 949$$

Alternatively, we can write this in a slightly different manner:

$$6643 = 949 \times 7$$

In other words, we are saying that the number of letters in each Basmala word, when arranged together into a single number, form the number 'six thousand six hundred and forty three'. That is how we read the number.

In order to be clear about how to deal with the numeric miracle and interpret the numbers, we will break down the components of this number, which, of course, is 4 digits long, consisting of four separate, distinct digits:

1000×6	+	100×6	+	10×4	+	1×3
6000		600		40		3
Thousands		Hundreds		Tens		Units

The sum of the above numbers equals our original number of 6643, which is an arrangement representing the number of letters in each Basmala word:

$$6643 = 6000 + 600 + 40 + 3$$

Therefore, when we write the number of letters of each word in a particular verse using the method of *number arranging*, we are in fact separately counting the letters of each word, assigning that number under its corresponding word, and then reading the resulting combination, which is a number with various digits (i.e. units, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, etc.). Each word therefore carries a *place value* ten times greater than that of the word preceding it. In our above example, for instance, the number 600 is in the hundreds place, and before it is the number 40 in the tens place.

But one may well ask: why can't I simply add the digits together? Why did I simply align the digits 6-6-4-3 together into a single number, instead of adding these 4 digits to get the number 19 (6+6+4+3)?

The simple answer is that although we will come across certain arrangements that do produce multiples of 7 when added, in truth, anyone can create a supposed "verse", add its words together to create a multiple of 7, and claim divinity. This is no miracle, however.

The true miracle is in placing each word in its *intended* location in any particular verse, assigning a number to each word, and creating an arrangement based on that basic, albeit astounding logic. One of the great features of this method is that arranging numbers in this manner preserves the location of each word within a verse. In other words, if the order of any word had shifted, the resulting number would automatically change, and no longer become a multiple of 7.

For example, let's assume, for the purpose of demonstration only, that the Basmala's first and last words were reversed. As a result, the first and last digits of the number 6643 would also be reversed, and we would arrive at 3646, which is not a multiple of 7. This method of

aligning numbers side by side captures the fact that God preserved and perfected His words from alteration.

In addition, aligning numbers is superior to merely adding them because the numbers produced as a result can be truly massive, as we will shortly see. This only adds to the complexity and wonders of the Qur’an’s numeric miracle. We will witness numbers that consist of 16 digits, 26 digits, and more than 100 digits¹, and see whether they perfectly divide by 7, that is, whether they produce whole numbers, without any decimals or fractions. It is through such examples that we appreciate the truly miraculous nature of the Qur’an’s number arrangements.

The arrangement of the letters of the word “Allah” in the Basmala: a hidden secret

To further add to the astounding miracle that is the numeric miracle of the Basmala, we have found that God Almighty, or (Allah), has organised the letters of His very name (الله) within the Basmala’s four words, in a manner that can only be described as purely divine.

The word (الله), as we mentioned earlier, consists of 4 letters: (ا ل ل ه). However, it is made up of 3 different letters, because the letter “Lām” (ل) is repeated twice. These 3 different letters are “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), and “Hā” (ه).

Now, we will look for these three letters in each of the Basmala’s four words. In other words, we will take each word of the Basmala on its own, and look for how many times these three letters were found in it. We will then align these four results into a single number.

Again, the Basmala is (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ):

How many times are the letters “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), and “Hā” (ه), which make up Allah’s name (الله) (God) in Arabic, repeated in each Basmala word?				
	(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)	(بسم)

¹ One cannot even check if these large numbers divide by 7 using a normal, everyday calculator, and would require the use of a larger scientific calculator which accepts calculations of more than 100 digits. Many online calculators allow such calculations.

Breakdown of letters	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Yā” (ي)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p> <p>“Nūn” (ن)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p>	<p>“Bā” (ب)</p> <p>“Sīn” (س)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>
Total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), and “Ḥā” (ح)	2	2	4	0

The resulting arrangement, which represents the repetition of the three letters comprising the word (الله) in each word of the Basmala, forms the number 2240.

This number, 2240, is another multiple of 7:

$$2240 = 320 \times 7$$

Isn't this something of a watermark signature on behalf of God Almighty; a hidden confirmation that it is none other than He who authored the Holy Qur'an?

To briefly summarise, we have come across two multiples of 7 so far: the first is 6643, which represents an arrangement consisting of the number of letters in each separate word of the Basmala. The second is 2240, an arrangement consisting of the repetition of the three letters making up God's name (الله), again in each word of the Basmala.

The scientific basis of the numeric miracle

In many disciplines of engineering, an important area of study is the distribution of certain forces, such as pressure, over various bodies. For instance, in aircraft engineering, in order for aeroplanes to be safe for flight, the distribution of pressure around an aeroplane's wings must be carefully studied, and must not exceed an allowed limit. For this study to take place, each wing is divided into square blocks, that is, "tappings" are made on different points on the wing, and pressure is measured at each tapping. The numbers resulting from this experiment are then arranged, before being analysed using various mathematical techniques.

That being said, when we study the arrangement of letters across the words of a particular verse, such a study actually stems from solid mathematics, and is not the product of improvisation. Every word is assigned a definite *number* and *position*. For instance, in the above example about Allah's name in the Basmala, the first word, (بِسْمِ), is given the number 0 because none of the letters of God's name (اللَّهِ) (i.e. "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā" (ه)) exist in it. Also, as it is the first number, it is located in the units place, making it the first out of the four digits that make up 2240.

Furthermore, when studying such arrangements, the point of common ground is that the resulting numbers are always analysed with reference to their divisibility by 7. And always, we will see that these numbers continue to be perfect multiples of 7, no matter how small or how large they get.

The existence of a numeric arrangement based on the very letters of God Almighty's name (اللَّهِ) is but sheer proof that He alone is the One who has sent down this verse and perfected it in this manner. And if someone had ever tried to alter a single letter, this sensitive (highly sensitive!) arrangement would immediately collapse.

Another interesting occurrence: adding letters together

When we previously dealt with the Basmala, we separately counted the letters in each of its four words and arranged these results next to each other to form the 4-digit number 6643. We aligned these digits into a single number, and explained the advantages of aligning numbers. Although we mentioned that adding numbers together often also produces multiples of 7, we still have not added things together. That's what we're going to do next. We're going to find the *accumulated sum* of the digits 6-6-4-3, and form *that* into a number to see if it remains a multiple of 7. This is best illustrated as follows:

The Basmala consists of 4 words: (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ).

- The first word (بِسْمِ) consists of 3 letters. This is the first digit of the number we intend to arrive at.
- The second word (اللَّهِ) consists of 4 letters. But now, we add the letters of the first word as well, giving us $4 + 3 = 7$. This is the second digit.
- The word (الرحمن) consists of 6 letters. Adding the previous total of 7 to this ($7+6$), we arrive at 13; 1 and 3 are now the third and fourth digits.

- The word (الرحيم) consists of 6 letters. Following the same pattern, $6 + 13 = 19$, meaning that 1 and 9 are the fifth and sixth digits.

الرحيم	الرحمن	الله	بسم
$6 + 6 + 4 + 3$	$6 + 4 + 3$	$4 + 3$	3
19	13	7	3

Therefore, the number we finally arrive at is 191373. And yet again, this number is a multiple of 7:

$$191373 = 27339 \times 7$$

Even more interesting is the fact that completely *reversing* this operation still produces a multiple of 7. This means that if we take the sum of the digits, but this time from *left* to *right*, we will also arrive at a number that divides by 7.

الرحيم	الرحمن	الله	بسم
6	$6 + 6$	$6 + 6 + 4$	$6 + 6 + 4 + 3$
6	12	16	19

The number that results is 6121619; a multiple of 7 *twice*:

$$6121619 = 124931 \times 7 \times 7$$

Reflecting on this, we've found that from *whichever direction* we count the letters, the resulting numbers still maintain the consistency of being multiples of the number 7!

We shall continue with another profound arrangement related to the Basmala, only this time, we examine it in relation to the various names of God Almighty.

Profound Symmetry with the Letters of Allah's Other Names

God Almighty has organised His book in a manner such that no one can produce anything like it, and the Qur'an itself, in many verses, expresses its own brilliance, and proclaims that no book can match it.

Of course, the miraculous nature of the Qur'an is not confined to the numeric miracle, of course; this is merely one of the newer discoveries into the marvels of this Holy Scripture.

The miracles of the Qur’an involve and embrace all areas of knowledge, be it literature, linguistics, science, history, psychology, ethics, and plenty more.

But with respect to the numeric miracle, which is the subject of this book, God Almighty has indeed arranged the letters and words of the Qur’an in a way that is most unique. And one of the most intriguing of those arrangements is the arrangement of the letters of God’s different Arabic names. Again, we are dealing with Arabic because it is the language of the Qur’an, and the same language spoken today by millions across the globe, so this rule is one we can never, and shall never, deviate from.

In the Basmala, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), 3 of God’s 99 Arabic names are present. Namely, these are (اللَّهُ) (literally “Allah” or God), (الرحمن) (literally “Ar-Rahman” or The Most Gracious), and (الرحيم) (“Ar-Raheem” or The Most Merciful).

We already witnessed an astounding numeric arrangement centred on the number 7 with regards to the first name, (اللَّهُ). But what about the other two? Is there a similarly accurate arrangement?

Just like we did with (اللَّهُ) (Allah), we will now take the word (الرحمن) (Ar-Rahman), and look for the repetition of its 6 letters in each of the Basmala’s 4 words. In the very same way, we will deal with the word (الرحيم) (Ar-Raheem) by looking for the repetition of its 6 letters in each of the Basmala’s 4 words.

We’re also going to discover some new insights into the numeric miracle, based on the fact that the numbers we arrive at sometimes turn out to be multiples of 7 *in different directions*. That is, there are instances when the number is a multiple of 7 when read from right to left instead of left to right. But in every case, the logic and systematic nature of the results is preserved.

The arrangement of the letters of (الرحمن) (The Most Gracious)

How many times are the letters “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Rā” (ر), “Hā” (ح), “Mīm” (م), and “Nūn” (ن), which make up Allah’s name (الرحمن) (The Most Gracious) in Arabic, repeated in each Basmala word?			
(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)	(بسم)

Breakdown of letters	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Yā” (ي)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p> <p>“Nūn” (ن)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Hā” (هـ)</p>	<p>“Bā” (ب)</p> <p>“Sīn” (س)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>
Total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Rā” (ر), “Ḥā” (ح), “Mīm” (م), and “Nūn” (ن)	5	6	3	1

Before explaining why, the resulting number, 5631, will be reversed to give 1365, a multiple of 7:

$$1365 = 195 \times 7$$

The arrangement of the letters of (الرحيم) (The Most Merciful)

How many times are the letters “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Rā” (ر), “Ḥā” (ح), “Yā” (ي) and “Mīm” (م), which make up Allah’s name (الرحيم) (The Most Merciful) in Arabic, repeated in each Basmala word?

	(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)	(بسم)
Breakdown of letters	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Yā” (ي)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Rā” (ر)</p> <p>“Ḥā” (ح)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p> <p>“Nūn” (ن)</p>	<p>“Alif” (أ)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Lām” (ل)</p> <p>“Hā” (هـ)</p>	<p>“Bā” (ب)</p> <p>“Sīn” (س)</p> <p>“Mīm” (م)</p>
Total number of “Alif” (أ),	6	5	3	1

<p>“Lām” (ل), “Rā” (ر), “Ḥā” (ح), “Yā” (ي), and “Mīm” (م)</p>				
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The arrangement of the letters of (الرحيم) in the Basmala verse produces 6531: a multiple of 7:

$$6531 = 933 \times 7$$

These numeric findings unlock an interesting pattern to look out for when deducing Qur’anic numbers: *numbers and their opposites*. Three of God’s names are present in the Basmala verse. The letters of the first, (الله) (Allah), in each of the Basmala’s words produced a multiple of 7 if read from *left to right* (i.e. towards the right). The letters of the second, (الرحمن) (The Most Gracious), produced a multiple of 7 when read from *right to left*. The letters of the third, (الرحيم) (The Most Merciful) produced a multiple of 7 when read from *left to right*.

Illustrating this in terms of directions, we notice the following:



These logically opposite directions (i.e. right then left then right...) shown above demonstrate the sheer difficulty of coincidence. Had the numbers we arrived at been coincidentally multiples of 7, the direction from which we read each number would not have necessarily mattered. Yet the interesting point is that each of the three numbers could *only* have been read in these respective directions, meaning that these opposite arrows could simply not have been avoided. And this, alone, is merely one example of many that produce the very same outcome: *logical opposites*.

The First and Last Word in the Basmala

After witnessing the amount of letters that can be arranged across the Basmala verse, and still achieve multiples of 7, we now ask: are these arrangements enough to perfect this

verse and confirm that it could never have been altered? We believe so, but thankfully, there is more to come.

The letters of the first and last word in the Basmala

A numeric arrangement based on the number 7 is even found between the first and last word in the Basmala verse. The first word, (بِسْمِ), is made of 3 letters, and the last word, (الرَّحِيمِ), consists of 6 letters. The arrangement looks like this:

بِسْمِ	اللَّهِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ
3			6

The above combination forms 63, a multiple of 7:

$$63 = 9 \times 7$$

Therefore, we can safely say that the beginning and ending of the Basmala are indeed connected, but in fact, that was not the only connection. Let's read further.

The repetition of the first and last word in the Basmala

What is truly astounding is that the beginning and ending of the Basmala are connected in relation to the *entire Qur'an*, and this connection is again based on the number 7. To demonstrate how, we will look for the repetition of the Basmala's first and last words, namely (بِسْمِ) and (الرَّحِيمِ) in the entire Qur'an. We find that the word (بِسْمِ) is cited 22 times, while the word (الرَّحِيمِ) is repeated 115 times².

بِسْمِ	اللَّهِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ
22			115

Again, combining these numbers produces 11522, a multiple of 7:

$$11522 = 1646 \times 7$$

Having found this, we can conclude that the Qur'an numeric miracle is not merely limited to the letters of certain words; it also involves the *repetition* of those words across the Qur'an

² Muhammad Fawad Abdul Baqi, ed., *Al-Muajam-al-Mufahras Li-Alfazil Quranil Kareem* (Shabb Press, 1945). This is a comprehensive, indexed glossary of all the citations of every word in the Holy Qur'an. Please note that the word (الرَّحِيمِ) (The Most Merciful) is repeated 115 times, and this repetition involves this word in various forms, such as (رَحِيمًا) and (رَحِيمًا) (both meaning the exact same thing: Merciful).

as a whole. Indeed, part of the beauty of this miracle of numbers lies in the fact that it does not confine itself to a few verses, but spans across the entirety of this Holy Book.

Again, we must not lose sight of the fact that these numbers can easily be checked by anyone interested in doing so. There are no hidden tricks here; but simple, straight-forward logic taken directly from the Qur'an, without any additions or omissions. With that in mind, had anyone – during the course of history – ever succeeded in editing the Holy Qur'an in the slightest possible manner, the existence of this endless consistency of numeric outcomes would simply be impossible.

That being said, another beautiful aspect of the numeric miracle is that based on the number 7, separate words, verses and chapters seem to be inevitably linked to each other. One of those wonderful connections, which we will explore next, is that of the very first verse (the Basmala) and the very last verse of the Qur'an.

The First and Last Verse in the Qur'an

The relationship between the first Qur'anic verse, the Basmala, and the last is astonishing. The very last verse is the 6th verse of Surat Al-Nas (Chapter: Mankind):

﴿ مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴾

{ Among Jinns and among men }

Al-Nas, 114:6

The basis of this relationship, as always, is the number 7. We now present a series of facts that depict the sheer beauty of the arrangements that take place between these two verses.

Fact 1

One connection between the Qur'an's first and last verse is in terms of verse number and the number of words. As mentioned earlier, the first verse, (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ), is verse 1 and consists of 4 words. The last verse, (مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ), is verse 6 and consists of 4 words. This gives us four numbers, which will now be arranged – in logical order – into a single number.

Last Verse in the Qur'an		First Verse in the Qur'an	
Number of words	Verse number	Number of words	Verse number
4	6	4	1

Aligning the above numbers gives us 4641, which is a multiple of 7.

$$4641 = 663 \times 7$$

This special relationship between both ends of the Qur'an tells us that God Almighty deliberately organised both the number and words of the first and last verse in a manner consistent with the number 7. We believe that this demonstrates the ultimate precision of the Qur'an, and that such delicate attention to detail could not have been the work of man.

However, technically speaking, although highly unlikely, the above arrangement could have been a multiple of 7 by coincidence. Surely, one multiple of 7 is not enough to prove the accuracy of the relationship between the first and last verse of the Qur'an. To remove the possibility of chance, we present many more numeric arrangements that strengthen and confirm this relationship.

Fact 2

This time, we're going to add chapter numbers to the arrangement we found in Fact 1. That is, the first verse in the Qur'an is in chapter 1, and the last verse is in chapter 114. Adding these two numbers to the above combination, we arrive at the following.

Last Verse in the Qur'an			First Verse in the Qur'an		
Words	Verse	Chapter	Words	Verse	Chapter
4	6	114	4	1	1

The resulting 8-digit number, 46114411, is, magnificently, a perfect multiple of 7:

$$46114411 = 6587773 \times 7$$

Small Note: Having mentioned chapter numbers, there is even a connection when we take the chapter numbers on their own. Since the first chapter is chapter 1 and the last is chapter 114, logically arranging these two numbers gives us 1141 = 163 x 7. In other words, another multiple of 7!

Fact 3

Taking the above two facts up yet another notch, we now include the number of letters of each verse, and see how the same consistency is maintained.

Last Verse in the Qur'an				First Verse in the Qur'an			
Letters	Words	Verse	Chapter	Letters	Words	Verse	Chapter
13	4	6	114	19	4	1	1

The resulting number is a large 12-digit number: 134611419411. Still, it remains a multiple of 7!

$$134611419411 = 19230202773 \times 7$$

Fact 4

Each of the two verses, considered on its own, also carries an arrangement based on the number 7. The first verse (the Basmala) has four distinct numbers, as was mentioned above. These are chapter 1, verse 1, 4 words, and 19 letters. Therefore, only taking the first verse into consideration, we have the following:

First Verse in the Qur'an			
Letters	Words	Verse	Chapter
19	4	1	1

The resulting number, 19411, is a multiple of 7.

$$19411 = 2773 \times 7$$

Fact 5

The same is true when we take the last verse in the Qur'an on its own:

Last Verse in the Qur'an			
Letters	Words	Verse	Chapter
13	4	6	114

The number 1346114 is a multiple of 7.

$$1346114 = 192302 \times 7$$

One thing we must not forget is the logical order followed in arranging the numbers. The chapter number comes first, and every chapter contains verses. The verse number comes next, and every verse contains words. The number of words comes next, and every word contains letters, meaning that the number of letters naturally comes last. In short, chapter followed by verse followed by words followed by letters. This order is from right to left, of course, because that is the direction in which text is read and written in Arabic³.

³ That is, exactly opposite to the direction of reading and writing in English and many other languages.

Also note the incredible accuracy of this result: had the chapter numbers, verse numbers, number of words, or number of *letters* in the above two verses been *any* different, these perfect results would immediately become invalid, because the outcomes would no longer be multiples of 7!

Fact 6

The first verse in the Qur'an, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), consists of 10 *different* Arabic letters. Since this verse consists of 19 letters in total, some of these letters are repeated, of course. In order for our non-Arabic-speaking readers to easily identify and count all the letters, we have fully broken down the four words of the Basmala:

ب س م ا ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

In descending order (i.e. most to least repeated), we now list these 10 different letters, and mention how many times each letter is repeated in the Basmala.

The letter "Lām" (ل) is repeated in the Basmala 4 times.

The letter "Alif" (أ) is repeated 3 times.

The letter "Mīm" (م) is repeated 3 times.

The letter "Rā" (ر) is repeated 2 times.

The letter "Hā" (ح) is repeated 2 times.

The letter "Bā" (ب) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Sīn" (س) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Hā" (هـ) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Nūn" (ن) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Yā" (ي) is repeated 1 time.

In that same order, we arrange these repetitions next to each other.

ل	م	ا	ر	ح	ب	س	ه	ن	ي
4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

The number representing the repetition of each letter in the Basmala is 1111122334, and this 10-digit number is a multiple of 7.

$$1111122334 = 158731762 \times 7$$

This arrangement finds its roots in mathematics, and more specifically in the field of statistics. The principle of *sorting numbers* in ascending or descending order is a priceless tool used in effectively all disciplines of knowledge, to determine patterns, rankings and practically anything that requires any form of logical ordering. Interestingly, the Holy Qur'an seems to have had a head start in laying out its foundations.

Fact 7

Incredibly, the same perfect arrangement is found when we address the last verse in the Qur'an, (مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ). Again, we now break up the words of this verse entirely:

م ن ا ل ج ن ه و ا ل ن ا س

The following is the repetition of this verse's 8 different letters, in descending order:

The letter "Alif" (أ) is repeated 3 times.

The letter "Nūn" (ن) is repeated 3 times.

The letter "Lām" (ل) is repeated 2 times.

The letter "Mīm" (م) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Jīm" (ج) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Hā'" (هـ) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Wāw" (و) is repeated 1 time.

The letter "Sīn" (س) is repeated 1 time.

س	و	هـ	ج	م	ل	ن	ا
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3

The resulting number, 11111233, is a perfect multiple of 7 yet again.

$$11111233 = 1587319 \times 7$$

Another beautiful arrangement relates to the number of letters in each word of this last Qur'anic verse. Previously, when we counted the letters of each of the Basmala's 4 words,

we arrived at 6643, a multiple of 7. Now, we will do the same with the last verse in the Qur'an.

- The word (من) consists of 2 letters (م ن).
- The word (الجنة) consists of 5 letters (ا ل ج ن هـ).
- The word (و) consists of 1 letter (و).
- The word (الناس) consists of 5 letters (ا ل ن ا س).

من الجنة و الناس

2 5 1 5

5152, like 6643, is a multiple of 7.

$$5152 = 736 \times 7$$

In a nutshell: all the arrangements pertaining to the first and last Qur'anic verse

1. For both verses, arranging the number of letters in each word results in a multiple of 7.
2. For both verses, arranging the repetition of each letter in the verse (in descending order) results in a multiple of 7.
3. Combining the chapter numbers of both verses into a single number results in a multiple of 7.
4. Combining the verse numbers and number of words of both verses into a single number results in a multiple of 7.
5. Combining the chapter numbers, verse numbers, and number of words of both verses into a single number results in a multiple of 7.
6. Combining the chapter numbers, verse numbers, number of words and number of letters of both verses into a single number results in a multiple of 7.
7. Arranging the chapter number, verse number, number of words and number of letters of the first verse into a single number results in a multiple of 7, and the same is true for the last verse.

All the arrangements presented above are of a profound nature that certainly provokes a handful of questions: How is it that these arrangements are always multiples of 7? Could a man, more than 14 centuries ago, have designed such a system of hidden numeric precision? If so, why didn't he ever mention it? Or could it be none other than God Almighty himself? This is no more than food for thought. In any case, in the Holy Qur'an, God Almighty indeed says:

{ This Qur'an is not such as can be produced by other than God; on the contrary it is a confirmation of (revelations) that went before it, and a fuller explanation of the Book - wherein there is no doubt - from the Lord of the worlds. (37) Or do they say, "He forged it"? say: "Bring then a Sura like unto it, and call (to your aid) anyone you can besides God, if it be ye speak the truth!" }

Yunus, 10:37-38

A Unique Connection with the First "Special Letters" in the Qur'an

The "special letters", which we talked about in Part 2, carry with them a beautiful set of arrangements revolving around the number 7. These letters create 'special phrases' that are found in the opening verses of 29 chapters in the Qur'an. Some of these are repeated, but in total, there are 14 different special phrases. Their importance, therefore, cannot be ignored.

These phrases are referred to as 'special' because the full meaning behind them is not yet fully comprehended. Many people who have come to criticise the validity of the Holy Qur'an have claimed that these phrases are meaningless and ambiguous. Various "Tafaseer", that is, explanations of these verses, have resigned to the fact that these are among the miracles of the Qur'an, but that God knows best as to their meaning. Although we will devote an entire part to analysing these special phrases in relation to the number 7, since we are now dealing with the first verse in the Qur'an, we're going to examine the Basmala's relationship with the first special phrase in the Qur'an, namely (الم).

The repetition of the special letters in the Basmala

The first of the special phrases in the Qur'an is (الم), and occurs as the first verse of the second chapter of the Qur'an, Surat Al-Baqarah. We are looking for how this verse is connected to the Basmala, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), in a manner consistent with the number 7.

The special verse (الم) is made up of 3 letters, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م).

Now we ask: Could these letters be repeated in the Qur'an's first verse in a way that produces a multiple of 7?

In the Basmala, the letter “Alif” (أ) is repeated 3 times, the letter “Lām” (ل) 4 times, and the letter “Mīm” (م) 3 times. For the interest of everyone who cannot read Arabic, we’ve broken up the words of the Basmala, (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ), into individual letters, so that identifying these letters can be made easier.

ب س م ا ل ل ه ل ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

In short, the arrangement looks like this:

“Mīm” (م)	“Lām” (ل)	“Alif” (أ)
3	4	3

The repetition of these 3 special letters in the Basmala forms 343, a number which actually equals [7 x 7 x 7]!!

$$343 = 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

The number of words

Another consistency between (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ) and (الم) is with regards to the number of words of these two verses. The Basmala is made up of 4 words, and (الم) is just 1 word, giving us:

First “special phrase” in the Qur’an	First verse in the Qur’an
Number of words	Number of words
1	4

The number 14, of course, is a multiple of 7.

$$14 = 2 \times 7$$

The verse numbers and number of words

Adding the number of each of these two verses to the previous arrangement, we again arrive at a multiple of 7. The Basmala is verse 1 of Surat Al-Fatihah and is made up of 4 words, while (الم) is verse 1 of Surat Al-Baqarah and is made up of just 1 word:

First “special phrase” in the Qur’an	First verse in the Qur’an
Number of words Verse number	Number of words Verse number

1 1 4 1

Arranging these numbers gives 1141, a multiple of 7:

$$1141 = 163 \times 7$$

The verse numbers, number of words and number of letters

The Basmala is verse 1 of Surat Al-Fatihah, and consists of 4 words and 19 letters. The special phrase (الم) is verse 1 of Surat Al-Baqarah, and consists of 1 word and 3 letters. Arranging these numbers gives us:

First "special phrase" in the Qur'an			First verse in the Qur'an		
Letters	Words	Verse	Letters	Words	Verse
3	1	1	19	4	1

The number 3111941 is a multiple of 7 *twice*.

$$3111941 = 63509 \times 7 \times 7$$

The chapter numbers

The chapter numbers to which these two verses pertain also create a multiple of 7. The Basmala is found in chapter 1, (الم) in chapter 2:

First "special phrase" in the Qur'an		First verse in the Qur'an	
Chapter number		Chapter number	
2		1	

Even these two small numbers gives us a multiple of 7, namely 21.

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

The chapter numbers and verse numbers

The previous example needs another step, however. Adding the verse numbers to the arrangement, we know that both the Basmala and the special phrase (الم) are verse 1 of their respective chapters:

First "special phrase" in the Qur'an		First verse in the Qur'an	
Verse number	Chapter number	Verse number	Chapter number
1	2	1	1

1

2

1

1

1211 is also a multiple of 7.

$$1211 = 173 \times 7$$

We can conclude, from all the above numeric cases, that the Qur’an’s numeric miracle is quite a creative one; it does not seem to limit itself to one particular arrangement. In other words, different arrangements of chapter numbers, verse numbers, numbers of words and numbers of letters manage to produce multiples of 7. In some instances, we only used one variable. Often, we used two, three or all four variables. Nevertheless, the result was always one and the same, and the logical sequence of *chapter, verse, words and letters* was, and always will be, preserved.

Amazing Relationship with the Letters of the word “Qur’an”

The Arabic word for “The Qur’an”, namely (القرآن), consists of five different letters: “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Qāf” (ق), “Rā” (ر) and “Nūn” (ن). Four of these letters (i.e. all except “Qāf”) are found in the Basmala. Interestingly, the very letters of the Arabic word “The Qur’an” have a relationship with the first verse in the Qur’an! In order to see this, we now write the Basmala, and the number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Qāf” (ق), “Rā” (ر) and “Nūn” (ن) letters that each of its four words contain.

How many times are the letters “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Qāf” (ق), “Rā” (ر), and “Nūn” (ن) – which make up the word (القرآن) (The Qur’an) in Arabic – repeated in each Basmala word?				
	(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)	(بسم)
Breakdown of letters	“Alif” (أ) “Lām” (ل) “Rā” (ر) “Hā” (ح) “Yā” (ي) “Mīm” (م)	“Alif” (أ) “Lām” (ل) “Rā” (ر) “Hā” (ح) “Mīm” (م) “Nūn” (ن)	“Alif” (أ) “Lām” (ل) “Lām” (ل) “Hā” (هـ)	“Bā” (ب) “Sīn” (س) “Mīm” (م)
Total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل), “Qāf” (ق), “Rā” (ر), and	3	4	3	0

“Nūn” (ن)			
-----------	--	--	--

The number representing the repetition of the letters of the Arabic word “Qur’an” in the first verse of the Qur’an is 3430. Astonishingly, this number is a multiple of 7 three times!

$$3430 = 10 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

It appears that God Almighty, through the language of numbers – and specifically through the language of 7 – is confirming that this Holy Qur’an is none other than His word, because such intricate arrangements could not have appeared at random, but are the result of His infinite wisdom.

And now, we look closely at two of God’s names; the very two names that are mentioned in the Basmala: (الرحمن الرحيم).

(الرحمن الرحيم) (Most Gracious, Most Merciful)

In these two names – which are two of God’s 99 Arabic names – lie wonderful secrets. Let us now reflect on the beauty of the following arrangements, especially those which relate to the repetition and arrangements of the letters of these two names; an indication of how God Almighty perfected even the very letters of His own names in the Holy Qur’an.

The repetition of each name in the Qur’an

God Almighty has repeated each of these two names in the Qur’an in a manner that again centres on the number 7. Looking for mentions of the word (الرحمن), we find that it is repeated 57 times in the Qur’an, whereas the word (الرحيم) is repeated 115 times⁴. We now combine these two numbers together:

الرحمن	الرحيم
--------	--------

115	57
-----	----

The number 11557 is a multiple of 7.

$$11557 = 1651 \times 7$$

The repetition of each letter

⁴ As mentioned earlier regarding the word (الرحيم), the 115 repetitions also include the few other forms of the same word which also mean “Merciful”, namely (رحيم) and (رحيماً).

The phrase (الرحمن الرحيم) (Most Gracious, Most Merciful) is made up of seven different letters, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), "Rā" (ر), "Hā" (ح), "Mīm" (م), "Nūn" (ن), and "Yā" (ي). The repetition of these letters across the entire Basmala, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), carries with it a profound numeric arrangement. For the sake of easiness, the following is a letter-by-letter breakdown of the Basmala's words.

ب س م ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

Now, we write each of these letters separately, along with how many times it is repeated in the Basmala.

أ = 3 ل = 4 ر = 2 ح = 2 م = 3 ن = 1 ي = 1

And now, we break up the these two names, (الرحمن الرحيم), into separate letters, and under each letter, we write the corresponding number we found above, which represents the number of times the letter is cited in the Basmala:

ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م
3 1 2 2 4 3 1 3 2 2 4 3

This 12-digit number, 312243132243, is indeed a multiple of 7!

$$312243132243 = 44606161749 \times 7$$

Even when we assign each letter of (الرحمن الرحيم) a number in sequential order, that is, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5...), we arrive again at a multiple of 7:

ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م
12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Yet again, the number 121110987654321 is a multiple of 7.

$$121110987654321 = 17301569664903 \times 7$$

The first and last letter of each name

Using the previous example, another multiple of 7 is found when we form an arrangement using the first and last letters of both names. That is, the order of the first letter in (الرحمن) is 1, and the order of the last is 6. The order of the first letter in (الرحيم) is 7 and the order of the last is 12:

ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م
12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

The number 12761 is a multiple of 7:

$$12761 = 1823 \times 7$$

The Numbered Basmalas

In the Holy Qur'an, there are exactly 114 Basmalas. Only two, however, are numbered verses; the rest are found before the beginning of every chapter⁵, but are not considered verses of the Qur'an. That is, if someone reads the Qur'an, he or she will find a Basmala before the opening verse of nearly every chapter, even though these Basmalas are not considered verses in their own right. The two numbered Basmala verses are:

1. In Surat Al-Fatihah: (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) [Al Fatihah, 1:1]. This, of course, is verse **1** of Surat Al-Fatihah.
2. In Surat Al-Naml (Chapter: The Ants):

﴿ قَالَتْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَلَأُوْا إِنِّي أُلْقِيَ إِلَيَّ كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ ﴿٢٩﴾ إِنَّهُ مِنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَإِنَّهُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ
الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣٠﴾ أَلَّا تَعْلَمُوْا عَلَيَّ وَأُتُونِي مُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴾

{ (The queen) said: "Ye chiefs! here is delivered to me - a letter worthy of respect. (29) "It is from Solomon, and is (as follows): '**In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful:** (30) "Be ye not arrogant against me, but come to me in submission (to the true Religion)."' (31) }

Al-Naml, 27:29-31

This Basmala is in verse **30** of Surat Al-Naml.

The arrangement of these two verse numbers, those of the only two numbered Basmalas in the Qur'an, achieve a multiple of 7:

Al-Naml Verse	Al-Fatihah Verse
30	1

⁵ Apart from chapter 9, Surat Al-Tauba (Chapter: Repentance), which does not contain any Basmalas before its first verse.

The number 301 is a multiple of 7.

$$301 = 43 \times 7$$

Al-Fatihah and Al-Naml

There exists a relationship between Surat Al-Fatihah and Surat Al-Naml (the two chapters that contain numbered Basmalas), in terms of their chapter numbers and number of verses:

Al-Naml		Al-Fatihah	
Number of verses	Chapter number	Number of verses	Chapter number
93	27	7	1

The outcome is 932771, a multiple of 7:

$$932771 = 133253 \times 7$$

Al-Fatihah and Al-Taubah

If we further reflect upon the verses of the Qur’an, we find that there is a single chapter in which the Basmala is not found in the beginning: Surat Al-Taubah (Chapter: Repentance). It is almost as if it is acting *opposite* to the nature of the Qur’an, and contrary to all the other chapters. That being said, there is also a relationship based on the number 7 between Surat Al-Fatihah and Surat Al-Taubah, which is similar to the previous example. However, therein lies a crucial difference: this relationship is only realised when we *reverse* the arrangement we arrive at, confirming this opposite relationship:

Al-Taubah		←	Al-Fatihah	
Number of verses	Chapter number		Number of verses	Chapter number
129	9		7	1

The number 129971 is *not* a multiple of 7. Yet when we reverse this number and read it from right to left, we are left with 179921, a perfect multiple of 7!

$$179921 = 25703 \times 7$$

Al-Naml and the Basmala’s double-mention

Surat Al-Naml is the only Qur’anic chapter where the Basmala is found twice: once in the very beginning and once in the 30th verse. Having said that, there exists a unique relationship between the very first and very last verse of this chapter. The first verse, of course, is verse 1, and the last is verse 93.

Last verse number	First verse number
93	1

The number 931, incredibly, is a multiple of 7 *twice*!

$$931 = 19 \times 7 \times 7$$

The beauty of this result has to be admired. Firstly, 931 is a multiple of 7 two times, as if referring to the two mentions of the Basmala in this very chapter. Secondly, the number 19 is included in this final result, and as noted before, part of the significance of this number is that the Basmala itself consists of 19 letters!

The Basmala, “Al-Mu’awwithatain” (The 2 Chapters of Refuge) and the Sheer Beauty of Numbers

We now come to one of the most profound of relationships that the Basmala proclaims with other chapters in the Qur’an. That is its relationship with the last two chapters, Surat Al-Falaq (Chapter: The Daybreak, Dawn) and Surat Al-Nas (Chapter: Mankind), commonly known as “Al-Mu’awwithatain” or the ‘two chapters of refuge’. We will now see how the letters of the Basmala form a connection with these two chapters in a way that, at best, can be described as indescribable.

Surat Al-Falaq and the Basmala

One of the many beauties of the Basmala is the connection of its *letters* with the *words* of other chapters, and such is the case with the “Al-Mu’awwithatain”, namely Surat Al-Falaq and Surat Al-Nas. First, we start with the chapter before the last, the 113th chapter in the Qur’an, Surat Al-Falaq.

In order to create the arrangement we’re looking for, we must count how many of the Basmala’s *letters* are found in each *word* of Surat Al-Falaq. Note that this chapter consists of 26 words, which means that the number we’re going to find will be a very long one, our longest yet, in fact. The question will then be whether this 26-digit number is a perfect multiple of 7.

Previously, we examined Arabic words like (القرآن) “The Qur’an”, (الله) “God”, (الرحمن) “The Most Gracious”, and (الرحيم) “The Most Merciful”, and counted how many times the letters of *those* words were repeated in the Basmala’s four words, thus forming a 4-digit number every time. This time, not only are we doing the exact opposite, but this time, we’re looking for the occurrence of the Basmala’s letters in an entire chapter!

Having said that, the Basmala, or (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ), consists of 10 different letters, as we highlighted before:

ل م ا ر ح ب س ه ن ي

The following is Surat Al-Falaq in its entirety:

﴿ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾ ﴾

{ Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn (1) From the mischief of created things; (2) From the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads; (3) From the mischief of those who practise secret arts; (4) And from the mischief of the envious one as he practises envy. (5) }

Al-Falaq, 113

The first word of Surat Al-Falaq is (قل) "Say". It is made up of 2 letters, (ق) and (ل).

Therefore, one of the Basmala's letters, (ل), is found in this word, meaning that we assign it the number 1, which forms the first number of our arrangement. To just give another example, the third word in this chapter is (بِرَبِّ) "In the Lord of", the three letters of which are (ب), (ر) and (ب) once more. The Basmala letters (ب) and (ر) are both found in this word, meaning that we assign it the number 3, because the letter (ب) is found twice and (ر) once.⁷

Now, we write all the words of Surat Al-Falaq, and under each word, how many of the Basmala's letters it contains (Note: when Arabic words are written, their letters tend to join together, somewhat like cursive writing in English! So for the benefit of our readers who haven't any knowledge of Arabic, we've written each word along with a breakdown of its letters, so these can be easily compared with the letters of the Basmala, listed above):

⁶ "In the Lord of" is a single word in Arabic.

⁷ Note that the letter "Alif" (أ) is sometimes written as (إ), (ا), (آ) or (إِ), depending on the pronunciation. This, however, does not make it a different letter: it's still as "Alif" as "Alif" gets!

قُلْ (ق ل)	أَعُوذُ (أ ع و ذ)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	الْفَلَقِ (ا ل ف ل ق)
1	1	3	3
مِنْ (م ن)	شَرًّا (ش ر)	مَا (م ا)	وَ مِنْ (م ن)
2	1	2	2
شَرًّا (ش ر)	غَاسِقِ (غ ا س ق)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)	وَ مِنْ (م ن)
1	2	2	2
شَرًّا (ش ر)	النَّفَّاثِ (ا ل ن ف ث ت)	فِي (ف ي)	الْعُقَدِ (ا ل ع ق د)
1	3	1	2
مِنْ (م ن)	شَرًّا (ش ر)	حَاسِدِ (ح ا س د)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)
2	1	3	2
			حَسَدِ (ح س د)
			2

The number 22312021312012212012123311 is nothing less than a perfect multiple of 7!

$$22312021312012212012123311 = 3187431616001744573160473 \times 7$$

Dividing up Surat Al-Falaq: more and more multiples

Surat Al-Falaq can be divided into two segments when analysed:

Seeking refuge with God Almighty: This is found in the first verse:

﴿ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴾

{ Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn }

Al-Falaq, 113:1

Seeking refuge from the evil and evil actions of God's creations: This is found in the rest of the verses in the chapter:

﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝۲ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝۳ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝۴ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝۵ ﴾

{ From the mischief of created things; (2) From the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads; (3) From the mischief of those who practise secret arts; (4) And from the mischief of the envious one as he practises envy. (5) }

Al-Falaq, 113:2-5

Amazingly, we find an arrangement based on the number 7 in each of these two separate segments. Now, taking the first segment on its own, we write each word along with its corresponding number of Basmala letters (which we found above):

قُلْ (ق ل)	أَعُوذُ (أ ع و ذ)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	الْفَلَقِ (ا ل ف ل ق)
1	1	3	3

The number 3311 is a multiple of 7:

$$3311 = 473 \times 7$$

Similarly, we take the second segment on its own:

مِنْ (م ن)	شَرِّ (ش ر)	مَا (م ا)	خَلَقَ (خ ل ق)	وَ	مِنْ (م ن)
2	1	2	1	0	2
شَرِّ (ش ر)	غَاسِقِ (غ ا س ق)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)	وَقَبَّ (و ق ب)	وَ	مِنْ (م ن)
1	2	2	1	0	2
شَرِّ (ش ر)	النَّفَّاثِ (ا ل ن ف ث ت)	فِي (ف ي)	الْعَقَدِ (ا ل ع ق د)	وَ	
1	3	1	2	0	
مِنْ (م ن)	شَرِّ (ش ر)	حَاسِدِ (ح ا س د)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)	حَسَدَ (ح س د)	
2	1	3	2	2	

The number 2231202131201221201212 is a multiple of 7:

$$2231202131201221201212 = 318743161600174457316 \times 7$$

Interestingly, even when we consider the second segment which speaks of seeking refuge from the evil of God's creations, and divide *that* up into two segments, each separate segment still produces a multiple of 7. Therefore, we further divide the second segment into:

Seeking refuge from the evil of God's creations:

﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ ﴾

{ From the mischief of created things; (2) From the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads; (3) }

Al-Falaq, 113:2-3

Seeking refuge from the evil *actions* of God's creations:

﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾ ﴾

{ From the mischief of those who practise secret arts; (4) And from the mischief of the envious one as he practises envy. (5) }

Al-Falaq, 113:4-5

The first segment

Let's write the first segment – that of seeking refuge from the evil of God's creations – along with how many Basmala letters occur in each word:

مِنْ (م ن)	وَ	خَلَقَ (خ ل ق)	مَا (م ا)	شَرِّ (ش ر)	مِنْ (م ن)
2	0	1	2	1	2
وَقَبَ (و ق ب)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)	غَاسِقٍ (غ ا س ق)	شَرِّ (ش ر)		
1	2	2	1		

The number 1221201212 is a multiple of 7:

$$1221201212 = 174457316 \times 7$$

The second segment

Now, let's write the second segment – that of seeking refuge from the evil actions of God's creations – along with the amount of Basmala letters found in each word:

مِنْ (م ن)	وَ	شَرِّ (ش ر)	النَّفَّاثَاتِ (ال ن ف ث ت)	فِي (ف ي)	العُقَدِ (ال ع ق د)
2	0	1	3	1	2

حَسَدًا (ح س د)	إِذَا (إ ذ ا)	حَاسِدٍ (ح ا س د)	شَرًّا (ش ر)	وَمِنْ (م ن)	وَ
2	2	3	1	2	0

The number 223120213120 also divides by 7:

$$223120213120 = 31874316160 \times 7$$

Categorising the words of Al-Falaq

All the perfect arrangements we just arrived at could not have been mere coincidence, but, in our modest view, a miracle of God Almighty.

But to further reassure ourselves, we're now going to take another look at the words of Surat Al-Falaq, and categorise them according to how many Basmala letters they contain. This leaves us with three categories:

1. Words that contain only one Basmala letter, like (قَل), for instance. There are 9 such words.
2. Words that contain two Basmala letters, like (حَسَدًا). There are 10 such words.
3. Words that contain three Basmala letters, like (بِرَبِّ). There are 4 such words.

Please note that anyone can count this for themselves by looking at Surat Al-Falaq above, which indicates the number of Basmala letters in each word. Now, arranging the three numbers – 9, 10, and 4 – together, we arrive at the following:

Three letters	Two letters	One letter
4	10	9

Surely enough, the number 4109 is a multiple of 7:

$$4109 = 587 \times 7$$

And now we pose a critical question: Could coincidence have arranged the letters of the Basmala across the words of Surat Al-Falaq in a manner perfectly in tune with the number 7? Could coincidence have gone even further, arranging the Basmala letters in each separate segment of Surat Al-Falaq in the same way, only for coincidence to yet again form an arrangement based on the number of 'Al-Falaq' words containing one, two and three Basmala letters, with the answers always maintaining their status as absolute multiples of 7?

If all this had been coincidence (which, very strictly speaking, is not entirely impossible!), could the *exact* same arrangements be found when analysing Surat Al-Nas, the chapter which comes after Surat Al-Falaq, the second of the “Al-Mu’awwithatain” (two chapters of refuge), and the final chapter of the Holy Qur’an?

Let’s find out.

Surat Al-Nas and the Basmala

Using the exact same steps we followed with Surat Al-Falaq, we start our analysis of Surat Al-Nas – the final chapter of the Qur’an – by writing down the words of this chapter along with the number of Basmala letters in each word. Again, the Basmala letters are:

ل م ا ر ح ب س ه ن ي

And this is the whole of Surat Al-Nas:

﴿قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾﴾

{ Say: I seek refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind, (1) The King (or Ruler) of Mankind, (2) The God (for judge) of Mankind,- (3) From the mischief of the Whisperer (of Evil), who withdraws (after his whisper),- (4) (The same) who whispers into the hearts of Mankind,- (5) Among Jinns and among men. (6) }

Al-Nas, 114

The breakdown of Surat Al-Nas is as follows:

قُلْ (ق ل)	أَعُوذُ (أ ع و ذ)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)
1	1	3	5
مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)	إِلَهٍ (إ ل ه)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)
2	5	3	5
مِنْ (م ن)	شَرِّ (ش ر)	الْوَسْوَاسِ (ا ل و س و ا س)	الْخَنَّاسِ (ا ل خ ن ا س)
2	1	5	5
الَّذِي (ا ل ذ ي)	يُوَسْوِسُ (ي و س و س)	فِي (ف ي)	صُدُورِ (ص د و ر)
3	3	1	1

قُلْ (ق ل)	أَعُوذْ (أ ع و ذ)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)
1	1	3	5
مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)	إِلَهٍ (إ ل ه)	النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)
2	5	3	5

The number 53525311 is a multiple of 7:

$$53525311 = 7646473 \times 7$$

The second segment

مِنْ (م ن)	شَرًّا (ش ر)	الْوَسْوَاسِ (ا ل و س و ا س)	الْخَنَّاسِ (ا ل خ ن ا س)
2	1	5	5
الَّذِي (ا ل ذ ي)	يُوسُوفُ (ي و س و س و س)	فِي (ف ي)	صُدُورِ (ص د و ر)
3	3	1	1
النَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)	مِنْ (م ن)	الْجِنَّةِ (ا ل ج ن ة)	وَالنَّاسِ (ا ل ن ا س)
5	2	4	5

The resulting arrangement gives 5042511335512, a multiple of 7:

$$5042511335512 = 720358762216 \times 7$$

Categorising the words of Al-Nas

We now categorise the words of Surat Al-Nas according to how many letters from the Basmala they contain. This produces five categories:

1. Words that contain only one Basmala letter, like (شَرًّا), for instance. There are 5 such words.
2. Words that contain two Basmala letters, like (مَلِكِ). There are 3 such words.
3. Words that contain three Basmala letters, like (بِرَبِّ). There are 4 such words.

- 4. Words that contain four Basmala letters, like (الْجَنَّةِ). That is actually the only example, so there is just 1 such word.
- 5. Words that contain five Basmala letters, like (النَّاسِ). There are 7 such words.

Therefore:

Five letters	Four letters	Three letters	Two letters	One letter
7	1	4	3	5

This arrangement results in the number 71435, a multiple of 7:

$$71435 = 10205 \times 7$$

These magnificent results portray the beautiful consistency and interconnectedness of the Qur’an’s numeric arrangements. We have witnessed the critical importance of the Basmala’s letters, and how using them across various Qur’anic verses and chapters has produced perfect multiples of 7 without exception. The sensitivity of such calculations cannot be more emphasised: had any of the numbers been ever so slightly different, we would not have arrived at a multiple of 7. This confirms not only that the Basmala verse is the clear word of God Almighty, but that the other verses which we linked to the Basmala can only be God’s words as well.

Continuing to link the wonderful letters of the Basmala across different parts of the Holy Qur’an, we now examine the presence of these letters in another verse; a verse that has been rendered the “Greatest Verse in the Qur’an”.

The Greatest Verse in the Qur’an

Muslims know very well that the greatest verse in the Qur’an, as acknowledge by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), is “Ayat Al-Kursi” (The Throne Verse), which is verse 255 of Surat Al-Baqarah⁹:

﴿ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا

⁹ Do note that the Throne Verse is a long verse. In fact, it’s much longer than entire chapters in the Qur’an, but nevertheless, it is only one verse!

يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ
حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿

{ God! There is no god but He,-the Living, the Self-subsisting, Eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence except as He permitteth? He knoweth what (appeareth to His creatures as) before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass aught of His knowledge except as He willeth. His Throne doth extend over the heavens and the earth, and He feeleth no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Most High, the Supreme (in glory). }

Al-Baqarah, 2:255

Having already discovered incredible connections between the letters of the Basmala and various verses and chapters, we felt that such a profound connection was inevitable in what is known as the Qur'an's greatest verse.

Just to reiterate, the following are the letters of the Basmala:

ل م ا ر ح ب س ه ن ي

We now write "Ayat Al-Kursi" along with the number of Basmala letters contained in each of its words:

اللَّهُ (ال ل ه)	لا (ل ا)	إِلَهَ (إ ل ه)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)	هُوَ (ه و)	الْحَيُّ (ال ح ي)
4	2	3	3	1	4
الْقَيُّومُ (ال ق ي و م)	لا (ل ا)	تَأْخُذُهُ (ت أ خ ذ ه)	سِنَّةً (س ن ه)	وَ (و)	لا (ل ا)
4	2	2	3	0	2
نَوْمٌ (ن و م)	لَهُ (ل ه)	مَا (م ا)	فِي (ف ي)	السَّمَوَاتِ (ال س م و ت)	
2	2	2	1	4	
و	مَا (م ا)	فِي (ف ي)	الْأَرْضِ (ال أ ر ض)	مِنْ (م ن)	ذَا (ذ ا)
0	2	1	4	2	1
الَّذِي (ال ذ ي)	يَسْفَعُ (ي ش ف ع)	عِنْدَهُ (ع ن د ه)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)		
3	1	2	3		
بِإِذْنِهِ (ب إ ذ ن ه)	يَعْلَمُ (ي ع ل م)	مَا (م ا)	بَيْنَ (ب ي ن)	أَيْدِيهِمْ (أ ي د ي ه م)	
4	3	2	3	5	

و	مَا (م ا)	خَلَّفَهُمْ (خ ل ف ه م)	و	لَا (ل ا)	يُحِيطُونَ (ي ح ي ط و ن)
0	2	3	0	2	4
بِشْيَاءٍ (ب ش ي)	مِنْ (م ن)	عَلِمَهُ (ع ل م ه)	إِلَّا (إ ل ا)	بِمَا (ب م ا)	
2	2	3	3	3	
شَاءَ (ش ا)	وَسِعَ (و س ع)	كُرْسِيِّهِ (ك ر س ي ه)	السَّمَوَاتِ (ا ل س م و ت)		
1	1	4	4		
و	الأَرْضِ (ا ل أ ر ض)	و	لَا (ل ا)	يَتُودُهُ (ي و د ه)	حَفِظَهُمَا (ح ف ظ ه م ا)
0	4	0	2	2	4
و	هُوَ (ه و)	الْعَلِيِّ (ا ل ع ل ي)	الْعَظِيمِ (ا ل ع ظ ي م)		
0	1	4	4		

The huge number that results from this arrangement is

441042204044113332242032053234321312412041222203224413324. Incredibly, it is a perfect multiple of 7!!

$$441042204044113332242032053234321312412041222203224413324 =$$

$$63006029149159047463147436176331616058863031743317773332 \times 7$$

This perfect result ultimately proves that the letters of the Basmala carry with them an intricately precise mathematical secret, one that has been unlocked in many Qur'anic verses, and most notably (so far) Ayat Al-Kursi, the greatest verse in the Qur'an.

We must also bear in mind that we have written the various Qur'anic verses *exactly* as they appear in the Qur'an, which is absolutely critical in our study of the numeric miracle. For instance, the word السَّمَاوَاتِ (the skies) – which appears in Ayat Al-Kursi, among other verses - is written in the Qur'an in a different form than that which is used in normal Arabic. In Qur'anic Arabic, it is written as السَّمَوَاتِ (ا ل س م و ت), which contains 4 Basmala letters. Had it been written in normal Arabic, the word would have been السَّمَاوَاتِ (ا ل س م ا و ا ت), which would have meant it contained 6 Basmala letters. Had that been the case, the numeric arrangement we obtained would have been completely destroyed, because we would have arrived at a number that does not divide by 7!

A Web of Numbers

We witnessed how the miracle of the Basmala is not only limited to its letters and words on their own. A miracle also exists in the connection between the Basmala and other Qur'anic verses. These connections form a complex and diverse web of numbers that emanate the beauty of the Holy Qur'an's numeric miracle.

Studying the Basmala's connection with all the verses of the Qur'an is something that requires a great deal of research, but for now, it seems appropriate for the purposes of our study to choose two examples, one from the first chapter in the Qur'an and one from the last.

1. The first chapter begins with God Almighty saying:

﴿ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ ﴾

{ In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. (1) Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world; (2) }

Al-Fatihah, 1:1-2

2. The final chapter begins with:

﴿ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ ﴾

{ In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.¹⁰ Say: I seek refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind, (1) }

Al-Nas, 114:1

As highlighted before, the Basmala in the last chapter of the Qur'an is not part of its verses; it merely sits atop of the chapter. And in the same way, it sits atop almost all the other chapters in the Qur'an¹¹ without being considered part of the verses. The only exception to this is the Basmala found in Surat Al-Fatihah, which is the first verse of that chapter.

Whilst keeping in mind that every word in the above verses carries a miracle, we will concentrate solely on the first and last word of each verse. The reason for that is for our readers not to think that our choice of words is made randomly, but systematically. That is why we always choose the first and last chapter, the first and last verse, and so on.

¹¹ Except for Surat Al-Taubah, where there is no Basmala whatsoever.

As stated many times before, the first verse in Surat Al-Fatihah is the Basmala, and the first of its four words is (بِسْمِ), which has been repeated 22 times in the Qur'an. The last word in the Basmala is (الرَّحِيمِ), which has been repeated 115 times.

The second verse in Surat Al-Fatihah is (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ), the first word of which is (الْحَمْدُ). This word is repeated in the Qur'an 38 times, and the last word, (الْعَالَمِينَ), is repeated 73 times¹².

And now, let us bear witness to an astounding web of numeric connections between these four numbers {73 – 38 – 115 – 22} that always manages to generate multiples of 7.

Fact 1

The first and last words of the Basmala verse, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), are repeated 22 and 115 times respectively. Combining these two numbers achieves 11522, our first multiple of 7:

$$11522 = 1646 \times 7$$

Note: we have seen this example earlier in this Part, but it is also relevant here.

Fact 2

Next, the numbers 38 and 73 represent, respectively, the first and last words in the second verse of Surat Al-Fatihah, namely (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ). This forms the number 7338, and taking this number's opposite gives us 8337, which is a multiple of 7:

$$8337 = 1191 \times 7$$

We must now address the obvious question of why we reversed the number 7338, and the secret behind why the numbers we arrive at are sometimes read in opposite directions. The reason lies in the fact that upon reflection, many of the Qur'an's verses have opposite meanings.

Having said that, in the Basmala verse, (In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful), we find the attribute of *mercy*; the mercy of God. And mercy in such a context is always bestowed upon by God. In other words, mercy is from the *creator to his creations*.

¹² Muhammad Fawad Abdul Baqi, ed., *Al-Muajam-al-Mufahras Li-Alfazil Quranil Kareem* (Shabb Press, 1945).

In sharp contrast, the second verse of Surat Al-Fatihah is (Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world;), a verse which carries the attribute of *praise*. And praise, unlike mercy, is made from the *creation to the creator*. In other words, it is us creations who praise God for his infinite blessings upon us.

For this reason, it is only fitting that the numeric arrangements underlying these verses exhibit an opposing nature; one which perfectly complements their literal interpretations.

To summarise this important result:

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ</p>
<p style="margin: 0;">73 ← 38</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">115 → 22</p>
<p style="margin: 0;">Read from right to left</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">Read from left to right</p>

Fact 3

We called this section of our book “A web of numbers” for a reason. The four numbers in this ‘web’ (73 – 38 – 115 – 22) are so closely interconnected to the extent that it will never cease to amaze us just how many multiples of 7 these four numbers can produce¹³!

Now, we take the numbers pertaining to the *first* word of the first verse, and the *first* word of the second verse:

<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">اَلْحَمْدُ</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">بِسْمِ</p>
<p style="margin: 0;">38</p>	<p style="margin: 0;">22</p>

The number which represents the repetition of these two words in the Holy Qur’an is 3822: a multiple of 7.

$$3822 = 546 \times 7$$

We now know that the first word of both verses are connected with respect to the number 7.

¹³ Do note that we’re still dealing with example 1, that of the first two verses of the Qur’an’s first chapter. Example 2, which relates to the final chapter of the Qur’an, carries with it a whole web of its own!

Fact 4

Now, taking the numbers pertaining to the *last* word of the first verse, and the *last* word of the second verse, we find this arrangement:

 الْعَلَمِينَ

73

الرَّحِيمِ

115

The number representing the repetition of these two words in the Qur'an is 73115: a multiple of 7.

$$73115 = 10445 \times 7$$

We have further established that the last word of both verses have a connection pertaining to the number 7.

Fact 5

The numbers which relate to the *first* word of the first verse and the *last* word of the second verse give us:

 الْعَلَمِينَ

73

بِسْمِ

22

7322 is yet another multiple of 7:

$$7322 = 1046 \times 7$$

Fact 6

Exactly opposite to Fact 5, we now consider the *last* word of the first verse and the *first* word of the second verse:

 الْحَمْدُ

38

الرَّحِيمِ

115

The above arrangement is also a multiple of 7.

$$38115 = 5445 \times 7$$

We have witnessed six closely connected facts that all relate to the first two verses of Surat Al-Fatihah, and that all represent multiples of 7. But the most important conclusion of all, perhaps, is that these numbers hardly leave any room for coincidence.

Coincidence simply cannot take place this frequently. Nevertheless, we acknowledge and accept that people may well have their doubts, which is why we are now going to apply the same logic to the final chapter of the Qur'an, to see how the very same arrangements maintain the beautiful consistency of being multiples of 7.

Fact 7

Having witnessed the amazing arrangements between the Basmala and the verse that follows it in the first chapter of the Holy Qur'an, are the same connections preserved when examining the Basmala and the final chapter of the Qur'an?

The final chapter of the Qur'an is Surat Al-Nas, and the first verse in this chapter is:

﴿قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ﴾

The first word in this verse, (قُلْ), is cited in the Qur'an 332 times. The last word, (النَّاسِ), is repeated 241 times.

And now, we arrange the two numbers together:

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

241

332

The result is 241332, a multiple of 7:

$$241332 = 34476 \times 7$$

Fact 8

Now, we will examine the numbers (241 – 332 – 115 – 22), which represent the Qur'an's repetition of the first and last word of both the Basmala and the first verse of Surat Al-Nas.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

241

332

115

22

Let's now explore this web of numbers in the same way we investigated the first two verses of Surat Al-Fatihah.

First, taking the numbers of the *first* word of the first verse, and the *first* word of the second verse, we get:

قُلْ	بِسْمِ
332	22

The number representing the repetition of these two words in the Qur'an is 33222, a multiple of 7.

$$33222 = 4746 \times 7$$

Fact 9

We now use the numbers of the *last* word of the first verse, and the *last* word of the second verse:

النَّاسِ	الرَّحِيمِ
241	115

The result is 241115, a multiple of 7 again.

$$241115 = 34445 \times 7$$

Fact 10

The numbers relating to the *first* word of the first verse, and the *last* word of the second verse are as follows:

النَّاسِ	بِسْمِ
241	22

The number 24122 is a multiple of 7:

$$24122 = 3446 \times 7$$

Fact 11

Finally, we take the numbers of the *last* word of the first verse, and the *first* word of the second verse:

قُلْ	الرَّحِيمِ
332	115

The number 332115 is also a multiple of 7.

$$332115 = 47445 \times 7$$

So as we have seen, the perfect multiples of 7 illustrated above involved only six different words; nevertheless, these words produced an intricate web of interconnectedness that is so difficult to interpret as coincidence. This only makes us wonder: what kind of astounding precision can we expect to find if we studied *all* the words of the Qur'an, which amount to more than 70,000?

The Basmala Reflects More of its Beauty – The Verse of Transcendence

We have already mentioned that the Basmala consists of ten different Arabic letters:

ل م ا ر ح ب س ه ن ي

As we have already seen, part of the beauty of the Basmala verse is that its letters are found within many of the Qur'an's words in a manner consistent with the number 7.

We will now look at a particular verse, a verse which represents a significant point of difference between Islam and other faiths, and states God's transcendence above the claims that he begot a child or was begotten. This is the third verse of chapter 112, Surat Al-Ikhlās (Chapter: Sincerity):

﴿لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ﴾

{ He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; }

Al-Ikhlās, 112:3

The verse of transcendence

This verse, albeit a very short one, carries an immaculate numeric miracle that is linked to the Basmala. It is one of those verses that underpin the fundamental Muslim belief that no one is worthy of worship but God, and that there is in fact no God but Allah the Almighty.

The few letters of this verse, as we will soon see, have been perfect and arranged in a way that produces a beautiful collection of multiples of 7.

The numeric miracle we are about to see is based upon the letters of each word in the Basmala: (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ). That is, the letters of each Basmala word are arranged across the third verse of Surat Al-Ikhlās, (لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ), in such precise fashion.

Taking every Basmala word on its own, we will now count the number of letters that each Basmala word has in common with (لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ).

1. The first word in the Basmala is (بِسْمِ), and consists of three letters:

بِسْمِ (ب س م)

This is the breakdown of the letters of verse 3 of Surat Al-Ikhlās:

لَمْ (ل م) يَلِدْ (ي ل د) و لَمْ (ل م) يُولَدْ (ي و ل د)

Now, we can easily count what each of the five words above contain from the three letters of the word (بِسْمِ). For instance, the first word, (لَمْ), contains one of the letters of (بِسْمِ), namely (م) and as such is assigned the number **1**. The second word, (يَلِدْ), the third word, (و)¹⁴ and the fifth word, (يُولَدْ) have no letters in common with the (بِسْمِ), and are therefore each assigned the number **0**.

The first arrangement we arrive at looks like this:

يُولَدْ	لَمْ	و	يَلِدْ	لَمْ
0	1	0	0	1

The number 01001 is a multiple of 7:

$$01001 = 143 \times 7$$

2. The second Basmala word is (اللَّهُ), and consists of four letters.

اللَّهُ (ا ل ل ه)

¹⁴ As we mentioned earlier, this is a one-letter word.

One of the above letters, (ل), is repeated twice, and is in fact the only letter in common with any of the words of verse 3 of Surat Al-Ikhlās. Using the same method we followed with the first Basmala word, we are left with the following arrangement:

يولد (ي و ل د)	لم (ل م)	و	يلد (ي ل د)	لم (ل م)
1	1	0	1	1

The number 11011 is a multiple of 7:

$$11011 = 1573 \times 7$$

3. The Basmala word (الرحمن) is next, and consists of six letters:

الرحمن (ا ل ر ح م ن)

This produces the following arrangement:

يولد (ي و ل د)	لم (ل م)	و	يلد (ي ل د)	لم (ل م)
1	2	0	1	2

The number 12012 is again a multiple of 7:

$$12012 = 1716 \times 7$$

4. The final Basmala word, (الرحيم), is made up of six letters:

الرحيم (ا ل ر ح ي م)

The final arrangement is therefore:

يولد (ي و ل د)	لم (ل م)	و	يلد (ي ل د)	لم (ل م)
2	2	0	2	2

The number 22022 is yet again a multiple of 7:

$$22022 = 3146 \times 7$$

Can coincidence repeat itself four consecutive times in the very same manner?

Whatever the answer to that, we will nevertheless further continue with this wonderful verse, to discover even *more* multiples of 7.

As we noted before, the beauty of the Qur'an's numeric miracle is that it does not bother to limit itself to merely one verse, but also embraces the connection of that verse to others in the Qur'an; thereby presenting a complex web of numeric relationships.

And to erase any possibility of coincidence, we will now take each Basmala word, and under it write the four *results* found above; that is, the numbers found as a result of dividing each arrangement by 7. The results are as follows:

- The result of dividing the arrangement of the letters of (بِسْمِ) across verse 3 of Surat Al-Ikhlās by 7 gave us **0143**.
- The result of dividing the arrangement of the letters of the second Basmala word, (اللَّهُ), is **1573**.
- The result of dividing the arrangement of the letters of (الرَّحْمَنِ) is **1716**.
- The result of dividing the arrangement of the letters of (الرَّحِيمِ) is **3146**.

Now, arranging four numbers into a single numbers, we arrive at:

بِسْمِ	اللَّهُ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ
0143	1573	1716	3146

The 16-digit number 3146171615730143 represents a perfect multiple of 7!

$$3146171615730143 = 449453087961449 \times 7$$

The Repetition of the Basmala's Words – Captivating Digits

Each of the four words of the Basmala has been deliberately repeated an *exact* number of times in the Holy Qur'an. The precision in the number of these repetitions is such that it is difficult to imagine that anyone other than God Almighty could have maintained it.

This is simply because the arrangements we are about to see, which come about from using these four numbers, are, to say the least, astounding.

The Basmala, as we well know, is:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The first word is (بِسْمِ), and has been cited 22 times in the Qur'an. The second word, (اللَّهُ), is repeated 2699 times. The third word, (الرَّحْمَنِ), is repeated 57 times and the last, (الرَّحِيمِ), is repeated 115 times.

What is truly incredible is that we will now find the *digit sum* of each separate number, and then combine the results into a single number and see how that gives a multiple of 7.

- The repetition of (بِسْمِ) is 22, and the digit sum of this is $2+2 = 4$.
- The repetition of (اللَّهُ) is 2699, and the digit sum of this is $2+6+9+9 = 26$.
- The repetition of (الرَّحْمَنِ) is 57, and its digit sum is $5+7 = 12$.
- The repetition of (الرَّحِيمِ) is 115, and its digit sum is $1+1+5 = 7$.

Let us now combine the four numbers obtained above into the following arrangement:

بِسْمِ	اللَّهُ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ
4	26	12	7

The number 712264 is actually a multiple of 7 *twice*!

$$712264 = 14536 \times 7 \times 7$$

Amazingly, reading this number from the opposite direction not only gives us a multiple of 7, but a multiple of 7 twice!

$$462217 = 9433 \times 7 \times 7$$

And if those two examples are not enough, one more would not do any harm. The numbers 4, 26, 12 and 7 are the four digit sums we calculated. If we take these very numbers (that is, these very digit sums!), and calculate *their* digit sum, we find:

$$4 + 26 + 12 + 7 = 49$$

And the number 49, dear readers, is none other than 7×7 !!

The profoundness of these results is striking, and truly makes us wonder whether any human being can ever manage to write a book whose first sentence carries a hidden skeleton of embedded numeric arrangements that flows across the rest of it.

God's Names in the First and Last Verse which Mentions (الله)

God Almighty's main name in Arabic is (الله), or (Allah). It has been abundantly repeated in the Qur'an; precisely 2699 times. Studying all these repetitions will take a very long time, so for now, we will concentrate only on the first and last mention of His name in the Qur'an.

The first time (الله) is mentioned is in the very first Qur'anic verse, the Basmala,

(بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ). In this verse, God's name is followed by two more of his names, namely (الرحمن) (Most Gracious) and (الرحيم) (Most Merciful).

The final mention of (الله) in the Qur'an is found in the second verse of Surat Al-Ikhlās:

﴿ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴾

{ God, the Eternal, Absolute; }

Al-Ikhlās, 112:2

Here, God's name is followed this time by another one of His names, namely (الصمد) (The Eternal; Absolute). And now, we shall take a close look at the following series of numeric arrangements.

The number of chapters

Surat Al-Fatihah is the chapter which mentions (الله) for the first time, and Surat Al-Ikhlās is the chapter which mentions it last. Counting the number of chapters from Surat Al-Fatihah, up to (and including) Surat Al-Ikhlās, we find 112 chapters, and this number of chapters represents a multiple of 7.

$$112 = 16 \times 7$$

The number of verses

Similarly, we will now count the number of verses from the first verse which mentions (الله)¹⁵, up to (and including) the final verse which mentions it. We find that the number of verses is exactly 6223¹⁶, a number which represents a multiple of 7 *twice*!

¹⁵ Which, as we know, is the first verse of the Qur'an, the Basmala!

$$6223 = 127 \times 7 \times 7$$

The number of letters

The first verse that mentions (الله) in the Qur'an consists of 19 letters in total:

ب س م ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

The last verse consists of 9 letters:

ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د

Adding these numbers together gives us another multiple of 7.

$$19 + 9 = 28$$

$$28 = 4 \times 7$$

An arrangement in the letters of (الله)

As mentioned earlier in this part, the word (الله) is made up of 3 *different* letters, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), and "Hā" (ه). These three letters are found in the first verse mentioning (الله) 8 times:

ب س م ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

These letters are found 6 times in the last verse to mention (الله):

ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د

Adding the two numbers, we arrive at a multiple of 7:

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

$$14 = 2 \times 7$$

Interestingly, the number of letters of these two verses is 28, and 14 of these (i.e. half) are those three letters making up God's name! This may cast our minds back a bit earlier, to when we noted that the letters of the Arabic language, the language of the Qur'an, are 28, half of which are found in the Qur'an's "special phrases".

¹⁶ Although somewhat time-consuming, any individual can do this on their own. Some publications of the Qur'an include an index which mentions the number of verses in each chapter, making this an easier task.

Before continuing, we ask: Who is it that could have made the number of chapters, from the first which mentions the name (الله) to the last, a multiple of 7? Who is it that similarly made the number of verses, from the first which cites the name (الله) to the last, a multiple of 7? Who is it that made sure the number of letters of these two verses was a multiple of 7, and that the presence of the letters of the name (الله) in these two verses also created a multiple of 7? Might it not be the very holder of that name? Might it not be God Almighty Himself? It's an exciting prospect to reflect upon, but there are still even more arrangements to cover.

The letters of (الرحمن)

The letters making up (الرحمن), another one of God Almighty's names, are "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), "Rā" (ر), "Hā" (ح), "Mīm" (م), and "Nūn" (ن). These letters are found 15 times in the first verse in which (الله) is cited:

ب س م ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

In the last verse, these letters are found 6 times.

ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د

The sum of these two numbers is again a multiple of 7:

$$15 + 6 = 21$$

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

The letters of (الرحيم)

The previous result repeats itself with the name (الرحيم). This name for God consists of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل), "Rā" (ر), "Hā" (ح), "Mīm" (م), and "Yā". These letters occur 15 times in the verse that first mentions (الله) and 6 times in the verse that mentions it last:

ب س م ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د

The chapter and verse numbers

The following arrangement involves combining the chapter numbers and verse numbers of our two respective verses:

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ		بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	
Verse number	Chapter number	Verse number	Chapter number
2	112	1	1

The number 211211 is a multiple of 7:

$$211211 = 30173 \times 7$$

The repetition of words

Let us simply write down the words of each of the two verses right next to each other, along with the number of times each word has been repeated in the Holy Qur'an:

الصَّمَدُ	اللَّهُ	الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	اللَّهُ	بِسْمِ
1	2699	115	57	2699	22

This massive number, 1269911557269922, is a perfect multiple of 7!

$$1269911557269922 = 181415936752846 \times 7$$

Not only that, but adding these separate repetitions produces a number which again divides by 7 perfectly!

$$1 + 2699 + 115 + 57 + 2699 + 22 = 5593$$

$$5593 = 799 \times 7$$

The arrangement of letters and word repetitions

The first verse which mentions God's name is the Basmala, that is, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ). It contains three of God's names: (اللَّهُ), (الرحمن), and (الرحيم). For each of these names, let us identify the number of letters they consist of, and the number of times they have been repeated in the Qur'an.

1. The name (الله) consists of 4 letters, and is repeated 2699 times.
2. The name (الرحمن) consists of 6 letters, and is repeated 57 times.
3. The name (الرحيم) consists of 6 letters, and is repeated 115 times.

Arranging these numbers, we arrive at the following result:

الرَّحِيمِ		الرَّحْمَنِ		اللهِ	
Repetition	Letters	Repetition	Letters	Repetition	Letters
115	6	57	6	2699	4

The number 115657626994, which represents the letters of these names in the first verse and the total repetition of each name in the Qur'an, is a multiple of 7:

$$115657626994 = 16522518142 \times 7$$

This very same consistency is repeated when we consider the last verse that mentions God's name, (الله), when God Almighty says: (اللهُ الصَّمَدُ). This verse consists of only two words, both of which are names of God:

1. The name (الله) consists of 4 letters, and is repeated 2699 times.
2. The name (الصمد) consists of 5 letters, and is repeated only 1 time.

الصَّمَدُ		الله	
Repetition	Letters	Repetition	Letters
1	5	2699	4

The number 1526994 is a multiple of 7:

$$1526994 = 218142 \times 7$$

These results show us that God organised the repetition of His names, and the very letters of his names, into a wittingly precise arrangement.

The brilliant arrangement of the alphabetic letters

We are now going to look at a series of highly interconnected (and potentially complex!) arrangements that take place between the letters of the two verses.

We established that the first verse to mention God's name in fact carries not one, but three of His names: (اللَّهِ), (الرحمن) and (الرحيم). These three words consist of 16 letters in total, but half of these are repeated more than once. In other words, ignoring repetition, there are in fact **8 different** alphabetic letters between these three names:

ا ل ل ه ا ل ر ح م ن ا ل ر ح ي م

Here are the 8 letters:

ا ل ه ر ح م ن ي

The last verse to mention God's name carries two of his names, (اللَّهُ) and (الصمد). Again, ignoring any repetition, there are **6 different** alphabetic letters between these two names:

ا ل ل ه ا ل ص م د

Here they are:

ا ل ه ص م د

The sum of alphabetic letters between the two verses is a multiple of 7:

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

$$14 = 2 \times 7$$

This is the starting point of a series of multiples of 7 to follow, but notice that we can compare this result to a previous one which told us that the letters of God's name, (اللَّهُ), are found 14 times in these two verses as well.

Now, we are going to study the letters of God's names in the first and last verse in more detail, in hope of discovering more multiples of 7. That is, in these five names –

(اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ) – the letters of the first three are arranged in a way that produces a multiple of 7, and similarly, the letters of the last two are also arranged to result in a multiple of 7. Of course, since we are dealing with the first and last verse to mention (اللَّهُ), this name (اللَّهُ) itself is found in both verses and therefore repeated twice.

The arrangement of the letters of (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ)

Just to reiterate, we know that these three names of God, (اللَّهِ), (الرحمن) and (الرحيم), contain 8 different alphabetic letters, and are found in the first verse to mention God's name in the Qur'an. These 8 letters are:

ا ل ه ر ح م ن ي

We will now look for these 8 letters in the five names of God: (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ). To simplify matters for non-Arabic readers, we will break down the letters of each word for ease of comparison:

(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)
6	6	4
(الصمد)	(الله)	
3	4	

The resulting number is 34664, and is a multiple of 7.

$$34664 = 4952 \times 7$$

The arrangement of the letters of (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ)

In order to minimise any chance of coincidence, we will do the same experiment with the remaining two names, (الله) and (الصمد), which are found in the last verse mentioning God's name. These contain 6 different letters:

ا ل ه ص م د

Looking for these letters in the five names of God, we find the following:

(الرحيم)	(الرحمن)	(الله)
3	3	4
(الصمد)	(الله)	
5	4	

Indeed, the number 54334 is a multiple of 7:

$$54334 = 7762 \times 7$$

The arrangement of the letters of (الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ)

Even if we only consider (الرحمن) and (الرحيم) from the first verse (that is, without God's main name of (اللَّه)), the same outcome is preserved. These two names contain 7 different letters in total:

ا ل ر ح م ن ي

Again, searching for these letters in each of the 5 names of God below, we find:

(الرحمن) الرحيم	(الرحمن) الرحمن	(الله) الله
6	6	3
(الصمد) الصمد	(الله) الله	
3	3	

Beautifully, the number representing the repetition of the letters of the *two* names (الرحمن) and (الرحيم) in the group of names above is a multiple of 7 *twice*!

$$33663 = 687 \times 7 \times 7$$

The arrangement of the letters of (الصمد)

In the same way, we will take the name (الصمد) from the last verse on its own, *without* the name (اللَّه), and see how its 5 letters are arranged in each of the five names of God in the two verses we are studying. Here are the 5 letters of (الصمد).

ا ل ص م د

These letters are found as such in God's five names:

(الرحمن) الرحيم	(الرحمن) الرحمن	(الله) الله
3	3	3
(الصمد) الصمد	(الله) الله	
5	3	

Surely enough, 53333 is again a multiple of 7:

$$53333 = 7619 \times 7$$

We have seen how all these arrangements form perfect multiples of 7 with respect to five of God's names¹⁷: (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ). However, there is yet another magnificent set of arrangements with regards to these five names, as we shall see next.

The repetition of the (ل) in (اللَّهُ)

God's name (اللَّهُ) is made up of 4 letters, however, one of these letters, (ل), is repeated twice. This means that it consists of 3 *different* letters. Having said that, out of the names we examined, namely (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ), (اللَّهُ) is the only name that contains a repeated letter. The rest, (الرحمن), (الرحيم) and (الصمد), consist entirely of different letters.

Having said that, if we perform the same exercise we just completed; that is, if we take the letters of (الرحمن), (الرحيم), (الصمد), and look for their presence in the arrangement of (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ), only this time *ignoring the repeated letter of (ل) in (اللَّهُ)*, we will arrive at 4 new arrangements, and 4 new perfect multiples of 7!

We will only do this for the first example, (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ), since the same logic can be applied to the rest.

Again, (اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ) contains 8 different letters:

ا ل ه ر ح م ن ي

Looking for these 8 letters in the five names of God we examined,

(اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ), but excluding the repeated (ل) in (اللَّهُ), we find:

(اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ)	(اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ)	(اللَّهُ)
6	6	3
(الصَّمَدُ)	(اللَّهُ)	

¹⁷ (اللَّهُ) being repeated twice, naturally.

3

3

The number 33663 is a multiple of 7 twice:

$$33663 = 687 \times 7 \times 7$$

Anyone wishing to try the rest of the arrangements without the repetition of the (ل) in (اللَّه) will find that (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ) produces 53333, (الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) produces 32662, (الصمد) produces 52332¹⁸, and all are perfect multiples of 7!

That concludes our study of the relationship between the first and last mention of (اللَّه) in the Qur'an, but now, we look more closely the first time God Almighty's name is found.

The first time (اللَّه) is mentioned in the Qur'an

God Almighty's main name, as we have well established, exists in the first verse of the Qur'an, (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ). We will now show how God Almighty has arranged the location of this verse, its number of letters, and the repetition of its words in the Qur'an in a manner so magnificently consistent with the number 7.

That being said, the Basmala is the first verse in Surat Al-Fatihah, and is therefore assigned the number 1. Its number of letters are 19, and the repetition of its four words in the Qur'an is as follows:

1. The word (بِسْمِ) is repeated 22 times.
2. The word (اللَّه) is repeated 2699 times.
3. The word (الرحمن) is repeated 57 times.
4. The word (الرحيم) is repeated 115 times.

The sum of these repetitions is:

$$22 + 2699 + 57 + 115 = 2893$$

Let us consider our results in the following arrangement:

The Basmala

¹⁸ A multiple of 7 twice!

Total word repetitions	Number of letters	Verse number
2893	19	1

The beauty of the number we arrive at, 2893191, is that it is a multiple of 7 when read from *both directions*:

$$2893191 = 413313 \times 7$$

$$1913982 = 273426 \times 7$$

We will apply the very same logic to God's name (الله) on its own. It is found in verse 1, consists of 4 letters, and is repeated 2699 times in the Qur'an:

<i>The name (الله)</i>		
Word repetition	Number of letters	Verse number
2699	4	1

Incredibly, the number 269941, which represents three statistics relating to God Almighty's name in the first verse of the Holy Qur'an, is a multiple of 7 not twice, but *three times*.

$$269941 = 787 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

The same pattern finds itself with the second of God's names in the first verse, (الرحمن):

<i>The name (الرحمن)</i>		
Word repetition	Number of letters	Verse number
57	6	1

The number 5761 is again a multiple of 7.

$$5761 = 823 \times 7$$

Al-Fatihah and Al-Ikhlās

At this point, we are well aware that (الله) is mentioned firstly in Surat Al-Fatihah, when God says: (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), and lastly in Surat Al-Ikhlās, when He says: (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ).

Let us now write these two chapters in full:

Surat Al-Fatihah

﴿ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ مَلِكِ ﴿٤﴾ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٥﴾ إِلَيْكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٦﴾ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٧﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٨﴾ ﴾

{ In the name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. (1) Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world; (2) Most Gracious, Most Merciful; (3) Master of the Day of Judgment. (4) Thee do we worship, and Thine aid we seek. (5) Show us the straight way, (6) The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray. (7) }

Al-Fatihah, 1

Surat Al-Ikhlās

﴿ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾ ﴾

{ Say: He is God, the One and Only; (1) God, the Eternal, Absolute; (2) He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; (3) And there is none like unto Him. (4) }

Al-Ikhlās, 114

The relationships between the two chapters

For one thing, the word “Al-Fatihah” itself in Arabic is (الفاتحة) and consists of 7 letters, namely (ال ا ف ت ح ة). Likewise, the word “Al-Ikhlās” is (الإخلاص) also consists of 7 letters: (ال ا خ ل ا ص). This is only one minor observation.

Furthermore, Surat Al-Fatihah is chapter 1, and its verses are 7. Surat Al-Ikhlās is chapter 112, and its verses are 4. These numbers can be arranged as follows:

Surat Al-Ikhlās

Surat Al-Fatihah

Number of verses	Chapter number	Number of verses	Chapter number
4	112	7	1

The number 412271 is a multiple of 7:

$$412271 = 58753 \times 7$$

Also, let us not forget the significance of the two chapters in the Holy Qur'an: Surat Al-Fatihah, the most important chapter, is referred to as the "Mother of the Book" and "Seven-oft repeated (verses)", and according to the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), reading Surat Al-Ikhlās is equal in reward to reading a third of the Qur'an.

The relationships between the two verses

The verse (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) is found in chapter 1, verse 1, while (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ) is found in chapter 112, verse 2:

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ		بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	
Verse number	Chapter number	Verse number	Chapter number
2	112	1	1

We have already come across this arrangement before, however, we did not note that the number 211211 is a multiple of 7 from both directions, and reading it in reverse actually gives us a multiple of 7 twice.

$$211211 = 30173 \times 7$$

$$112112 = 2288 \times 7 \times 7$$

A small note

Do note, dear readers, that the names of God that are found in these two verses have all been repeated an *odd* number of times: (اللَّهُ) 2699 times, (الرحمن) 57 times, (الرحيم) 115 times and (الصمد) only 1 time. All these odd numbers are indeed "Witr" (one), and as the Prophet (pbuh) once explained: "Allah has ninety-nine Names, i.e., one hundred minus one, and whoever believes in their meanings and acts accordingly, will enter Paradise; and Allah is Witr (one) and loves 'the Witr' (i.e., odd numbers).¹"

The Basmala's Arrangement in the Qur'an

We have finally arrived at possibly the most breathtaking numeric arrangement so far.

anomalies of 0 and 2 needed to be deliberately placed in these *precise* locations, otherwise the numeric arrangement would have been defeated, and this, alone, is truly something to ponder upon.

SUMMARY

As explained in a previous part, the significance of the number 7 in our universe is overwhelming and not to be ignored. The Holy Qur'an, the last of the Scriptures of God Almighty, does not ignore its significance either, and God's Wisdom has ordained that the very first verse of His Book is the Basmala, a verse which hides many magnificent mysteries, among which is an intricate system of numeric consistencies founded on this number.

We have witnessed some of the secrets behind this numeric system. For instance, we saw how the words and even the letters of the Basmala are so interconnected with various other verses and chapters of the Qur'an. Also, in the verse number and chapter number of the Basmala were even more consistencies with the number 7, especially in the way these related to other chapter and verse numbers across this Qur'an.

In addition, we came across the arrangement of the Basmala's 10 letters in different words and verses of the Qur'an, especially in relation to "Al-Mu'awwithatain" (the two chapters of refuge) and "Ayat Al-Kursi" (the Throne verse), and how all these examples produced perfect multiples of 7.

Finally, as we dived into the intricate beauties of this single verse, reflecting upon its wonders and the precision of its arrangements, its profoundness seemed to have no limits. As a necessary result, no matter how great we perceive the Qur'an to be, it seems to succeed at being even greater, and no matter how many miracles we may think it to have, more of its miracles are still being realised today.

By: Abduldaem Al-Kaheel

www.kaheel7.com/eng

Translated by: Mohammed R. Al Salah

References:

- 1- The Holy Qur'an.
- 2- The Encyclopaedia of the Numeric Miracles in the Holy Qur'an. By: Abduldaem Al-Kaheel.

¹ Sahih Al-Bukhari, Volume 8, Book 75, Number 419