

as certain of that as they were certain of their own sons, who they would not confuse with anyone else. Their knowledge of Muhammad (ﷺ) was of such a level that there could be no doubt or confusion about it at all.

But some of them – in fact the majority of them – who disbelieved in him concealed this testimony knowingly, despite that certainty. ﴿And who does greater wrong than those who conceal a testimony they have received from Allah?﴾ (2: 140). This provided consolation to the Messenger (ﷺ) and the believers, and warned them about the evil and specious arguments of these people. But some of them did not knowingly conceal the truth, some of them believed in him, and some disbelieved in him out of ignorance.

The one who has knowledge is obliged to disclose the truth, explain it and make it attractive to people with whatever means he can of eloquence, proof, examples and so on. He must also show falsehood to be false, distinguish it from the truth, and make it look displeasing and unattractive, with whatever means he can. Those who conceal the truth did the opposite of what they were commanded to do, which had a negative impact on their character and attitude.

﴿It is truth from your Lord﴾ that is, this is the truth which is more deserving of being called truth than anything else, because of what it contains of sublime aims, good instructions, purification of the soul, and motivation to focus on what is in its best interests and ward off that which may harm it, because it comes from your Lord. He has sent down to you the Qur'an in which there is nourishment for minds and souls, and guidance to that which is in their best interests.

﴿so do not be among those who doubt﴾ that is, you should not have the slightest doubt about it, rather you should think about it and ponder its meanings until you reach certainty thereby, because pondering it will inevitably ward off doubt and bring certainty.