

"We sent our messengers supported by clear proofs, and we sent down to them the scripture and the law, that the people may uphold justice and we sent down the Iron, where in there is strength, and many benefits for the people." (The Holy Qur'an, Chapter 57, Verse 25)

SCIENCE
this Section

3 Scientific Verses in

QUR'AN on IRON



IN THE HOLY QUR'AN, GOD SPEAKS ABOUT IRON



Professor Armstrong works at NASA, otherwise known as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where he is a well-known scientist here. He was asked about Iron and how it was formed. He explained how all the elements in the earth were formed. He stated that the scientists have come only recently to discover the relevant facts about that formation process.

He said that the energy of the early solar system was not sufficient to produce elemental Iron.


In calculating the energy required to form one atom of iron, it was found to be about four times as much as the energy of the entire solar system.

In other words, the entire energy of the earth or the moon or the planet Mars or any other planet is not sufficient to form one new atom of iron,

even the energy of the entire solar system is not sufficient for that.

That is why Professor Armstrong said that the scientists believe that iron is an extraterrestrial that "WAS SENT" to earth and not formed therein.

Now compare that to the Qur'anic verse saying:

 *"We sent our messengers supported by clear proofs, and we sent down to them the scripture and the law, that the people may uphold justice and we sent down the Iron, where in there is strength, and many benefits for the people. All this in order for GOD to distinguish those who would support Him and His Messengers, on faith. GOD is powerful,*

Almighty" 

(The Holy Qur'an, Chapter 57, Verse : 25)

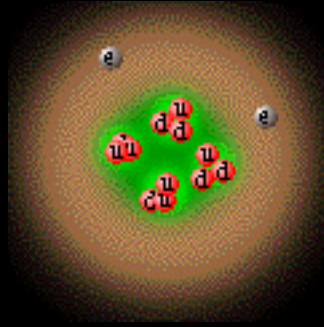
Notice the word SENT DOWN and also notice that IRON was the only kind of metal mentioned by name as sent down, in the Qur'an and has a whole sura entitled THE IRON or Al Hadeed.



IN THE HOLY QUR'AN, GOD SPEAKS ABOUT SUB-ATOMIC

PARTICLES

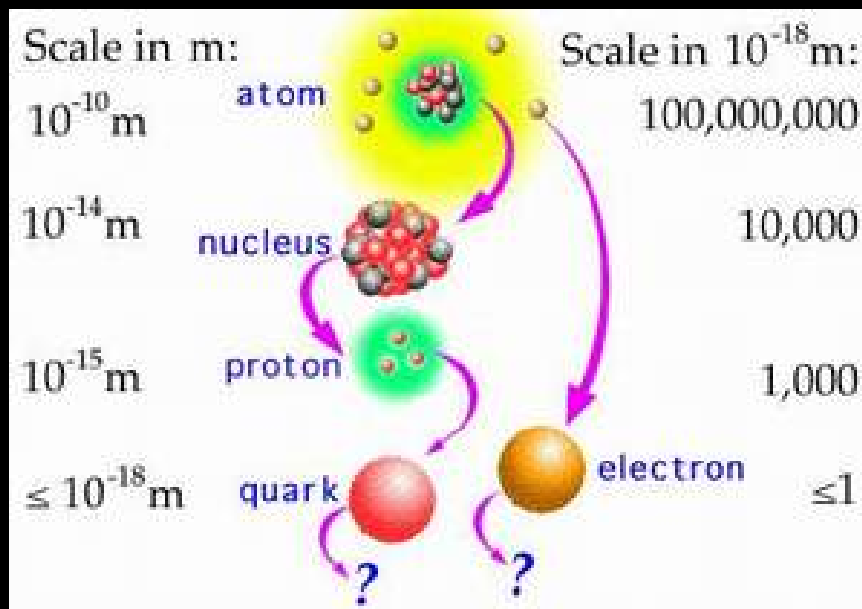




... And there is not hidden from thy Lord even an atom's weight in the earth or in heaven. And there is nothing smaller than that or greater, but it is recorded in a clear Book.

(The Holy Qur'an, Chapter 10, Verse 61)

Many centuries before the onset of Muhammad's prophethood, there was a well-known theory of atomism advanced by the Greek philosopher, Democritus. He and the people, who came after him assumed that matter consists of tiny, indestructible, indivisible particles called atoms.

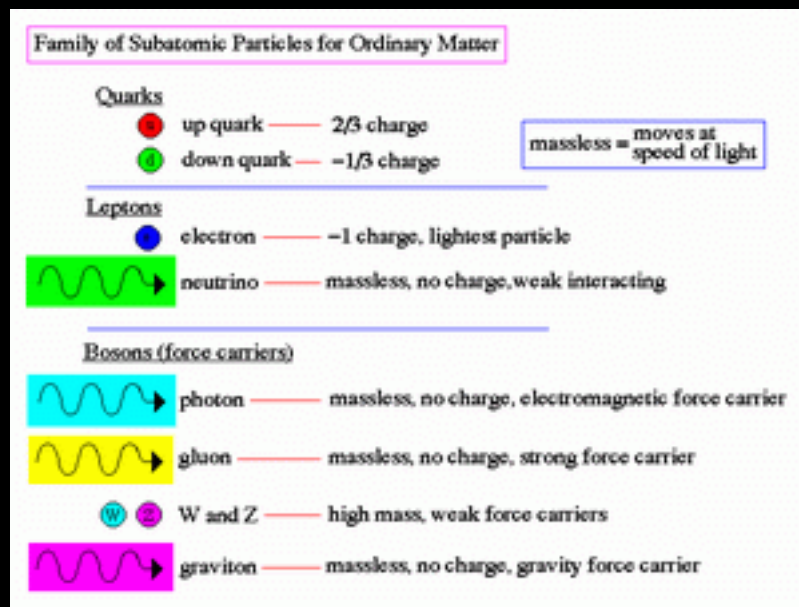


The Arabs too, used to deal in the same concept; in fact, the Arabic word **dharrāh** commonly referred to the smallest particle known to man. Now, modern science has discovered that this smallest unit of matters (i.e., the atom, which has all of the same properties as its element) can be split into its component parts.

This is a new idea, a development of the last century; yet, interestingly enough, this information had already been documented in the Qur'an which states:

“He [i.e., Allah] is aware of an atom’s weight in the heavens and on the earth and even anything smaller than that...”

(The Holy Qur'an, Chapter 34, Verse 3)



(Qur'an, 34:3) Undoubtedly fourteen centuries ago that statement would have looked unusual, even to an Arab. For him, the dharrah was the smallest thing there was. Indeed, this is proof, that the Qur'an is not outdated. An atom of an element is the simplest particle that displays the properties of the element.

The atomic theory has four assumptions: Atoms make up all matter. A somewhat modern theory was put forward by an English schoolteacher, John Dalton in 1808. This Dalton theory described how atoms interacted to form compounds, but never even considered the possibility of subatomic particles. J. J. Thomson discovered the first of the subatomic particles, the negatively-charged electron, in 1899.

The modern view of the atom proposes that there are 3 subatomic particles.



The modern view of the atom proposes that there are 3 subatomic particles.

Elementary Particles:

Today scientists have identified many other particles within atoms, but the three simple subatomic particles—the electron, the proton, and the neutron—are still used to explain many properties of atoms.

More than 200 subatomic particles have been discovered so far, however most are not fundamental, but are composed of other, simpler particles. For example, Rutherford showed that the atom was composed of a nucleus and orbiting electrons. Later physicists showed that the nucleus was composed of neutrons and protons. More recent work has shown that protons and neutrons are composed of quarks.

Some of subatomic particles or (*and even anything smaller than that...*) are: electron, positron, electron, electron anti-neutrino, negative muon, muon, muon neutrino, muon anti-neutrino, negative tau, positive tau, tau neutrino, tau anti-neutrino.

 *“He [i.e., Allah] is aware of an atom’s weight in the heavens and on the earth and even anything smaller than that...”*


(The Holy Qur’an, Chapter 34, Verse 3)



James Michener in 'Islam: The Misunderstood Religion,' Reader's Digest, May 1955

"Muhammad, the inspired man who founded Islam, was born about A.D. 570 into an Arabian tribe that worshiped idols. Orphaned at birth, he was always particularly solicitous of the poor and needy, the widow and the orphan, the slave and the downtrodden. At twenty he was already a successful businessman, and soon became director of camel caravans for a wealthy widow. When he reached twenty-five his employer recognizing his merit, proposed marriage. Even though she was fifteen years older, he married her and as long as she lived remained a devoted husband."



**Mysteries
Unfold**



Previous Page

Next Page



Next Subject



Next Topic : "Qur'an on Skin"