

THE NUMERIC MIRACLE OF THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE QUR'AN: “AL-FATIHAH” (THE OPENING)

After exploring the vast numeric miracles of the Basmala verse, which is found, among other chapters, in Surat Al-Fatihah, we now take on board this very chapter in its entirety, in an attempt to unlock the breathtaking numeric secrets it possesses.

“Al-Fatihah” means The Opening, and most fittingly, it is the opening chapter of the Holy Qur’an, and a chapter like no other, as the Prophet (pbuh) himself swore that God Almighty did not reveal any chapter which resembles Al-Fatihah in any Holy Scripture, be it the Old Testament, the New Testament, or the Holy Qur’an itself.

Having said this, we now embark on a magnificent journey with this captivating, albeit very short, chapter, but using one of the languages of our 21st century: the simple language of numbers. The numeric patterns we are about to witness will not fail to fascinate, and remind us of the unintelligible wonders of this profound book that is the Holy Qur’an. This system of numeric perfection is but a concrete declaration that no other than God Almighty could have designed such a book and revealed its message to humanity.

The Greatness of Al-Fatihah

When the prophet (pbuh) spoke of the greatest chapter in the whole of the Qur’an, he explained that this chapter was: "Alhamdu-lillahi Rabbil-'Alamin (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) which is the seven oft-repeated verses (Al-Mathani) and the Grand Qur’an which has been given to me."¹ It is considered the mother of the Book, and on one occasion when God Almighty speaks of this Chapter in the Holy Qur’an, he mentions this chapter *before* mentioning the Qur’an itself: { And We have bestowed upon thee the Seven Oft-repeated (verses) (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) and the Grand Qur'an } [Al-Hijr, 15:87].

In addition, Al-Fatihah is the only chapter which features in all five of the daily prayers of Muslims. It is the first of the Qur’an’s 114 chapters, and God has chosen for it to consist of precisely 7 verses.

And now we may ask this question: Does this chapter carry with it an inherent miracle that is most suitable to our current age, and our modern times? Does the language of numbers play its part in deciphering a further layer of beauty about Al-Fatihah?

The idea behind this study is very simple, because Surat Al-Fatihah, like any other chapter, or any other text for that matter, contains words and letters, and those are the focus of our study. And after studying this brilliant chapter, we came to the unquestionable conclusion that the foundation of this numeric system of Al-Fatihah's words and letters is the number 7. This indeed makes sense, especially because God Almighty deliberately referred to this chapter as the "Seven Oft-Repeated Verses", thereby giving specific emphasis to the number of its verses. We will soon witness how all the numeric results related to this chapter are in fact perfect multiples of 7.

One thing we absolutely must remember is that the brilliant numeric consistencies in the Qur'an are not our ultimate goal *per se*. Just like the Qur'an contains scientific facts but is not a book of science, it contains numeric facts but is not a book of mathematics. These are simply a *means* to an end, an end which involves fully appreciating the perfection and wonders of this Book, but more importantly, the message and the guidance that it carries with it to all of mankind: { Verily this Qur'an doth guide to that which is most right (or stable), and giveth the Glad Tidings to the Believers who work deeds of righteousness, that they shall have a magnificent reward } [Al-Isra', 17:9].

The Connection of Al-Fatihah with the Last Chapter in the Qur'an

For our first example, we write the entire first and last chapters of the Qur'an below, before witnessing their astounding numeric arrangements with respect to the number 7, in terms of chapter numbers, verse numbers, the number of words, and even the number of *letters*.

First Chapter in the Qur'an: Surat Al-Fatihah

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

{ 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

Final Chapter in the Qur'an: Surat Al-Nas

﴿ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾
الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ 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 chapter numbers and number of verses

Al-Fatiha, the first chapter in the Qur'an, is chapter **1** and its verses are **7**, and the last chapter in the Qur'an, Al-Nas, is chapter **114** and its verses are **6**. Arranging these numbers gives us the following:

Last chapter in the Qur'an		First chapter in the Qur'an	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
6	114	7	1

The number 611471 is a multiple of 7 *twice*:

$$611471 = 12479 \times 7 \times 7$$

Now interestingly, the entire Qur'an, from its first chapter until its last, was revealed in 23 years, and if we take the above result (12479) – which represents the first and last chapters – and find the sum of its digits...

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 9 = 23 \text{ the number of years it took to reveal the Qur'an!}$$

Combining all the numbers of both chapters

As we have already established, out of any chapter, four significant numbers can be deduced: the chapter number, the number of verses, the number of words and the number of letters. We now extract these four numbers from both the first and last Qur'anic chapters, producing an impressively large number:

Last chapter in the Qur'an				First chapter in the Qur'an			
Letters	Words	Verses	Chapter	Letters	Words	Verses	Chapter
80	21	6	114	139	31	7	1

The massive number 802161141393171 is indeed a perfect multiple of 7!

$$802161141393171 = 114594448770453 \times 7$$

The Longest and Shortest Chapters in the Qur'an

In the Holy Qur'an, God Almighty issues a challenge to all of mankind to produce a single chapter like any of those in the Qur'an, even if it were like the smallest chapter in the Qur'an, a mere 3-versed chapter called Surat Al-Kauthar (Chapter: Abundance), which is hardly one line in length.

It is God Almighty alone who chooses the number of chapters to reveal, and accordingly, the number of verses in each of these chapters, and His wisdom has ordained that these verse numbers also adhere to a system based wonderfully on the number 7. And to demonstrate this, we will consider the shortest and longest-versed chapters in the Qur'an.

The shortest chapter, Al-Kauther, consists of only 3 verses, and the longest, Surat Al-Baqarah (Chapter: The Cow), consists of 286 verses. As usual, we combine the two numbers into a single arrangement:

Longest chapter in the Qur'an	Shortest chapter in the Qur'an
Verses	Verses
286	3

The resulting number is 2863, a multiple of 7:

$$2863 = 409 \times 7$$

But even reversing this number and reading it in the opposite direction will again achieve a multiple of 7:

$$3682 = 526 \times 7$$

Crucially, had the verse numbers of either chapter been only 1 verse more or one verse less than their true number, both the above arrangements would collapse, resulting in no multiples of 7!

The Numeric Arrangements of the Qur'an's 30 Parts

Even the division of the Qur'an into 30 equal parts is coherent in various respects with the number 7. It is well known that the Holy Qur'an has been split into 30 parts after the time of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), through the efforts of various Muslims scholars. Amazingly, even this split produces arrangements consistent with the number 7; a further indication, perhaps, that God Almighty protected this Book from absolutely any alteration.

The First and Last Part

The first part in the Qur'an is part **1** and the last is **30**. Arranging these two basic numbers produces a multiple of 7:

$$301 = 43 \times 7$$

The Chapters and Parts of the Qur'an

The Holy Qur'an consists of **114** chapters and **30** parts, and arranging these two numbers again gives us a multiple of 7:

$$30114 = 4302 \times 7$$

The Verses and Parts of the Qur'an

There are exactly 6236 verses in the Qur'an and 30 parts, and these numbers again combine to produce a multiple of 7:

$$306236 = 43748 \times 7$$

Amazingly, if we take the above three results and arrange them into a single number, we find a number that is a multiple of seven *twice*:

$$43748430243 = 892825107 \times 7 \times 7$$

Even more interesting is that taking the sum of the digits of the above number produces a multiple of 7 yet again:

$$4 + 3 + 7 + 4 + 8 + 4 + 3 + 0 + 2 + 4 + 3 = 42$$

$$42 = 6 \times 7$$

The Numeric System in the Verse Numbers of the Qur'an

The significance of the number of verses in each Qur'anic chapter is not limited to merely the longest and shortest chapters; in fact, it extends to reveal a quite incredible result. That is, the Holy Qur'an consists of 114 chapters, and among those are **14** whose verse numbers are *single digits* (for example, Surat Al-Nasr consists of 3 verses, and the number 3 is a single digit). **77** chapters have a number of verses that is *two digits* long (like Surat Al-Naml, whose verses are 93, a two-digit number). Finally, the remaining **18** chapters all contain more than ninety-nine verses, that is, the number of verses in each of these chapters is always a *three-digit* number (like Surat Al-Baqarah, which contains 286 verses). In short, the number of chapters in the Qur'an with one-digit, two-digit and three-digit long verses is **14**, **77** and **18** respectively.

We arrange these three numbers:

Three digits	Two digits	One digit
18	77	19

The above number, 187719, is a multiple of 7 *twice*:

$$187719 = 3831 \times 7 \times 7$$

The Final Three Chapters of the Qur'an

The greatness of the final three chapters in the Qur'an is no secret to Muslims. These three chapters, Surat Al-Ikhlās (Chapter: Sincerity), Surat Al-Falaq (Chapter: The Daybreak, Dawn), Surat Al-Nas (Chapter: Mankind) are brilliantly linked to the Qur'an's first chapter, Surat Al-Fatihah, in a manner consistent with the number 7.

The chapter and verse numbers

Each of the last three chapters in the Qur'an has a particular location and number of verses. Surat Al-Ikhlās is chapter 112 and its verses are 4. Surat Al-Falaq is chapter 113 and its verses are 5, and Surat Al-Nas, the final chapter, is chapter 114 and its verses are 6.

And in the most magnificent way, combining these numbers produces a fascinating collection of multiples of 7.

Surat Al-Nas		Surat Al-Falaq		Surat Al-Ikhlās	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
6	114	5	113	4	112

The number 611451134112 is a perfect multiple of 7!

$$611451134112 = 87350162016 \times 7$$

Not only that, if we reverse the above arrangement to give the number 211431154116, that too is a multiple of 7!

$$211431154116 = 30204450588 \times 7$$

In other words, the number representing the chapter numbers and number of verses of the Qur'an's last three chapters is, along with its opposite, a multiple of 7.

Surat Al-Ikhlās

We will now consider each chapter on its own, starting with Surat Al-Ikhlās, which is made up of 4 verses and is chapter 112 of the Qur'an.

Surat Al-Ikhlās

Verses Chapter

4 ← 112

The above arrangement produces 4112, and reversing this number and reading it in the opposite direction gives us 2114, a multiple of 7:

$$2114 = 302 \times 7$$

Surat Al-Falaq

The same outcome is found with Surat Al-Falaq, which is chapter 113 and contains 5 verses:

Surat Al-Falaq

Verses Chapter

5 ← 113

The above arrangement produces 5113, and its opposite is the number 3115, which is a multiple of 7:

$$3115 = 445 \times 7$$

Surat Al-Nas

Finally, Surat Al-Nas is chapter 114 and its verses and 6:

Surat Al-Nas

Verses Chapter

6 ← 114

The number 6114, when reversed gives 4116, a multiple of 7 yet again, only this time, it is a multiple of 7 *three times!*

$$4116 = 12 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

The profound consistency in the way the above three verses have been constructed and arranged in the Qur'an is truly something to ponder upon, not least because each chapter taken on its own can only be a multiple of 7 if its respective verse and chapter numbers are read from right to left; that is, they all follow the exact same pattern. And when they are combined, the large 12-digit number which results is, in fact, a successful multiple of 7 when read from *either* direction. Is this not a sign of the existence and sheer magnificence of God

Almighty, He who so intricately designed such chapters and verses, and secured them from any alteration?

Surat Al-Fatihah and the Qur'an's Final Three Chapters

As we mentioned before, an immaculate relationship exists between Surat Al-Fatihah – the first chapter in the Qur'an – and the final three chapters of the Qur'an which we have just come across.

Al-Fatihah and Al-Ikhlās

Surat Al-Fatihah is chapter **1** and its verses are **7**, while Surat Al-Ikhlās is chapter **112** and its verses are **4**:

Surat Al-Ikhlās		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
4	112	7	1

The number 411271 is a multiple of 7:

$$411271 = 58753 \times 7$$

Al-Fatihah and Al-Falaq

Again, we arrange the numbers **1** and **7**, which represent Surat Al-Fatihah's chapter number and number of verses, along with the respective numbers of Surat Al-Falaq, which is chapter **113** of the Qur'an and contains **5** verses.

Surat Al-Falaq		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
5	113	7	1

The number 511371 is again a multiple of 7:

$$511371 = 73053 \times 7$$

Al-Fatihah and Al-Nās

Finally, Al-Fatihah is chapter **1** and its verses are **7**, and Al-Nās, the last chapter in the Qur'an, is chapter **114**, and consists of **6** verses.

Surat Al-Nas		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
6	114	7	1

The number 611471 yet again produces a multiple of 7:

$$611471 = 87353 \times 7$$

Now, incredibly, when we take the results of the three above cases (that is, 58753, 73053 and 87353) and arrange them into a single number, we indeed arrive at a multiple of 7 from *both* directions:

$$873537305358753 = 17827291946097 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$357853503735378 = 51121929105054 \times 7$$

The Special Phrase ﴿الْم﴾ in the First and Last Chapter

God Almighty, by His infinite wisdom, has numerically perfected the chapters of His book through a profound system of arrangements. Every chapter contains a miracle, and so does every verse, and as such, we find brilliant symmetries between various chapters and verses across the Qur'an. To see this more closely, we will address the first and last chapters of the Qur'an, and how they connect to the very first 'special phrase' in the Qur'an, which is an entire verse in itself.

﴿الْم﴾ and the First Chapter of the Qur'an

In Surat Al-Fatihah, the three letters of the special phrase ﴿الْم﴾, namely "Alif" (أ), "Lām"

(ل) and "Mīm" (م), are arranged to produce a brilliant series of multiples of 7.

We now write the entire first chapter of the Qur'an, citing how many times any of the three letters of ﴿الْم﴾ are found in each of Surat Al-Fatihah's words (every word in Al-Fatihah will also be written with its letters separated to make it easier for non-Arabic readers to count the instances of "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Mīm" (م) in each word):

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهُ (ا ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
١	٣	3	3
الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د)	لِلَّهِ (ا ل هـ)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)
3	2	0	4
الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
3	3	2	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
1	2	2	0
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	اهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	
2	0	2	
الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م)	صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
2	4	0	2
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)	عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	الْمَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و ب)
2	2	0	3
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	و	لَا (ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)
2	0	2	4

The above arrangement creates the large 31-digit number

4202302220422020022123340233331, which, incredibly, is a perfect multiple of 7!!

$$4202302220422020022123340233331 = 600328888631717146017620033333 \times 7$$

Not only that, but even when we count the total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Mīm” (م) letters in Surat Al-Fatihah, we arrive at the following:

- The number of “Alif” (أ) letters in Al-Fatihah is 22.
- The number of “Lām” (ل) letters is 22.
- The number of “Mīm” (م) letters is 15.

Now, we arrange these three numbers in sequence:

The letter Mīm (م)

The letter “Lām” (ل)

The letter “Alif” (أ)

15

22

22

Incredibly, no matter how we arrange these three numbers, the outcome is *always* a multiple of 7!! Here are the three possible arrangements:

$$152222 = 21746 \times 7$$

$$221522 = 31646 \times 7$$

$$222215 = 31745 \times 7$$

Even taking the sum of the digits of those three numbers produces a multiple of 7!

$$1 + 5 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 14$$

$$14 = 2 \times 7$$

Staring at these amazing results, we can only wonder: Who is it that carefully designed these letters and perfected them? How did this unique system come about? It is indeed a magnificent system that is witness to the greatness of God Almighty’s Book. Hence, after witnessing the profound symmetry of this special phrase that is ﴿الْم﴾ with the first chapter in the Holy Qur’an, we will now observe the very same phenomenon with the last chapter of the Qur’an, Surat Al-Nas.

﴿الْم﴾ and the Last Chapter of the Qur’an

Just as we did with Surat Al-Fatihah, we will now write the entire Surat Al-Nas and look for the occurrence of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Mīm” (م) in each of its words. We note, of course, that the Basmala, or (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), is not considered a verse of this chapter (but is merely mentioned at its forefront), unlike Surat Al-Fatihah and part of a verse in Surat Al-Naml, where the Basmala is a verse in its own right.

قُلْ (ق ل)	أَعُوذُ (أ ع و ذ)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)
1	1	0	3
مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)	إِلَهٍ (إ ل هـ)	النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)
2	3	2	3
مِنْ (م ن)	شَرِّ (ش ر)	الْوَسْوَاسِ (ال و س و ا س)	الْخَنَّاسِ (ال خ ن ا س)
1	0	3	3
الَّذِي (ال ذ ي)	يُوسُوسُ (ي و س و س)	فِي (ف ي)	صُدُورِ (ص د و ر)
2	0	0	0
النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)	مِنْ (م ن)	الْجِنَّةِ (ال ج ن ة)	وَالنَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)
3	1	2	3

Surely enough, the outcome of Surat Al-Fatihah repeats itself here in Surat Al-Nas, because the number 302130002330132323011 is a perfect multiple of 7:

$$302130002330132323011 = 43161428904304617573 \times 7$$

Splitting up Surat Al-Nas

One of the intriguing aspects of Surat Al-Nas is that it can be split into two parts:

- 1- Three verses which deal with seeking refuge with God Almighty:

﴿ قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ ﴾

{ 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) }

Al-Nas, 114:1-3

- 2- Three verses which deal with seeking refuge from the devil:

﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِي يُوسُوسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ ﴾

{ 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, 114:4-6

The first three verses that discuss seeking refuge with God, taken on their own, carry a numeric relationship with the special phrase ﴿الْمَرْءِ﴾, just like Surat Al-Nas as a whole. That is, we will now simply consider the letters “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Mīm” (م) in each word of this three-verse segment:

النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)	بِرَبِّ (ب ر ب)	أَعُوذُ (أ ع و ذ)	قُلْ (ق ل)
3	0	1	1
النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)	إِلَيْهِ (إ ل هـ)	النَّاسِ (ال ن ا س)	مَلِكٍ (م ل ك)
3	2	3	2

The resulting number – which is part of the large number we found for Surat Al-Nas – is 32323011, which is still a perfect multiple of 7.

$$32323011 = 4617573 \times 7$$

What is also interesting is the total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Mīm” (م) letters in these three verses:

- The number of “Alif” (أ) letters is 8.
- The number of “Lām” (ل) letters is 6.
- The number of “Mīm” (م) letters is only 1.

Arranging these numbers give us:

The letter “Mīm” (م)	The letter “Lām” (ل)	The letter “Alif” (أ)
1	6	8

The resulting number is 168, which is a multiple of 7 when read from *both* directions.

$$168 = 24 \times 7$$

$$861 = 123 \times 7$$

Not only that, but add the above two results produces a multiple of 7!

$$123 + 24 = 147$$

$$147 = 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

But what about the next three verses, which discuss seeking refuge from the devil? Does the same consistency hold? The number of Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Mīm” (م) letters in every word of this second segment is as follows:

مِنْ (م ن)	شَرًّا (ش ر)	الْوَسْوَاسِ (ال و س و اس)	الْخَنَاسِ (ال خ ن اس)
١	٠	٣	٣
الَّذِي (ال ذي)	يُوسُوسُ (ي و س و س)	فِي (ف ي)	صُدُورِ (ص د و ر)
٢	٠	٠	٠
النَّاسِ (ال ن اس)	مِنْ (م ن)	الْجَنَّةِ (ال ج ن ة)	و النَّاسِ (ال ن اس)
٣	١	٢	٣

The number representing the occurrence of ﴿الْم﴾ in this segment is 3021300023301, which is again a multiple of 7!

$$3021300023301 = 61659184149 \times 7$$

Are these flawless arrangements not a magnificent statement of God Almighty’s wisdom and greatness; are they not *literal* proof that it is He, and only He, who could have sent down this wonderful revelation that is the Holy Qur’an?

The Special Phrase ﴿الر﴾ and the “Seven Mathani¹” Verse

And now, we delve into the very verse which speaks about Surat Al-Fatihah, a verse that is found in Surat Al-Hijr, the Qur’an’s 15th chapter, which specifically refers to opening chapter of the Qur’an as one with Seven of the “Mathani”, or ‘Oft-Repeated’, verses.

¹ “Mathani” is the Arabic word meaning ‘oft-repeated’, i.e. often repeated.

God Almighty says: { And We have bestowed upon thee the Seven Oft-repeated (verses) (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) and the Grand Qur'an. } [Al-Hijr, 15:87].

God Almighty has perfected the letters of this wonderful verse in a manner that is so inextricably linked to the very chapter about which it speaks: Surat Al-Fatihah itself.

Indeed, in the very few words of this verse, we shall discover a profound miracle of a nature that no human could have fashioned. We will see the beauty of the language of numbers in this verse which speaks of Surat Al-Fatihah, and how its letters and precise location in the Qur'an are in total agreement with the number 7, and at harmony with the Qur'an's opening chapter.

The Seven Mathani Chapter

The seven Mathani chapter, of course, is none other than Surat Al-Fatihah, whose seven verses have been endlessly repeated for the past 14 centuries:

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

{ 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

The notable numbers in this chapter are:

- The chapter number is **1**.
- The number of verses is **7**.
- The number of words is **31**.
- The number of letters is **139**.

The Seven Mathani Verse

﴿وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَاكَ سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ﴾

{ And We have bestowed upon thee the Seven Oft-repeated (verses) (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) and the Grand Qur'an. }

Al-Hijr, 15:87

The significant numbers of this verse are the following:

- The chapter number is **15**.
- The verse number is **87**.
- The number of words is **9**.
- The number of letters is **35**.

Now, let us take a close look at this breathtaking series of perfect numeric consistencies.

Verse location

The seven Mathani verse is found in Surat Al-Hijr, chapter **15**, and is verse **87** of that chapter. A consistency exists based on the number 7 between these two numbers, which represent the location of this verse in the Holy Qur'an:

Verse number	Chapter number
87	15

The number 8715 is a multiple of 7:

$$8715 = 1245 \times 7$$

Thus, this verse's number and its chapter number share a connection based on the number 7.

Verse number and number of words

As we established earlier, the Mathani verse is verse **87** of Surat Al-Hijr, and consists of exactly **9** words:

Word count	Verse number
9	87

The number 987 is the second multiple of 7 in this series:

$$987 = 141 \times 7$$

Verse number, number of words and number of letters

Verse 87 consists of 9 words and precisely 35 letters; let's see if the consistency is maintained.

Letter count	Word count	Verse number
35	9	87

The number 35987 represents a multiple of 7 yet again (even when read in reverse).

$$35987 = 5141 \times 7$$

$$78953 = 11279 \times 7$$

This result confirms the marvellous connection between the verse number, word count and letter count of this verse on a basis that is the number 7.

Please note that the same logic is followed when arranging the numbers, and that is, in Arabic reading order (i.e. from *right to left*): "chapter number, followed by verse number, word count, and letter count", and this rule is strictly adhered to in all parts of this book.

Let us now see just how the seven Mathani chapter (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) and the seven Mathani verse (i.e. verse 87 of chapter 15) are linked.

The number of words

The number of words comprising Surat Al-Fatihah are 31, and the number of words comprising the 87th verse of Surat Al-Hijr are 9; these two number are also seamlessly linked to the number 7:

Word count of seven Mathani verse	Word count of seven Mathani chapter
9	31

And the number 931 is actually a multiple of 7 twice.

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

Intriguingly, the opposite of the number 931 above is 139: the exact number of letters making up Surat Al-Fatihah itself!!

The chapters

Surat Al-Fatihah is inherently connected to Surat Al-Hijr, the chapter whose 87th verse highlights Al-Fatihah's seven verses. That is, Surat Al-Fatihah is chapter 1 and its verses are 7. On the other hand, Surat Al-Hijr is chapter 15 and its verses are 99.

Surat Al-Hijr		Surat Al-Fatihah	
Verses	Chapter	Verses	Chapter
99	15	7	1

The number 991571 is a multiple of 7:

$$991571 = 141653 \times 7$$

The brilliant repetition of the letters of the special phrase ﴿الر﴾

We saw how the letters of ﴿الر﴾, the first of the Qur'an's special phrases, were repeated in every word of Surat Al-Fatihah and Surat Al-Nas to produce a magnificent multiple of 7. Surat Al-Hijr, the chapter which houses the seven Mathani verse that glorifies Surat Al-Fatihah, begins with the special phrase ﴿الر﴾, and quite fittingly, the three letters of this phrase have been beautifully repeated in each word of the seven Mathani verse to produce yet another multiple of 7!

The three letters of ﴿الر﴾ are "Alif" (أ), "Lām" (ل) and "Rā" (ر). We will now write down the seven Mathani verse and look for any occurrence of these letters in each of its words:

و	لَقَدْ	(ل ق د)	٠	١	1	١	٠
و	أَتَيْنَكَ	(ا ت ي ن ك)	1	١	١	١	٠
و	سَبْعًا	(س ب ع ا)	١	١	١	١	٠
و	مِنَ	(م ن)	0	١	١	١	٠
و	الْمَثَانِي	(ا ل م ث ا ن ي)	3	٠	١	١	٠
و	الْقُرْآنَ	(ا ل ق ر ا ن)	4	٠	١	١	٠
و	الْعَظِيمِ	(ا ل ع ظ ي م)	٢	١	١	١	٠

The number 240301110 is a multiple of 7:

$$240301110 = 34328730 \times 7$$

And now, if we count the total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Rā” (ر) letters in the above verse (just as we did using ﴿الْم﴾ with respect to Surat Al-Fatihah and Surat Al-Nas), we find the following:

- The number of “Alif” (أ) letters is **7**.
- The number of “Lām” (ل) letters is **4**.
- The number of “Rā” (ر) letters is only **1**.

The letter “Rā” (ر)	The letter “Lām” (ل)	The letter “Alif” (أ)
1	4	7

The number 147 is indeed a multiple of 7 (twice!).

$$147 = 3 \times 7 \times 7$$

Amazingly, the same consistency is found in Surat Al-Fatihah, the very chapter with the seven oft-repeated verses (i.e. the seven Mathani chapter itself!). If we count the total number of “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Rā” (ر) letters in Surat Al-Fatihah, we find:

- The number of “Alif” (أ) letters in Al-Fatihah is **22**.
- The number of “Lām” (ل) letters is **22**.
- The number of “Mīm” (م) letters is **8**.

The letter Mīm (م)	The letter “Lām” (ل)	The letter “Alif” (أ)
8	22	22

The repetition of the letters making the special phrase ﴿الر﴾ in Surat Al-Fatihah is 82222, a multiple of 7 *twice*!!

$$82222 = 1678 \times 7 \times 7$$

In other words, the repetition of the letters of ﴿الر﴾ in both the seven oft-repeated verses themselves (Al-Fatihah) *and* the verse which speaks about them is a multiple of 7 twice; that is, a multiple of 7 x 7!

The special letters and the seven Mathani verse

As mentioned in previous parts, the special phrases are found at the beginning of 29 chapters in the Qur'an, and while sometimes, the same special phrase is found in many chapters, there are 14 different phrases in total. Also, incidentally, there are exactly 14 different letters which make up these various special phrases, and these are:

ا ل م ص ر ك ه ي ع ط س ح ق ن

We will now write the seven Mathani verse once more, only this time, looking for the repetition of the above 14 'special letters' in each of its words:

و	لَقَدْ (ل ق د)	أَتَيْنَكَ (ا ت ي ن ك)	سَبْعًا (س ب ع ا)	مِنْ (م ن)
•	2	4	3	2
و	الْمَثَانِي (ا ل م ث ا ن ي)	و	الْقُرْآنَ (ا ل ق ر ا ن)	الْعَظِيمَ (ا ل ع ظ ي م)
•	6	•	6	5

The number 560623420 is a multiple of 7:

$$560623420 = 80089060 \times 7$$

And for the sake of pointing out, the total number of special letters in this verse is $28 = 4 \times 7$, the number of words in which these letters are found is seven², and the total number of letters in this verse is $35 = 5 \times 7$; does any other book contain such harmony? We continue with this beautiful verse and now divide it into three parts.

A multiple in each part

As small as this verse is, it consists of three parts:

1.

² 7 out of 9 words, since two words (the و and the و , contain no special letters)

2. And We have bestowed upon thee

﴿وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَاكَ﴾

3. the Seven Oft-repeated (verses) (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah)

﴿سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي﴾

4. and the Grand Qur'an

﴿وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ﴾

Beautifully, when we look for the occurrence of the 14 special letters listed above in the words of each separate part, we find in each instance a perfect multiple of 7.

Here are the letters once again:

ا ل م ص ر ك ه ي ع ط س ح ق ن

First part

و	لَقَدْ (ل ق د)	آتَيْنَاكَ (ا ت ي ن ك)
0	2	4

$$420 = 60 \times 7$$

Second part

سَبْعًا (س ب ع ا)	مِنَ (م ن)	الْمَثَانِي (ا ل م ث ا ن ي)
3	2	6

$$623 = 89 \times 7$$

Third part

و الْقُرْآنَ (ال قرآن) الْعَظِيمَ (ال عظيم م)
5 6 ٠

$$560 = 80 \times 7$$

The letters of each part

The consistency of the numeric arrangements does not limit itself to merely the special letters; in fact, *all* the letters of this verse are organised in a manner that is so articulately founded on the number 7. The total number of letters in each part is as follows (these can be easily counted from the above illustration):

- The first part consists of 9 letters.
- The second part consists of 13 letters.
- The third part consists of 13 letters.

Combining these three results gives us:

Part 3	Part 2	Part 1
13	13	9

Indeed, the number 13139, which represents the total number of letters in each part of the seven Mathani, is a multiple of 7:

$$13139 = 1877 \times 7$$

NOTE: Another absolutely astounding little arrangement is found in this verse. That is, the particular segment of the seven Mathani verse which specifically refers to the seven Mathani themselves (i.e. Al-Fatihah itsef) is:

﴿وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَاكَ سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي﴾

{ And We have bestowed upon thee }

In other words, this segment of the 87th verse of Surat Al-Hijr, which is dedicated to mentioning Surat Al-Fatihah covers parts 1 and 2 of the verse, and the total number of words in these two parts produces the following arrangement:

Part 2	Part 1
13	9

What is absolutely wonderful about the number 139 above is that this number not only represents the segment of the verse that specifically gives reference to Surat Al-Fatihah, but this number also represents the precise number of letters making up Surat Al-Fatihah itself!!

The special letters in each part

Even when we count the *total* number of special letters in each part, the same consistent pattern is maintained. Again, these are the special letters:

ا ل م ص ر ك ه ي ع ط س ح ق ن

Part 3	Part 2	Part 1
وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ	سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي	وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَاكَ
11	11	6

The number 11116 is a multiple of 7:

$$11116 = 1588 \times 7$$

The letters of the phrase “The seven Mathani” (السبع المثاني)

When we look for the letters of the phrase (السبع المثاني), meaning “the seven Mathani”, in the seven Mathani verse itself, we amazingly arrive at a precise multiple of 7. The following are the letters making up this phrase:

ا ل س ب ع م ث ن ي

و	لَقَدْ (ل ق د)	أَتَيْنَكَ (ا ت ي ن ك)	سَبْعًا (س ب ع ا)	مِنْ (م ن)
0	1	3	4	2
المَثَانِي (ا ل م ث ا ن ي)	و	الْقُرْآنَ (ا ل ق ر ا ن)	الْعَظِيمَ (ا ل ع ظ ي م)	
7	0	4	5	

The resulting number is 540724310, a multiple of 7 twice:

$$540724310 = 11035190 \times 7 \times 7$$

So the letters of the phrase meaning “the seven Mathani” are arranged in the very verse which carries that name in a manner perfectly coherent with the number 7 – is this not a stunning result?

The letters of the phrase “The Grand Qur’an” (القرآن العظيم)

We must not forget that this verse also gives mention to the Holy Qur’an as a whole and not merely to its opening chapter:

﴿وَلَقَدْ ءَاتَيْنَكَ سَبْعًا مِّنَ الْمَثَانِي وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ﴾

{ And We have bestowed upon thee the Seven Oft-repeated (verses) (i.e. Surat Al-Fatihah) and the Grand Qur’an. }

Having said that, what if we now looked for the repetition of the letters of the phrase “The Grand Qur’an” (القرآن العظيم) in this verse? In other words, we are going to take each letter in this phrase and look for how many times it has been repeated in the seven Mathani verse, before finally arranging the corresponding numbers across the letters of the phrase. But in order to do so, we must first establish how many times every different letter in the seven Mathani verse has been repeated. This can be easily deduced from the various previous illustrations, but has been conveniently summarized here:

ا ل ن ي م و ق ع د ر ك ظ ت ث س ب

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 7

We now write the phrase (القرآن العظيم) “The Grand Qur’an”, and below each of its letters, the corresponding repetition of that letter in the seven Mathani verse as given by the above list:

القرآن (ا ل ق ر آ ن) العظيم (ا ل ع ظ ي م)

3 3 1 2 4 7

4 7 1 2 4 7

The resulting number is 331247471247, a perfect multiple of 7:

$$331247471247 = 47321067321 \times 7$$

Interestingly, it so happens that each word considered on its own – that is, (القرآن) “The Qur’an” and (العظيم) “The Grand” – maintain consistency with the number 7:

القرآن (ا ل ق ر آ ن)

4 7 1 2 4 7

$$471247 = 67321 \times 7$$

العظيم (ا ل ع ظ ي م)

3 3 1 2 4 7

$$331247 = 47321 \times 7$$

These numeric outcomes are but more evidence in favour of the suggestion that every word and even every letter in the Holy Qur’an is inherently supported by a complex system of arrangements all fundamentally based upon the number 7 – but the big question is this: after all those already discovered in the Qur’an, just *how many* multiples of 7 are hidden in its pages?

The Captivating Intervals of Surat Al- Fatihah

The Qur’an’s opening chapter consists of seven verses, and as such, each verse ends with a specific word, which acts as a kind of interval or break, separating the verses from each other. These words are highlighted in bold below:

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

But is there any numeric significance to these words? We shall find out by listing these seven words just as they appear in the Qur'an, and below them the number of letters comprising each word.

الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ال ع ل م ي ن)	الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الدِّينِ (ال د ي ن)
6	7	6	5
نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ال م س ت ق ي م)	الضَّالِّينَ (ال ض ال ي ن)	
6	8	7	

The number representing the letter count of each of Al-Fatihah's intervals is 7865676, which is indeed a multiple of 7:

$$7865676 = 1123668 \times 7$$

But that's not all, because the result is also a multiple of 7:

$$1123668 = 160524 \times 7$$

And this result is also a multiple of 7:

$$160524 = 22932 \times 7$$

And this result is again a multiple of 7:

$$22932 = 3276 \times 7$$

This result is yet again a multiple of 7:

$$3276 = 468 \times 7$$

In other words, our original number 7865676 is a multiple of 7 *five times!!*

$$7865676 = 468 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

But what about this final number 468? Can we take it any further?

This number can in fact be broken down into five prime numbers:

$$468 = 13 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2$$

And amazingly, arranging these five prime numbers into a single 6-digit number produces a multiple of 7:

$$133322 = 19046 \times 7$$

Hence, we can arrange our original number of 7865676, which represents the intervals of Surat Al-Fatihah, into the following:

$$7865676 = 13 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

If we arrange the above results into a single 11-digit number, we yet again arrive at a multiple of 7!

$$13332277777 = 1904611111 \times 7$$

And if that was all not enough, taking the digit sum of this 11-digit above result creates a multiple of 7×7 !!

$$1 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 49$$

$$49 = 7 \times 7$$

Could all this magnificence have been the mere product of coincidence?

The letters of each interval (without repetition)

We already witnessed how the letter count of Al-Fatihah's seven intervals, when combined into a single number, created a multiple of 7. Among the letters of each word, however, some were repeated while others were not, but is this fact important in a numeric sense?

Once again, we will write the letter count of each interval in the Qur'an's opening chapter, only this time, excluding any repeated letters.

الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)
5	6	6	6
الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)
5	7	5	5

The number 5755666 is a multiple of 7:

$$5755666 = 822238 \times 7$$

Reversing the above operation, we will now only write the number of repeated letters in each of the interval words:

الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ال ع ل م ي ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)
0	1	0	0
نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ال م س ت ق ي م)	الضَّالِّينَ (ال ض ال ي ن)	الضَّالِّينَ (ال ض ال ي ن)
1	1	2	2

The number 2110010 is a multiple of 7.

$$2110010 = 301430 \times 7$$

The perfect outcomes produced above lead us to realise at least some of the wisdom behind the way the Qur’an is written. This is of paramount importance because every word we deal with within the scope of the numeric miracle is copied *exactly* as it appears in the Qur’an. That is, the way certain words are written in the Qur’an slightly differ from their equivalents in normal, everyday Arabic, but this difference, albeit small, would absolutely shatter the numeric miracle to pieces if not respected.

To give a brief example from the above intervals of Al-Fatihah, let us compare how the second of these intervals, the Arabic word meaning “the worlds”, is spelled in the Arabic of the Qur’an, as opposed to normal Arabic.

Qur’anic Arabic	Normal Arabic
الْعَلَمِينَ (ال ع ل م ي ن)	الْعَالَمِينَ (ال ع ال م ي ن)

The difference is barely noticeable, but the above word is written with one extra letter in ordinary Arabic, and had this version been adopted instead of the Qur’an’s, the number 7865676, which is a multiple of 7 an incredible five times, would instead become 7865686, which is not a multiple of 7 at all, meaning that the plethora of multiple produced above would simple cease to exist!

Al-Fatihah and the Letters of the Alphabet

Out of the 28 letters of the Arabic language, Surat Al-Fatihah contains 21 (a multiple of 7 since $21 = 3 \times 7!$). But what is truly astounding is the way that these letters come together to produce a most magnificent multiple of 7, serving as yet another profound example of the central importance of this number to investigating the Holy Qur'an's numeric miracle.

Brilliant letters

Since God Almighty created the universe, His wisdom has ordained for the number 7 to be present in His creation. He created the seven skies, a fact often cited in the Qur'an, made the Earth consist of seven geological layers, and gave its atmosphere seven layers too.

His wisdom has also ordained for the Qur'an to be revealed in Arabic, a language whose alphabet is 28 letters long (a multiple of 7: $28 = 4 \times 7!$), and for the Qur'an's first verse to house 21 of those letters (again a multiple of 7).

We will now list the 21 letters making up Surat Al-Fatihah, along with the number of times each letter is repeated in the chapter.

The following is Al-Fatihah with its words broken down, for any readers wishing to do the letter-counting themselves.

بِسْمِ (ب س م) اللَّهُ (ا ل هـ) الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن) الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د) لِلَّهِ (ا ل هـ) رَبِّ (ر ب) الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)

الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن) الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م) مَلِكِ (م ل ك)
يَوْمِ (ي و م) الدِّينِ (ا ل د ي ن) إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك) نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك) نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن) اهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)

الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط) الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م) صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط) الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت) عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م) غَيْرِ (غ ي ر) الْمَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و)
(ب)

عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م) و لا (ل ا) الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)

أ ل م ي ن ر ع ه ح ب د و س ك ت ص ط غ ض ق ذ
 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 6 8 11 14 15 22 22

The 26-digit number, 11222233344455681114152222, is a perfect multiple of 7!

$$11222233344455681114152222 = 1603176192065097302021746 \times 7$$

Now we may ask: Could the Prophet Muhammad have possibly manufactured and hidden such a perfect numeric code within the verses of the Qur'an, and what other book has anything as detailed as its letters so elegantly arranged?

Al-Fatihah and the Qur'an

The number representing the repetition of the first and last letters to be mentioned in Al-Fatihah is 114, which is the total number of chapters in the Qur'an! That is, the first letter in Al-Fatihah is "Bā'" (ب), which is repeated 4 times in Al-Fatihah, and the last is "Nūn" (ن), which is found 11 times.

Last letter in Al-Fatihah	Last letter in Al-Fatihah
11	4

And so the number 114, created by Al-Fatihah's first and last letters, also stands for the Qur'an's total chapters; it is almost as if the entire book is summarised in the opening chapter, which is often referred to as the mother of the Qur'an! And in this is perhaps a confirmation of the truthfulness of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) when he said that Al-Fatihah is the Qur'an: "That is: "Alhamdu-lillahi Rabbil-'Alamin (Surat Al-Fatiha) which is the seven oft-repeated verses (Al-Mathani) and the Grand Quran which has been given to me."² But God Almighty knows best.

In order to be more certain as to the connection of Al-Fatihah's letters to the Qur'an, we will now write the word (القرآن) "The Qur'an", and under each of its letters, its corresponding repetition in Al-Fatihah (just as we did with the seven Mathani verse in Surat Al-Hijr):

القرآن (ا ل ق ر آ ن)
11 22 8 1 22 22

The number 1122812222 is a perfect multiple of 7!

$$1122812222 = 160401746 \times 7$$

What is also eye-catching about this number is its digit sum:

1 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 8 + 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 23, the number of years it took for the Qur'an to be revealed!

The letters of (آمين) "Amen"

The word (آمين) "Amen" is used by people of numerous faiths, and while it is not contained in the Qur'an, Muslims say this word in prayer directly after they recite Al-Fatihah. Its letters also happen to be intrinsically connected to the Qur'an's opening chapter. Just as we did with the word "The Qur'an", we will now write (آمين) "Amen", along with the repetition of each of its letters in Surat Al-Fatihah.

آمين (ا م ي ن)

11 14 15 22

11141522 is indeed a multiple of 7, and *twice*:

$$11141522 = 227378 \times 7 \times 7$$

The First and Last Verse of Al-Fatihah

In exploring the captivating nature of Al-Fatihah's perfect numeric system, we come across a wonderful connection between the first and last verse of this marvellous chapter.

The first verse of Al-Fatihah is:

﴿ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴾

Its words are **4** and total letters are **19**. Some of these letters are repeated, however, and so the total number of *different* alphabetic letters in this verse is **10**.

The final verse is:

﴿ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴾

It contains **10** words, **43** letters in total, and **16** different alphabetic letters.

The total number of letters

The first verse of Al-Fatihah contains a total number of **19** letters, and the last contains **43**:

Last verse	First verse
43	19

The number which represents the letter counts of the first and last verse is 4319, a multiple of 7:

$$4319 = 617 \times 7$$

The number of alphabetic letters

The number of letters without repetition; that is, the number of different alphabetic letters in both verses is as follows:

Last verse	First verse
16	10

$$1610 = 230 \times 7$$

The number of words and letters

A multiple of 7 exists between the word and letter count of the first and last verse. The first verse consists of 4 words and 19 letters, and the last consists of 10 words and 43 letters.

Last verse		First verse	
Letters	Words	Letters	Words
43	10	19	4

4310194 is a multiple of 7.

$$4310194 = 615742 \times 7$$

The first and last letter

A multiple of 7 is found with respect to the first and last letters of both verses. As for the first verse, its first letter is "Bā" (ب), a letter repeated 4 times throughout Al-Fatihah. Its last letter is "Mīm" (م), which is repeated 15 times.

Repetition of last letter	Repetition of first letter
15	4

The number 154 is a multiple of 7.

$$154 = 22 \times 7$$

The first letter of Al-Fatihah's last verse is "ṣād" (ص), a letter found 2 times in this chapter. The last letter, "Nūn" (ن), is repeated 11 times:

Repetition of last letter	Repetition of first letter
11	2

Just like the first verse, the first and last letters of Al-Fatihah's last verse creates a multiple of 7.

$$112 = 16 \times 7$$

The Alphabetic Letters

The alphabetic letters of Surat Al-Fatihah are delicately connected to various words and verses in the Qur'an in a way that consistently creates perfect multiples of 7. We will demonstrate this by striking an example from the second verse of Surat Al-Baqarah, the second and longest chapter in the Holy Qur'an:

﴿ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ﴾

{ This is the Book; in it is guidance sure, without doubt, to those who fear God; }

Al-Baqarah, 2:2

The following arrangement depends on the 21 alphabetic letters contained in Al-Fatihah, namely:

ا ل م ي ن ر ع ه ح ب د و س ك ت ص ط غ ض ق ذ

That is, we will take each word of the above verse, and look to see how many of its letters are also found in Surat Al-Fatihah. Only when a letter is also one of Al-Fatihah's letters will it be counted. For instance, the first word is (ذلك), which consists of the three letters (ذ ل ك). All three letters are found in Al-Fatihah, and as such, this word is assigned the number 3.

رَيْبًا (ر ي ب)	لَا (ل ا)	الْكِتَابُ (ا ل ك ت ب)	ذَلِكَ (ذ ل ك)
3	2	5	3

لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ (ل ل م ت ق ي ن)

7

هُدًى (ه د ي)

3

فِيهِ (ف ي ه)³

2

The number 7323253 is indeed a multiple of 7.

$$7323253 = 1046179 \times 7$$

The result, 1046179 is seven digits long, and the sum of those digits is also a multiple of 7:

$$1 + 0 + 4 + 6 + 1 + 7 + 9 = 28$$

$$28 = 4 \times 7$$

Splitting the verse into two parts

In terms of meaning and content, this single verse can be divided into at least two parts:

1- Part 1:

﴿ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ﴾

{ This is the Scripture whereof there is no doubt }

2- Part 2:

﴿هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ﴾

{ A guidance unto those who ward off (evil) }

We now write the total number of Al-Fatihah letters in both parts, which can be easily counted from the previous example which gave the number 7323253 (7+3 represents the second part and 3+2+5+3 represents the first):

Part 2

Part 1

هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

10

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ

15

1015 is another multiple of 7.

³ The only word which contains a letter that does not exist in Surat Al-Fatihah, namely the letter (ف).

$$1015 = 145 \times 7$$

Also in terms of meaning, this verse can further be logically divided into 3 parts:

1- Part 1:

﴿ ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ ﴾

{ This is the Scripture }

2- Part 2:

﴿ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ﴾

{ Whereof there is no doubt }

3- Part 3:

﴿ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴾

{ A guidance unto those who ward off (evil) }

The total number of Al-Fatihah letters found in each part amounts to:

Part 3	Part 2	Part 1
هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ	لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ	ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ
10	7	8

The number 1078 is a multiple of 7 *twice*, and is also a multiple when read in the opposite direction:

$$1078 = 22 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$8701 = 1243 \times 7$$

And thus, even when we divide this single verse into various parts according to linguistic meaning, the presence of this brilliant system of multiples of 7 is inevitably preserved.

The Intricate Link Between Al-Fatihah's Numbers

One of the absolute wonders of the opening chapter of the Qur'an is the way every verse number is connected to the number of words and number of letters of that verse!

1. (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ) is verse 1, its words are 4 and its letters are 19.
2. (الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ) is verse 2, its words are 4 and its letters are 17.
3. (الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ) is verse 3, its words are 2 and its letters are 12.
4. (مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ) is verse 4, its words are 3 and its letters are 11.
5. (اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ) is verse 5, its words are 5 and its letters are 19.
6. (اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ) is verse 6, its words are 3 and its letters are 18.
7. (صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّیْنَ) is verse 7, its words are 10 and its letters are 43.

We now simply arrange these numbers in order:

﴿ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ﴾ ﴿ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ﴾

19 4 1 17 4 2

﴿ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ﴾ ﴿ مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ﴾

12 2 3 11 3 4

﴿ اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ﴾ ﴿ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ﴾

19 5 5 18 3 6

﴿ صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّیْنَ ﴾

43 10 7

The massive 29-digit number that results from this arrangement is 43107183619551134122317421941, which, unbelievably, is a perfect multiple of 7!!

$$43107183619551134122317421941 = 6158169088507304874616774563 \times 7$$

Had these numbers been mere coincidence, we simply wouldn't have arrived at so many consistent multiples of 7. Not only that, but one can also try to find the same pattern of results in other literature, be it poetry or prose. And it is very possible to find a segment of a poem, the words of which allow us to assemble a number that happens to be a multiple of 7. We may even find another multiple from that very segment using the poem's letters, for instance, but to find more than a handful is near impossible.

So how is it that Surat Al-Fatihah, a chapter that hardly exceeds 3 lines in length, contains literally hundreds of numeric arrangements that *all* share the common privilege of being multiples of 7? Who could have perfected these numbers so eloquently, and made them unquestionable, decimal-free multiples of 7 without exception?

Part of the sheer brilliance of this verse lies in the fact that despite the often varying ways of counting the numbers and aligning them, the same outcome continues to prevail; a witness that every small letter in the Qur'an is undoubtedly the word of God Almighty. This again provokes our thoughts and makes us wonder: Can mankind ever respond to the challenge of the Qur'an by putting together a mere 31 words the likes of Surat Al-Fatihah?

The Words of Al-Fatihah

Al-Fatihah is chapter 1, its verses are 7 and its words are 31.

Assembling these numbers produces a multiple of 7:

Words	Verses	Chapter
31	7	1

$$3171 = 453 \times 7$$

And if we were to number the words of Al-Fatihah, from 1 through to 31, we are left with a relatively large number:

$$31\ 30\ 29\ 28\ 27\ 26\ 25\ 24\ 23\ 22\ 21\ 20\ 19\ 18\ 17\ 16\ 15\ 14\ 13\ 12\ 11\ 10\ 9\ 8\ 7\ 6\ 5\ 4\ 3\ 2\ 1$$

This number is actually a multiple of 7 when read from *either* direction!

$$31302928272625242322212019181716151413121110987654321 = 4471846896089320331744574168816593059017301569664903 \times 7$$

$$12345678901112131415161718191021222324252627282920313 = 1763668414444590202165959741574460332036089611845759 \times 7$$

Interestingly, this number is composed of seven parts, which are all multiples of 7:

$$21 = 3 \times 7$$

$$109876543 = 15696649 \times 7$$

$$1211 = 173 \times 7$$

$$413 = 59 \times 7$$

$$2322212019181716151 = 331744574168816593 \times 7$$

$$62524 = 8932 \times 7$$

$$31302928272 = 4471846896 \times 7$$

The odd numbers that we see repeated time and again, such as 7, 19 and 31, are perhaps a delicate proof that the Holy Qur'an has been sent down by the One and only God Almighty; as such, we find the various numeric sequences consistent with these numbers. One of the sayings of the Prophet (pbuh) confirm this: "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).³"

Had this abundance of numbers been simple coincidence, we would not have done all these studies and arrived at such elegant results, which all spring from the same source, namely the Holy Qur'an. And if we look for any such numeric system in any other book on the planet, we will find ourselves empty-handed, as no such intricate system can possibly exist anywhere else.

And now, we take a close look at the name of He Who created the heavens and the Earth, created mankind, and sent us the Holy Qur'an. We will see how the letters of the name "Allah" ﷻ, meaning God in Arabic, are linked to Al-Fatihah.

The Letters of the Name "Allah" ﷻ

The greatness of Surat Al-Fatihah reflects the greatness of the One who revealed it. Indeed, God Almighty sent down this verse and organised the letters of His name, "Allah" ﷻ, in a way which signifies that He alone could have designed it.

Using the undeniable language of numbers, we will prove this fact. As we believe that God revealed the Qur'an, we also believe that he organised the letters of His name in a manner

perfectly consistent with the number 7, as hidden evidence that the Qur'an is not the word of man, but rather the word of man's Creator and Sustainer.

To prove our theory, we will now perform a similar exercise to one we have performed before. We will write Surat Al-Fatihah in its entirety, and under each word, how many of the three letters making up the name "Allah" ﴿الله﴾, are repeated. The three letters are:

ا ل هـ

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهُ (ا ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
0	4	2	2
الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د)	لِلَّهِ (ا ل هـ)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)
2	3	0	3
الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
2	2	1	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
0	2	2	0
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	اهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	
2	0	3	
الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م)	صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
2	2	0	2
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)	عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	الْمَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و ب)
1	2	0	2
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	و	لَا (ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)
2	0	2	4

The 31-digit number 4202202120223020022012230322240 is a perfect multiple of 7!

$$4202202120223020022012230322240 = 600314588603288574573175760320 \times 7$$

Had any of the 31 words of Al-Fatihah contained one less or one more letter of Allah's name, dividing the resulting arrangement by 7 would have only left an endless line of decimals!

But that's not all that's amazing about the letters of Allah's name. Having previously noted how many times each letter of Al-Fatihah is repeated in that verse, we know that:

- The number of "Alif" (أ) letters in Al-Fatihah is **22**.
- The number of "Lām" (ل) letters is **22**.
- The number of Hā" (هـ) letters is **5**.

The sum of these numbers is exactly "7 x 7":

$$22 + 22 + 5 = 49$$

$$49 = 7 \times 7$$

Many Recitations, One Outcome

There are different ways of reciting the Qur'an, and the most popular style is known as "Hafs bin Aasim". However, there are some recitations which don't regard the Basmala as Al-Fatihah's first verse, which begs the question: Are the numeric arrangements maintained in this case; that is, without considering the Basmala? We will now look at a series of arrangement that do not include the Basmala.

If we return to the previous arrangement in which we looked for the three letters making up the name of "Allah" ﷻ, then, ignoring the Basmala (i.e. the first four words of Al-Fatihah), we would arrive at the number 420220212022302002201223032, which is still a multiple of 7:

$$420220212022302002201223032 = 60031458860328857457317576 \times 7$$

Reading the number from the opposite direction also gives a multiple of 7:

$$230322102200203220212022024 = 32903157457171888601717432 \times 7$$

It must also be noted that with these recitations, the total number of verses remains 7, because such recitations count the last verse of Al-Fatihah as two verses⁴, and so Al-Fatihah is considered as follows:

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

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

Al-Fatihah, 1

And because these recitations view Al-Fatihah in the above manner, the intervals of this chapter are therefore changed, and if we look for the letters of the name “Allah” ﴿الله﴾, namely “Alif” (أ), “Lām” (ل) and “Hā” (هـ), in these intervals, we find this arrangement:

(العلمين) (العلمين)	(الرحيم) (الرحيم)	(الدين) (الدين)	(نستعين) (نستعين)
3	2	2	0
(المستقيم) (المستقيم)	(عليهم) (عليهم)	(الضالين) (الضالين)	
2	2	4	

The number 4220223 is a multiple of 7 twice, and is also a multiple when read in the opposite direction:

$$4220223 = 86127 \times 7 \times 7$$

⁴ i.e. the verse “The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray.” (7) becomes “The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace (6), those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray.” (7).

$$3220224 = 460032 \times 7$$

In other words, a multiple of 7 from both directions is produced by arranging the letters of the name "Allah" across both the first chapter and the intervals of the first chapter!

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

Another one of Allah's 99 Arabic names is (الرحمن) (literally "Ar-Rahman" or The Most Gracious). God Almighty says: { Say: "Call upon God, or call upon Rahman: by whatever name ye call upon Him, (it is well): for to Him belong the Most Beautiful Names. } Al-Isra', 17:110.

We will look for the letters of "Ar-Rahman" (الرحمن) in each word of Surat Al-Fatihah, and see if that results in a multiple of 7. The letters comprising this name are:

ا ل ر ح م ن

الْحَمْدُ (ال ح م د)	لِلَّهِ (ل ل هـ)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ال ع ل م ي ن)
4	2	1	5
الرَّحْمَنِ (ال ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ال ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
6	5	2	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الَّذِينَ (ال ذ ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
1	3	2	0
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	اهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	
2	2	3	
الصِّرَاطَ (ال ص ر ط)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ال م س ت ق ي م)	صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ال ذ ي ن)
3	4	1	3
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)	عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	الْمَغْضُوبِ (ال م غ ض و ب)
3	2	1	3
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	و	لَا (ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ال ض ال ي ن)
2	0	2	5

520231233143322012312565124 is actually a multiple of 7 twice:

$$520231233143322012312565124 = 10616963941700449230868676 \times 7 \times 7$$

And even when we divide Al-Fatihah into two parts, multiples of 7 are still found. The first part is all about praise for God Almighty, and acknowledging that He is worshipped and that help is sought from Him:

﴿ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾ ﴾

{ Praise be to God, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the world; (1) Most Gracious, Most Merciful; (2) Master of the Day of Judgment. (3) Thee do we worship, and Thine aid we seek. }.

The second part is about asking for God's guidance towards the right path.

﴿ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ﴿٦﴾ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾ ﴾

{ (4) Show us the straight way, (5) The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace (6), those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray. (7) }

The first part

We shall now write Al-Fatihah (excluding the Basmala) along with the number of "Ar-Rahman" (الرحمن) letters contained in each word. Once again, the letters are:

ا ل ر ح م ن

الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَالَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)	
4	1	5	
الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
6	5	2	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الدِّينِ (ا ل د ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د)
1	3	2	1
	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	
	2	2	

The number 22012312565124 is a multiple of 7 twice:

$$22012312565124 = 449230868676 \times 7 \times 7$$

The second part is as follows:

اَهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط)	المُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م)
3	3	4
صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)
1	3	3
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي ه م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	المَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و ب)
2	1	3
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي ه م)	و لا (ا ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)
2	0	5

5202312331433 is also a multiple of 7 twice:

$$5202312331433 = 106169639417 \times 7 \times 7$$

So the chapter in its entirety produces a multiple of 7 twice, but the same is also true for its two separate parts!

The repetition of the letters of "Ar-Rahman" (الرحمن)

The following is the Qur'an's first chapter, Al-Fatihah (excluding the Basmala):

الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د)	لِلَّهِ (ل ل ه)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)
الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	اَهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	
الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط)	المُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م)	صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)	عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي ه م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	المَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و ب)
(ب)			
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي ه م)	و لا (ا ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)	

The 6 letters of “Ar-Rahman” (الرحمن) have been repeated in Al-Fatihah as follows:

ا ل ر ح م ن
10 12 3 6 18 19

The number 1012361819 is a multiple of 7:

$$1012361819 = 144623117 \times 7$$

The System of ‘Accumulated’ Letters

To conclude this part with our final arrangement, we write Al-Fatihah in its entirety, along with the total number of letters of each word, but in accumulation. For example, the first word contains 3 letters and so is assigned the number 3. The second contains 4 letters but is assigned the number 7 since (3 + 4 = 7). Consequently, the third word, which contains 6 letters, is given the number 13 (7 + 6 = 13) and so on.

بِسْمِ (ب س م)	اللَّهُ (ا ل ل هـ)	الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)
3	7	13	19
الْحَمْدُ (ا ل ح م د)	لِلَّهِ (ل ل هـ)	رَبِّ (ر ب)	الْعَلَمِينَ (ا ل ع ل م ي ن)
24	27	29	36
الرَّحْمَنِ (ا ل ر ح م ن)	الرَّحِيمِ (ا ل ر ح ي م)	مَلِكِ (م ل ك)	
42	48	51	
يَوْمِ (ي و م)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل د ي ن)	إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَعْبُدُ (ن ع ب د) و
54	59	63	67
إِيَّاكَ (إ ي ا ك)	نَسْتَعِينُ (ن س ت ع ي ن)	اهْدِنَا (ا ه د ن ا)	
72	78	83	
الصِّرَاطَ (ا ل ص ر ط)	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (ا ل م س ت ق ي م)	صِرَاطَ (ص ر ط)	الَّذِينَ (ا ل ذ ي ن)
88	96	99	104
أَنْعَمْتَ (أ ن ع م ت)	عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	غَيْرِ (غ ي ر)	الْمَغْضُوبِ (ا ل م غ ض و ب)
109	114	117	124
عَلَيْهِمْ (ع ل ي هـ م)	و	لَا (ل ا)	الضَّالِّينَ (ا ل ض ا ل ي ن)
129	130	132	139

Incredibly, the number

139132130129124117114109104999688837872686763595451484236292724191373,
which is 69 digits long, is a multiple of 7!!

$$\mathbf{139132130129124117114109104999688837872686763595451484236292724191373 = 19876018589874873873444157857098405410383823370778783462327532027339 \times 7}$$

To grasp the sheer brilliance of this result, had *any* letter been added or omitted from Surat Al-Fatihah, it would have been impossible to arrive at a multiple of 7. And as we mentioned earlier, had words like (الْعَالَمِينَ) “the worlds” been spelt as they are in normal Arabic and not as exactly as they appear in the Qur’an, the letter count of such words would have differed, completely shattering the above arrangement. So not only is the method of accumulated numbers a widely used concept in mathematics, it suggests that the Holy Qur’an is a very intricately arranged book. Also, if the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) had authored the Qur’an himself, what could he have possibly used to deal with and design such massive numbers? And as an illiterate man who could not read or write, how could he have begun to consider such an amazing feat in the first place?

In conclusion, we pose the question: Is coincidence a valid argument for the abundant multiples of 7 discovered in this part? Any logical, rational thinker will inevitably wonder about the source of these numeric arrangements, and how a book founded more than 14 centuries ago – at a time when no complex mathematics was performed on this Earth – could produce so many multiples of the same number with such accuracy. The logical explanation, at least as we see it, of course, is that the Holy Qur’an is no other than the word of God Almighty, the very creator of the seven Heavens and the Earth.

But is the Qur’an’s numeric miracle limited to its first chapter? In fact, it is a miracle that encompasses the entire book. And in the next part, we will discover a glimpse of that in one of its shortest chapters, namely Surat Al-Ikhlās (Chapter: Sincerity), and feast our eyes on some breathtakingly precise numbers.

Summary

In Surat Al-Fatihah, we came across a massive collection of numbers, and all of them consistently prevailed as multiples of 7.

We saw how the verse numbers, number of words, and number of letters in this chapter are so carefully organised and connected to different sections of the Qur’an, and how they, as a consequence, have resulted in very long numbers that have stretched, in this part alone, to as long as 69 digits, whilst maintaining the feature of being perfect multiples of 7.

The existence of a numeric system based on the number 7 in a chapter called “The Seven Oft-Repeated” by God Almighty Himself is but tangible, literal proof that it is He, and He

alone who has sent down this chapter, and protected it from alteration, and had a single letter been edited from it, the entire system would have collapsed!

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References:

1- The Holy Qur'an.

2- The Encyclopaedia of the Numeric Miracles in the Holy Qu'ran. By: Abduldaem Al-Kaheel.

¹ Sahih Bukhari, Volume 6, Book 60, Number 225

² Bukhari, Volume 6, Book 60, Number 225

³ Sahih Al-Bukhari, Volume 8, Book 75, Number 419