



وَإِنِّي مُرْسِلَةٌ إِلَيْهِمْ بِهَدِيَّةٍ فَنَظِرَةٌ بِمَ يَرْجِعُ الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿٣٥﴾

**But indeed, I will send to them a gift and see with what [reply] the messengers will return**

The opinion of the men in the court was to show their power and strength. After explaining the whole scenario, Balqis made her decision.

She was confident with her decision' she decided to send Sulayman عليه السلام a gift. She had made up her mind, which can be seen by the affirmation by the word *إني* in the ayah. Also the word *مرسلة* is a noun, unchanging.

Balqis wanted to test Sulayman عليه السلام. If the gift made him change his mind, then he was after her kingdom, but if it didn't, he intended something else. This showed her wisdom and intelligence. She was shrewd and diplomatic, and this was her strategy.

A potential employee may be tested to see whether he has the skills needed for the job. In the same way, Allah brings the decrees to test you, how patient and grateful you are.

The gift that Balqis sent was gigantic and very expensive, requiring many men to carry and guard it.

The chiefs had left the decision upon her, because they knew and trusted her intelligence. She instructed the messengers to tell her the situation. She made she plan very clear, and this showed her strength, she went ahead with it.

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( واني )

توكيد

مقررة لهذا الاختيار

الثقة برأيها

( مرسلة اليهم بهدية )

الاسم يدل على الثبوت

اختبار لسليمان ما هدفه

ذكاء الملكة

الدنيا

قبل الهدية

غير ذلك

لم يقبل

ماذا يريد ؟ >

لمعرفة الشخص

جواز الاختبار

الدنيا اختبار لمعرفة الصادق و الكاذب

هدية كبيرة

فناظرة بم يرجع المرسلون

**So when they came to Solomon, he said, "Do you provide me with wealth? But what Allah has given me is better than what He has given you. Rather, it is you who rejoice in your gift.**

فَلَمَّا جَاءَ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ أَتُمِدُّونَنِ بِمَالٍ فَمَا آتَانِيَ اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا آتَاكُمْ

بَلْ أَنْتُمْ بِهَدِيَّتِكُمْ تَفْرَحُونَ ﴿٣٦﴾

The gift reached Sulayman عليه السلام, with the many messengers, one of whom was their leader, who would speak to him. When Sulayman عليه السلام saw the response of the queen manifest in the gift, this was unacceptable to him, and he became very angry.

Sulayman عليه السلام had made his demand very clear in the letter that the hudhud delivered, and required a straight answer, not a gift. This was misbehaviour as perceived by Sulayman. Gifts in this situation are dispraised, because they can be taken as a bribe. This gift also had negative connotations, so he rejected it.

Balqis was intelligent, but Sulayman عليه السلام was more intelligent and knowledgeable than her. He saw through her strategy, and he answered very harshly.

He was not proud, but he was a believer and a great king, and this action of Balqis smacked of trickery. The dunya could not affect his decision. It is allowed to be harsh and firm in this kind of a situation.

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( فلما جاء سليمان )

المرسلون جاؤوا بالهدية

( قال )

قال سليمان متغيظا و منكرا

( أتمدونني بمال )

ليست تقع مني موقعا

فتنة المال

جواز الغلظة في القول جواز المصلحة