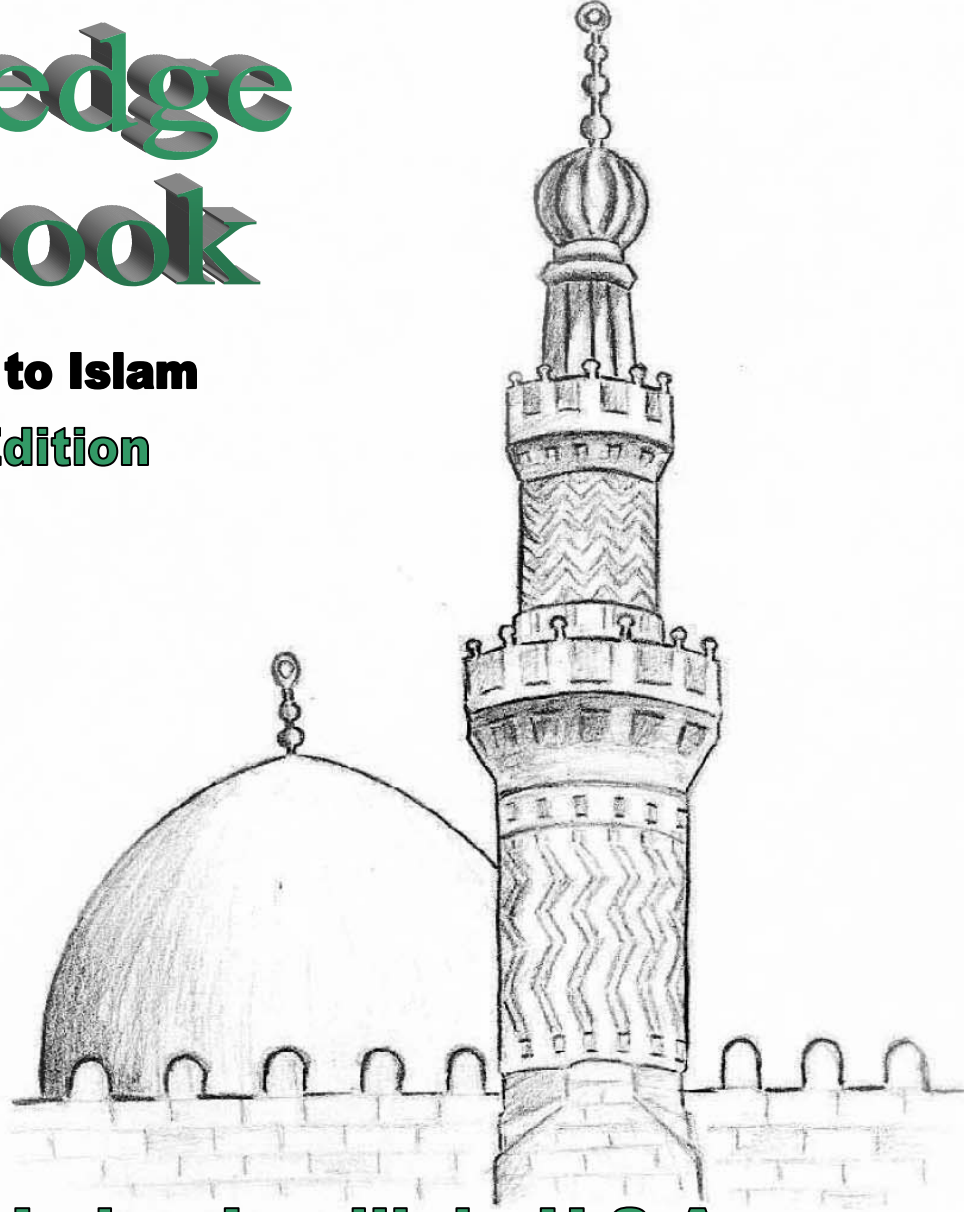


رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

O' my Lord, increase me in knowledge. (Al-Quran 20:115)

# Religious Knowledge Workbook

**An introduction to Islam**  
**Beginners Edition**



**Compiled by Lajna Imaillah, U.S.A**

**The women's auxiliary of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community**

**This workbook is a helpful learning tool for anyone who is either a beginner, or someone who needs to revise the basics of religious knowledge. It provides a good ratio of explanatory text and stories along with activities that help understand the concepts. The book attempts to present religious concepts in a brief, simple and fun manner. It is recommended as a basic learning tool for people of all ages. The main features of this workbook are:**

- It focuses on explaining religious concepts in a simple manner.**
- It attempts to avoid verbose descriptions.**
- It adopts a small paragraph approach with content headings to keep the reader focused.**
- It contains illustrations to help explain the materials being read.**
- The activities go beyond asking short answer questions. They stimulate thinking by asking for information that is sometimes found in the text and at other times can be derived from it.**

**We hope that this book will allow its reader an insight to basic Islamic knowledge and build a strong foundation for the future study of Islam and Ahmadiyyat, InshaAllah.**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# Religious Knowledge Workbook

Second Edition

This workbook belongs to: \_\_\_\_\_

Compiled by Lajna Imaillah, U.S.A

© 2008 Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, U.S.A  
All rights reserved  
2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2008

Compilation & Editing 2<sup>nd</sup> edition:           Kaisra Sheikh  
Compilation & Editing 1<sup>st</sup> edition:           Sumaira Bajwa

Published by: Lajna Imaillah USA

Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam, U.S.A  
15000 Good Hope Road  
Silver Spring, MD 20905  
Tel: (301) 879-0110  
Fax: (301) 879-0115  
Web: <http://www.alislam.org>

# **Contents**

Foreword.....	iv
Conventions Used in this Workbook .....	v
Chapter 1 – Fundamentals of Islam .....	1
Chapter 2 – Prayers and Salat.....	22
Chapter 3 – The Holy Qur’an .....	39
Chapter 4 – Ahadith .....	51
Chapter 5 – Prophets of Allah .....	74
Chapter 6 – Prophet Mohammad – A Brief Life Story .....	93
Chapter 7 – The Promised Messiah & His Khulafa .....	109
Chapter 8 – What Does it Mean to be an Ahmadi?.....	130

# Foreword

---

It is only by the Grace and Mercy of Almighty Allah that this Religious Knowledge Workbook is being presented as a beneficial learning tool for our youth. At the present time, there is a great need to develop religious education programs for our children. The religious books that are currently available do not contain a lot of activities or exercises to help engrain religious concepts in the minds of our children.

During the first printing of this book, a team of Lajna and Khuddam members worked hard to develop a combined syllabus for boys and girls, and fashioned it into an activity and problem-based learning workbook. The initial idea to develop a common and integrated syllabus for Ahmadi children was a vision of Respected M. M. Ahmad Sahib, Ameer Jama'at, USA. We gratefully acknowledge the encouragement that Respected Ameer Sahib provided towards this project. Since its inception, this workbook has gone through several stages of progress and improvement.

During the printing of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of this workbook, the dedication and efforts of the contributors are gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. The front cover was designed by Kaisra Osman Sheikh and Anjum Ahmad. Reema Butt and Tahera Anwar assisted in editing the revised edition. Sabiha Syeda included the poems. Asma Siddiqui accomplished the task of compiling all these efforts into a consistent format, edited and finalized this published version and assisted in the printing efforts as well.

It is our hope and prayer that the format of this workbook will not only stimulate active learning but will also enable these young students to practically apply the religious concepts to their daily lives, InshaAllah.

May Almighty Allah provide us with the resources to develop additional learning tools that will be valuable for the moral training of our youth in the near future, Ameen.

Dr. Shanaz Butt

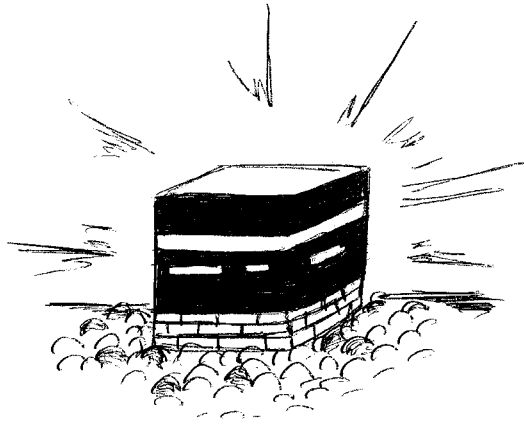
President, Lajna Imaillah, U.S.A  
September 2008

# Conventions Used in this Workbook

---

This workbook uses the following conventions:

- The word *Hadhrat* is used before the names of any prophets or other respected personalities.
- The phrase *Alaih-e-Salam* (peace be on him) is used with the names of the prophets of Allah. It is sometimes abbreviated and denoted as a superscript on the name. For example: Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>.
- The phrase *Sallallahu Alaih-e-Wasallam* (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is used with the name of the Holy Prophet Mohammad. It is sometimes abbreviated and denoted as a superscript. For example: Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>.
- The phrase *Razi Allah Anho* (may Allah be pleased with him) is used with the names of the respected male followers of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> who lived in the time of the the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> or the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. It is sometimes abbreviated and denoted as a superscript on the name. For example: Hadhrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin<sup>RA</sup>.
- The phrase *Razi Allah Anha* (may Allah be pleased with her) is used with the names of the respected female followers of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> who lived in the time of the the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> or the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. It is sometimes abbreviated and denoted as a superscript on the name. For example: Hadhrat Khadija<sup>RA</sup>.
- The phrase *Rahmatullah Alaih* (may Allah have mercy on him) is used with the names of other respected personalities who have passed away and did not live in the time of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> or the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. It is sometimes abbreviated and denoted as a superscript on the name. For example: Hadhrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad<sup>RA</sup>.
- The phrase *Ayyadahu Allahu-Ta'aalaa bi-nasri-hil- azeez* (May Allah strengthen his hands) is used with the title of the present Khalifatul Masih. For example: Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad<sup>ABA</sup>.



## Fundamentals of Islam

---

**I**slam is an Arabic word which means obedience and peace. People who believe in Islam are called Muslims. Believing in Islam implies a complete submission to the will of Allah and being at peace with all the creations of Allah. Submitting to the will of Allah means that the most important thing in our lives should be to follow the teachings sent to us by Allah. Being at peace with others means that we must make sure that no one gets hurt by our words or our actions. Allah has sent us guidance through our beloved Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). The words of Allah as revealed to the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> are compiled in the Holy Book of Islam called Al-Qur'an. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> lived his life according to the teachings of the Holy Qur'an. Through his pure actions, he showed us how we can make the Holy Qur'an part of our daily lives. The actions of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> are referred to as "the Sunnah". He was very careful in explaining the details of the teachings of the Qur'an.

Islam helps us develop a close relationship with Allah by guiding us in what to believe in and then explaining to us how to implement these beliefs in our lives. Muslims believe in the following six **Articles of Faith**:

1. Belief in Allah (One God)
2. Belief in the Angels of Allah
3. Belief in the Books of Allah
4. Belief in the Prophets of Allah
5. Belief in the Day of Judgment
6. Belief in the Decree of Allah

Belief is not something that can be seen. Since we cannot see the six articles of faith, Allah taught us how to worship Him so that we can see our beliefs through our acts of worship. Our faith and practice, together, make our religion complete. Islamic acts of worship are called "The Pillars of Islam". There are Five **Pillars of Islam**:

1. Kalima (Declaration of Faith). Bearing witness that there is none worthy of worship but Allah, and Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> is His servant and His Messenger.
2. Salat. Observance of daily prayers
3. Fasting during the Holy month of Ramadhan
4. Pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'aba
5. Paying Zakat

## **Belief in Allah**

When we look around us, we see different things that have been made by different makers. A maker is someone who makes something. For example, the baker makes the bread; bees make honey; you make drawings and art work; your parents make dinner, and so on. Hence, everything around us has a maker. Allah is the maker of humans. He made us, He made the Earth, the sky, the Sun, the Moon, the mountains, the seas, and everything else. He either made everything Himself or He gave His creatures the ability to make other things. For example, Allah made bees, and they make honey. We cannot see Allah, but we can see all the things that He created. This is why we know that Allah is real. There is only one God, and that is Allah. The Oneness of God is also called the unity of God. He loves us and wants us to follow the right path which leads towards Him. To stay on the right path, we have to make sure that we pray five times a day, listen to our parents, and do good things. By doing these things, Allah is happy with us and we become closer to Him. We can also make sure that we do not hurt anyone and take care of all of Allah's creatures, so He will love us more. We know Allah because we know the things that He can do and the powers that He has. The beautiful names of Allah are called the Attributes of Allah. They are not just names. They explain the things that Allah has done, and the things that He can do, and the things that He will do. Some of the attributes of Allah are:

الرَّبُّ	الرَّحْمَنُ	الرَّحِيمُ	مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	الْمَلِكُ
The Lord	The Gracious	The Merciful	Master of the Day of Judgment	The Sovereign
الْقُدُّوسُ	السَّلَامُ	الْمُؤْمِنُ	الْمُهَيِّمِنُ	الْعَزِيزُ
The Holy One	The Source of Peace	The Bestower of Security	The Protector	The Mighty

## **Belief in the Angels of Allah**

Angels are helpers of Allah. Allah is the Creator of everything, and He takes care of everything through His angels. Allah created angels so that they could worship Him and follow His orders. Angels never disobey Allah. Unlike humans, angels are never attracted to do evil. They do not desire anything except the pleasure of Allah. There are a lot of angels. Some important angels are:

### **Gibrael**

He is also called the Archangel. Allah sends His message to His prophets through Gibrael. The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) through Hadhrat Gibrael.

### Mikaeel

He takes care of all the things that are necessary for supporting life amongst Allah's creations. For example, he makes sure that we have air to breathe and water to drink.

### Izraeel

He is the angel who controls the phenomenon of death.

## **Belief in the Books of Allah**

The collections of Allah's revelations to His prophets are called the Holy Books. Muslims believe that Allah revealed several Holy Books before revealing the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). However, except for the Holy Qur'an, other Holy Books are not currently available in their original form. Allah protected the Holy Qur'an from being changed by anyone, so it is still available in its original form and will always be available as such.

### Torah

The revelations to Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> are compiled in five books of Moses. These books are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They are also called the Torah or the Old Testament. The original followers of Torah are called Jews. Their religion is called Judaism. Muslims and Christians also believe in the Torah as a holy book revealed by Allah.

### Zaboor

The Holy Book revealed to Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> is called Psalms or Zaboor. Since Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> was an Israelite prophet, he believed in the teachings of the Torah. Jews follow the teachings of Torah and Zaboor. Muslims and Christians also believe in Zaboor as a holy book revealed by Allah.

### Injeel

The teachings of Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> were recorded by his people in the form of the New Testament. There are five books in the New Testament. These books are Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, and Acts. The name for the New Testament is Injeel. People who believe in Injeel are called Christians. Their religion is called Christianity. The combination of the Old Testament and the New Testament is called the Holy Bible. Muslims also believe in the Bible as a holy book revealed by Allah, however, since it was compiled many years after the advent of Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> many events have not been accurately recorded. Jews do not believe in the New Testament.

### Holy Qur'an

The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. Before the advent of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, the prophets were sent for the needs of particular times and particular people. However, our beloved Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was sent for the entire world and for all times to come. Allah perfected His religion through the teachings provided to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> in the form of the Holy

Qur'an. After the Holy Qur'an, no new teaching is required for the guidance of human beings.

### **Belief in the Prophets of Allah**

Prophets are people chosen by Allah to guide humans towards the right path. Allah chooses kind, truthful, trustworthy, and righteous people as His prophets. He speaks to His prophets, and the prophets then teach Allah's message to their people. All prophets believed in one God and did not associate any partners with Him. Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> was the first prophet sent to humans. For more details about different prophets, please read chapter 5.

### **Belief in the Day of Judgment**

When Allah created humans, He gave us free choice to follow the right path that leads towards Him or to follow the wrong path that leads away from Him. He decided to let humans do whatever they like on Earth. However, He also decided to have a Day of Judgment, when everyone will be questioned for their deeds. People who have done good works in this world will go to heaven. Whereas, people who have done bad works in this world will go to hell. Heaven is a reward from Allah. It contains all the best things that we can imagine and much more. It is a permanent place for living. Heaven is a reward from Allah and a reflection of all of our good deeds. The blessings of heaven are forever. We can imagine the wonderful blessings that Allah has in store for us if we are good. Hell is a punishment from Allah. It is like a hospital in which we will stay until all the harmful effects of our bad deeds are gone. Because Hell is a temporary place, we will enter heaven when we become spiritually healthy.

### **Belief in the Decree of Allah**

Decree of Allah means that Allah knows about things before they happen. It is also called Taqdeer or Destiny. Only Allah has the power to change our destiny and through prayer we can implore Allah to change its course. If something bad is going to happen and we pray to Allah to keep it away from us, Allah can listen to our prayer and keep us safe. Hence, it is possible to change destiny. During the battles with the great armies of Meccans, Muslims were able to beat their enemies because they prayed for Allah's help. We cannot control when we will die. It is something that is destined by Allah, and it happens at the time set for it by Allah.

Allah has created different laws to govern the world. The laws of nature created by Allah can never change without His decree. For example, the Sun always rises in the East and sets in the West. However, Allah does not tamper with His laws but performs exceptional miracles at the hands of His Prophets such as the receding of the Red Sea during the time of Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> (Moses). Only Allah has the power to make miracles.

## **Declaration of Faith**

Declaration of faith is also called Kalima. The words of the Kalima are:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

It means that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, and Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> is His servant and His messenger. One must recite the Kalima when becoming a Muslim. If someone doesn't accept Allah as the one and only God, that person is not a real Muslim. Just reciting Kalima is not enough to be a true Muslim. We must practice the religion of Islam as it was sent to us by Allah through the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>.

## **Salat**

Salat is the formal prayer of Muslims. It is a supplication that is offered with extreme humility and praise to Allah. It is obligatory upon all Muslims. There are five daily prayers: Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha.

- Farz are obligatory prayers.
- Sunnah prayers are part of the five daily prayers, but they are not performed in congregation.
- Waajib prayers are necessary prayers but not obligatory, such as the Eid and Vitr prayers.
- Nafil are optional prayers observed to become closer to Allah.

Observing Salat is prohibited at sunrise and sunset. For more details about Salat, please read chapter 2.

## **Fasting**

Ramadhan is the month of fasting in the Islamic calendar. Fasting is referred to as *Saum* in Arabic. Able, adult Muslims all over the world refrain from eating or drinking during the sunlight hours of every day in this month.

### **Purpose of Fasting**

- By fasting, we obey the commandment of Allah.
- Fasting is a sacrifice of one's physical needs that makes us more righteous.
- Fasting makes us grateful to Allah for everything He has bestowed upon us.
- It is through fasting that we find out how the hungry and poor people in this world feel everyday.
- Fasting cleanses the body of harmful things that may have entered our bodies.

### **What do Muslims do in Ramadhan besides fasting?**

- We are required to stay away from saying or doing bad things, such as swearing, arguing, watching too much television, etc.
- We spend time in prayer.

- We contribute from our wealth towards the needs of the needy and the poor of all nations.
- We volunteer to help provide non-financial services to the needy. For example, we spend time with the elderly, mentor the youth, feed the poor, etc.

### Who should fast?

- Healthy Muslims over the age of 18 are required to fast during Ramadhan. Teenagers, under 18, should make a habit of fasting as much as possible to prepare for their upcoming responsibility.
- Young children should not fast because it can affect their growth.
- Anyone who is traveling, should not fast. Any missed fasts should be made up at a later date.
- Anyone who is sick should not fast. Any missed fasts should be made up at a later date.

When you fast and perform acts of goodness for an entire month, you develop the habit of doing the same throughout the year resulting in attaining more righteousness. At the end of Ramadhan, Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr. On Eid day Muslims attend congregational prayer service which is held in the morning. They wear new clothing, cook delicious food and invite friends and neighbors to celebrate. It is a day of rejoicing for those fortunate people who observed the fasts during Ramadhan and reaped the spiritual fruits of this holy exercise in accordance with the directions of Allah in the Holy .

## Hajj

Hajj is the pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'aba. All Muslims are required to perform Hajj at least once in their lifetime. However, anyone who cannot afford to go to Hajj is excused. Muslims from all over the world go to Mecca for Hajj. It is performed in the last month of the Islamic Calendar called Zil Hajj. The Islamic Calendar is the lunar calendar because it is based on the cycle of the Moon. The calendar that we follow in our daily lives is the solar calendar because it is based on the cycle of the Sun. Compared to a solar month, a lunar month has fewer days in it. Therefore, Hajj is not performed on the same day of the regular calendar every year. Muslims who perform Hajj are called Hajjis.

The Holy Ka'aba has a special significance in the eyes of Allah because it is the first House of God built on Earth. Muslims from all around the world face towards it while praying. It was first built by Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>. It was not built by any stone from this Earth. Allah sent a meteor shower, and Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> used the black stones from the meteor to build the Ka'aba. By the time of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>, it had been lost and no remains were to be found anywhere. Under Allah's guidance, Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> and his son Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> dug up the remains of Ka'aba and then rebuilt it. While rebuilding, they went around the Ka'aba in circles and kept on praying. During Hajj, Hajjis go around the Ka'aba seven times. This is called circuiting around the Ka'aba. Among other rituals, Hajjis also go between the hills of Safa and Marwa seven times. This is in memory of Hadhrat Hajrah who was the wife of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>. When

Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> left her and Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> alone in the desert according to the commandment of Allah, she went back and forth between these two hills to find water for her baby.

The mosque that surrounds the Holy Ka'aba is called Masjid-al-Haram. There is a sacred black stone inside the Ka'aba. It is believed to be one of the original stones with which Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> built the Ka'aba. The white clothing worn by men at Hajj is called Ihram. Women can wear any clothes that cover them properly. Hajjis are required to sacrifice an animal to complete their Hajj. This is in memory of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> willing to sacrifice his son Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> for Allah because he had seen a dream about it. But, Allah told him that he had already acted upon the dream when he showed the willingness to sacrifice his son. Then, Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> sacrificed a lamb for the sake of Allah. Eid-ul-Azha is an Islamic festival that comes after Hajj. At Eid-ul-Azha, Muslims sacrifice animals and distribute the meat to the poor and the needy.

## Zakat

Zakat is the name of a financial contribution made by Muslims to help the poor and needy people. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an that paying Zakat purifies the souls of the believers. Everyone who has capital in the form of cash, jewelry, gold, etc, which stays with them for one full year is required to pay at the rate of 1/40 of the value of goods. Ahmadi Muslims sacrifice their money in the cause of Allah for several different schemes. All these contributions are called Chanda. However, Zakat is different from Chanda because it is spent only for the welfare of the poor in the community. Through the system of Zakat, the rich Muslims share their wealth with their poor brothers and sisters.

### ACTIVITY 1.1

### Articles of Faith

1. Why are the fundamental beliefs of Muslims called the **Articles of Faith**?

2. What is the main difference between the **Articles of Faith** and the **Pillars of Islam**?

Article of Faith	What Comes to Mind About This Article
Belief in Allah	
Belief in Angels	
Belief in Books	
Belief in Prophets	
Belief in the Day of Judgment	
Belief in the Decree of Allah	

**ACTIVITY 1.2** **Belief in Allah**

1. Why is the belief in Allah the first article of faith?

2. Name nine things that Allah can do?


3. What does the **Unity of God** mean?

4. Write ten attributes of Allah. Next to each attribute, write an example from your life when you experienced this attribute:

Attribute of Allah	Example of this attribute from your life
Ar-Rahman	Allah has given me warm clothes and food

5. Mention four ways that we can use to get close to Allah.


6. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

a) Allah is One.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Allah has a mother and a father.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Allah has children.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Allah created everything.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Allah did not create the angels.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Allah accepts all of our prayers all of the time.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Allah hears everything that we say and knows everything that we do.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Allah knows what we will do in our future even before we know.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Allah forgives our sins without us asking Him to.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
j) Allah will live forever.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
k) Allah needs our prayers.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> l) Allah is human.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
m) Islam is the only religion that teaches belief in one God.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

**ACTIVITY 1.3****Belief in Angels**

1. How are angels different from humans?

2. Angels always do what Allah tells them. True  False

3. Why did Allah create angels?

4. Write the names and the main jobs of three angels.

Name of Angel	Main Job of Angel

**ACTIVITY 1.4** **Belief in Holy Books**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- a) Muslims believe in all Holy Books revealed by Allah. True  False
- b) Muslims believe in all stories of the current day Bible. True  False
- c) The Torah is a part of the Bible. True  False
- d) The New Testament is a part of the Bible. True  False
- e) The Old Testament is not a part of the Bible. True  False
- f) Allah will continue to reveal new Holy Books to humans even after the revelation of the Holy Qur'an. True  False

2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains the “five books of Moses”.

3. What are the names of the five books of Moses?

4. With the special favor of Allah to Muslims, how is the Holy Qur'an different from other Holy Books?

5. For each of the following Holy Books, please identify the chronological order in which it was revealed and the prophet to whom it was revealed:

Name of Holy Book	Chronological Order	Revealed to Prophet
Qur'an		
New Testament		
Psalms		
Torah		

6. For each of the following, indicate the name of the religion that believes in it: (If no religion believes in it, write "No Religion")

Holy Book(s)	Religion that Believes in it
Old Testament only	
Old Testament and New Testament	
New Testament only	
The Holy Qur'an	
Torah	
The Complete Bible	

**ACTIVITY 1.5** **Belief in Prophets**

- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first prophet sent to the human race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Israelite prophet.
- Muslims, Christians, and Jews all believe in Prophet \_\_\_\_\_ and Prophet \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Name three law bearing prophets along with the names of the books revealed to them by Allah.

Name of Prophet	Book Revealed to Him

**ACTIVITY 1.6** **Belief in the Day of Judgement**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- a) The Day of Judgment occurs before we die. True  False
- b) The Earth will no longer exist on the Day of Judgment. True  False
- c) Only Muslims can go to Heaven. True  False
- d) All Muslims will go to Heaven. True  False
- e) Heaven is forever, but Hell is only temporary. True  False
- f) Humans will be given a new physical body on the Day of Judgment. True  False
- g) Allah is more interested in our physical bodies than our souls. True  False
- h) Most Christians believe that Jesus will forgive their sins. True  False
- i) Most Muslims believe that the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> will forgive their sins. True  False

2. What is the Day of Judgment?

3. What will happen on the Day of Judgment?

4. Why is it important to have a Day of Judgment?

5. What are some things that we can do in this life to prepare for the Day of Judgment?

6. What do Muslims believe about Heaven?

7. What do Muslims believe about Hell?

**ACTIVITY 1.7****Belief in the Decree of Allah**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) The Arabic term for the Decree of Allah is Tadbeer.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) The laws of religion are made by Allah.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The laws of nature are made by scientists.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Allah holds supreme power over both the laws of religion and the laws of nature.                              | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) The laws of nature and the laws of religion are written in books, but they have nothing to do with our lives. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Allah knows what actions will lead to good results.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) We know what actions will lead to bad results.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Allah sometimes causes exceptional changes in His laws to produce miracles for His prophets.                  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Allah sometimes changes His laws, going against His own promises or His own attributes.                       | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j) When we are born, Allah decides whether we will go to Heaven or Hell, and we have no free choice.             | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k) We can choose between good and evil.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| l) If we become strong in our faith, we can decide when we will die.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What does destiny mean?

3. How can we change our destiny?

### **ACTIVITY 1.8**

### **Declaration of Faith**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for the declaration of faith.

2. Write the translation of the Kalima:

3. Why is Kalima the first Pillar of Islam?

4. When does one must recite the Kalima?

5. Why is just reciting Kalima not enough to be a good Muslim?

--

6. Name two things other than idols that people may hold equivalent to Allah:

For example, when someone commits a sin to please his friends and doesn't worry about pleasing Allah, he is considering his friends to be equivalent to Allah.


**ACTIVITY 1.9** **Salat**

1. Write the names of the five obligatory prayers:


2. What are the forbidden times of praying?

--

3. Match each term with its definition:

Term	Match	Definition
Farz Prayers		a) Necessary prayers but not obligatory such as the Eid and Vitr prayers.
Waajib Prayers		b) Part of the five daily prayers not performed in congregation.
Sunnah Prayers		c) Obligatory prayers, performed preferably in congregation.
Nafil Prayers		d) Optional prayers that can be offered daily, two Raka'at at a time.

**ACTIVITY 1.10****Fasting**

1. The Arabic word for fasting is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Fasting occurs in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Muslims fast for \_\_\_\_\_ days.
4. Write four things that Muslims should not do during the month of fasting?


5. Give two reasons why Muslims fast:

--	--

6. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

a) Ramadhan comes twice a year.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
b) The beginning of Ramadhan depends on the Moon's position.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
c) We can drink water during the fast.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
d) During the fast, we don't eat after Maghrib prayer.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
e) During the fast, we can eat between Fajr and Asr.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Eid-ul-Azha is celebrated at the end of Ramadhan.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
g) It is obligatory on children ages 10 and up to fast.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
h) If a Muslim is fasting, he doesn't need to read Qur'an.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
i) We must try hard not to argue during Ramadhan.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
j) A Muslim traveling about an hour away must not fast.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
k) One does not need to fast if one is sick.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
l) It is necessary to make up any missed fasts.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

**ACTIVITY 1.11****Hajj**

1. People go around a sacred building called \_\_\_\_\_ during Hajj.
2. Muslims go around the Ka'aba \_\_\_\_\_ times.
3. Hajj is performed during \_\_\_\_\_ month of the Islamic calendar.
4. The pilgrims must run seven times between the hills of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Ka'aba was built by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Hajj is when Muslims from all over the world visit:

Jerusalem       Medina       Mecca       London

7. The name of the mosque that surrounds the Ka'aba is:

Masjid-e-Nabwi     Masjid-e-Aqsa     Masjid-al-Haram     Bait-ul-Muqqadas

8. What is the Black Stone, and where is it located today?

9. How are Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>, Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup>, and Hadhrat Hajrah significant to Hajj?

10. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hajj occurs at the same time every year.          | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Hajj occurs before the month of Ramadhan.         | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Hajj occurs before Eid-ul-Azha.                   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Men must wear white during Hajj.                  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) The male clothing for Hajj is called Ihram.       | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Sacrificing an animal is a required part of Hajj. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

### ACTIVITY 1.12

### Zakat

1. Why is it important to give Zakat?

--

2. Name four things that Zakat money is used for:


3. What are the types of things that Muslims have to pay Zakat on?

--

4. What is the difference between Zakat and Chanda?

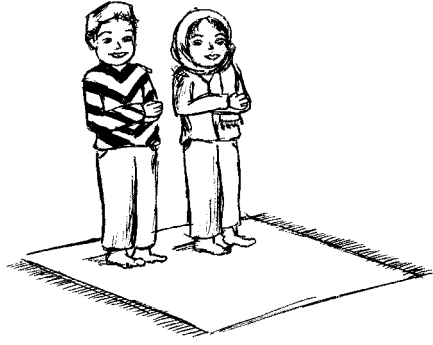
--

5. What is something that you can start doing as a child that will help you develop a habit of paying Zakat when you get older?

6. If you have \$100 in your savings account (for more than a year), you should pay \$\_\_\_\_\_ in Zakat.

7. In the old days, what did people give for Zakat instead of money?

Cars                       Horses                       Houses                       Camels



## Prayers and Salat

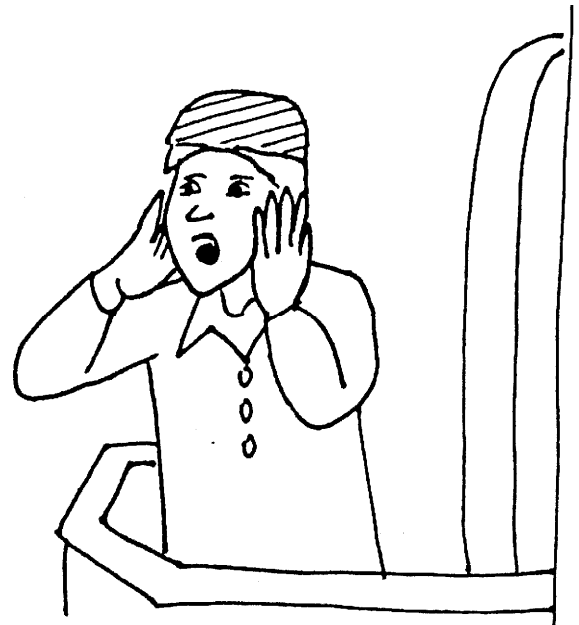
**P**rayer is the direct link between humans and Allah. Through prayer, we can communicate with Allah. Allah listens to our prayers and responds to them.

### Prayer After Adhan

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَائِمَةِ اَتِ  
 مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَالدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ  
 مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

O' Allah! the Lord of this perfect call and of the congregational prayer to be offered! Bestow on Mohammad the means, the superiority and the high dignity and elevate him to the most exalted rank that you have promised him; surely, You do not break Your promise.

Adhan is a way for a Muazzin to call people to pray. Prayers offered in congregation proceed the call of Adhan. A Muazzin is the person who calls the Adhan facing the Ka'aba. Hadhrat Bilal<sup>RA</sup> was the first Muazzin.



### Prayer Before Eating

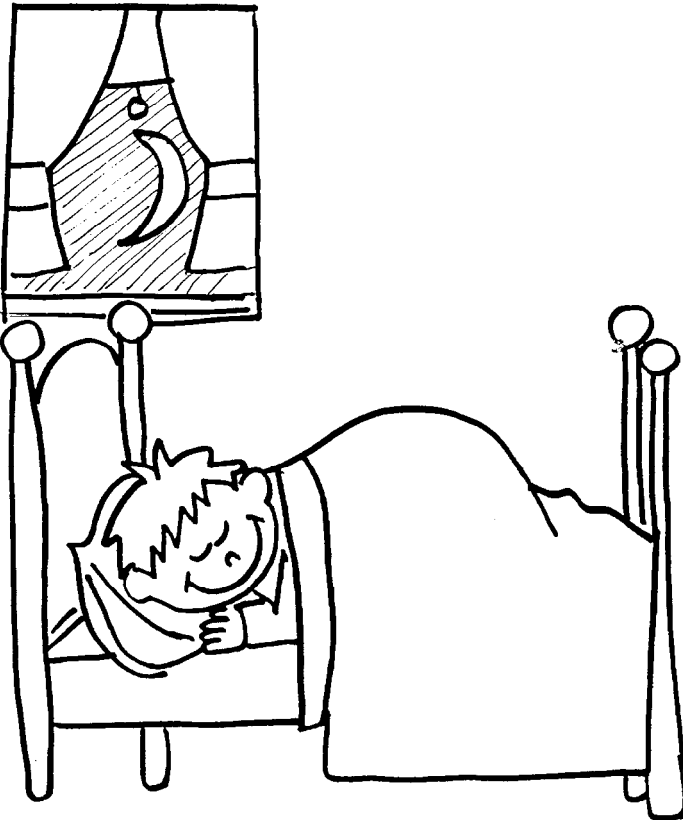
In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah (I start eating).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ عَلَى بَرَكَةِ اللّٰهِ

**Prayer After Eating**

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ  
 جَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ .

All praise belongs to Allah who provided us with food and drink and enabled us to be Muslims (submissive to God).

**Prayer Before Sleeping**

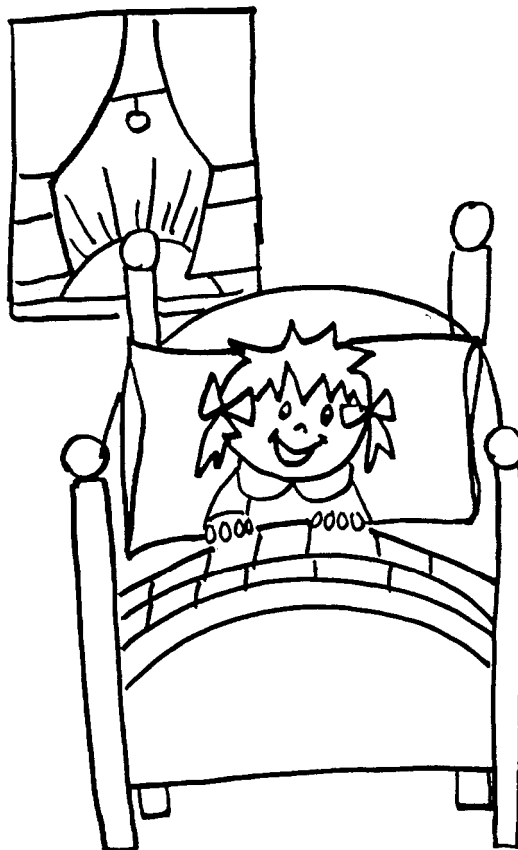
اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَ أَحْيِي

O' Allah, in Your name I die (sleep) and I become alive (awake).

### Prayer After Waking Up

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا  
أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ .

All praise belongs to Allah who brought us back to life (woke us up), after causing us to die (sleep), and to Him we will return.



### Prayer for Increase in Knowledge

O' my Lord, increase me in knowledge. Al-Qur'an (20:115).

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

### Prayer for Ride

In the name of Allah be its course and its mooring. My Lord is assuredly Most Forgiving and Merciful. Al-Qur'an (11:42).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَجْرِبَهَا وَ مَرْسَلَهَا طَانَّ  
رَبِّي لَغْفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ -

### Prayer on Leaving the House

(I leave my house) in the name of Allah and I trust in Allah. Without the help of Allah, one is unable to protect oneself from sin or to do good.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَ لَا  
حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

**Prayer on Entering the House**

O' Allah! I supplicate You to grant me the best of entry and the best of exit. In the name of Allah we enter and in Allah, our Lord, we put our complete trust.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوَاجِعِ وَ  
خَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَ  
عَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا .

**Prayer for Ascending (going upwards)**

Allah is the greatest.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ-

**Prayer for Descending (going downwards)**

Glory be to Allah.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

**SALAT**

Salat is the second pillar of Islam. The performing of the Salat was the first duty enjoined upon the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, and the keeping up of the Salat is the most repeated instruction in the Holy Qur'an.

**Wudhu**

The Muslims are required to perform ablution before starting their Salat. Ablution or wudhu prepares a Muslim for prayer not only by physical cleanliness, but also by mental cleanliness. Wudhu should be performed as follows:

1. Start by saying Tasmiya.  
(In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

2. Wash hands 3 times up to the wrist; right hand first and then the left hand.
3. Rinse mouth 3 times.

4. Clean nostrils 3 times.
5. Wash face 3 times.
6. Wash forearms including elbows 3 times; right arm first and then the left arm.
7. Wet hands and pass them over the head and around the neck, then run the thumbs around the ears and wipe inside. This is called Masah.
8. Wash the feet including ankles 3 times; right foot first and then the left foot.
9. Then recite this prayer

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

(O' Allah! Make me from among those who repent their sins and from among those who keep themselves pure and clean).

### Niyat

We start our prayer by standing straight, facing towards the Ka'aba, in Mecca, and saying this prayer:

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ  
وَالْأَرْضِ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

(I have turned my full attention towards Him who has created the heavens and the Earth. Being ever inclined to Him, and I am not one of those who associate partners with Allah).

When we are standing with arms at our sides and saying Niyat-e-Namaz, this position is called Taujeh.



**Taujeh**

## Takbir

After Niyyat, the worshipper stands upright with face towards the Ka'aba and raised hands to the level of the ears and recites:

الله أكبر

(Allah is the Greatest of all). This position is called Takbir.



Takbir

## Thana

After Takbir, the worshipper keeps standing upright but folds arms and recites:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ  
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَ لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

(Glory to Thee, O Allah, praiseworthy and blessed is Thy name and exalted is Thy majesty and there is no worthy of worship except Thee alone). This position is called Qiyaam.



Qiyaam

## Ta'awwudh

After Thana, the worshipper recites:  
(I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the accursed).

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

## Tasmiya

After Ta'awwudh, the worshipper recites:



(In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful).

## Surah Al-Fatiha

After Tasmiya, the worshipper recites Surah Fatiha. Surah Fatiha has many names, one of which is *Ummul-Kitab* (Mother of the Book).

All praise belongs to Allah. Lord of all the worlds.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾

The Gracious, the Merciful.

الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿٢﴾

Master of the Day of Judgment.

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾

Thee alone do we worship, and Thee alone do we implore for help.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾

Guide us on the right path.

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾

The path of those upon whom Thou hast bestowed Thy blessings.

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ﴿٦﴾

Not of those who have incurred thy displeasure, nor of those who have gone astray.

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

After reciting Surah Al-Fatiha, at least 3 verses of the Holy Qur'an (or Ayatul Kursi) are recited in every rakat of Sunnah or Nafil prayer. But in the Farz prayer, the worshipper only recites these verses in the first two raka'at of the Salat. One of the most recited Surahs of the Holy Qur'an is Surah Ikhlas.

## Surah Al-Ikhlās

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

Say, He is Allah, the One.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②

Allah, the Independent and Besought of all.

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③

He begets not. Nor is He begotten.

لَمْ يَلِدْ ④ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ ⑤

And there is none like unto Him.

وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑥

## Ruku

After reciting Surah Al-Fatiha and some verses of the Holy Qur'an, the worshipper recites:

(Allah is the Greatest) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

and goes from the standing position to the bowing position called Ruku. While in Ruku, the worshipper recites:

(Holy is my Lord, the most Great), three times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ ط



Ruku

## Tasmee

After Ruku, the worshipper stands upright again (Qaumah position) and recites:

(Allah hears the prayer of the person who praises Him)

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ ٭

## Tahmeed

While still in the Qaumah position, the worshipper recites:

(O' our Lord, for Thee is praise. Praise that is abundant, pure and full of blessings)

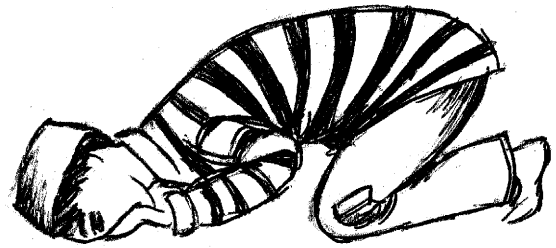
رَبَّنَا وَ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ  
حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

## Sajdah

After Tahmeed, the worshipper recites: (Allah is the Greatest)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ-

and goes down to prostrate. While prostrating, the forehead, nose, palms of both hands, knees and toes should be touching the ground. The elbows must not rest on the ground. When in prostration, the worshipper recites this prayer three times:



(Glory to my God, the Most High)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Sajdah

## Jilsah

After Sajdah, the worshipper recites:

(Allah is the Greatest)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ-

and sits down. The sitting-down posture in general is called Qa'adah. However, when the believer is sitting down between two sajdahs, the position is called Jilsah. The worshipper sits down on the left foot while the toe of the right foot is touching the ground – keeping the hands on the knees. The worshipper recites this prayer between two sajdahs:



Jilsah

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي  
وَاجْبُرْنِي وَارْزُقْنِي وَارْفَعْنِي

O' Allah, forgive me and have mercy on me and guide me and keep me in good health, and make good my shortcomings (reform me) and provide for me (feed me) and raise me up (my rank).

## Qa'adah

After Jilsah, the worshipper recites:

(Allah is the Greatest) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ-

and prostrates again to perform the second sajdah. After the second sajdah, the first rakat is complete. In the second rakat, after repeating everything from the first rakat, the worshipper sits down again after the second sajdah and recites At-Tashah-hud.

## At-Tashah-hud

All homage of the tongue, person or possession is due to Allah. Thou O' Prophet Mohammad, may peace descend upon thee and the mercy of Allah and His blessings and may peace descend also upon us and upon all good servants of Allah.

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ  
اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى  
عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ط

At this point, the worshipper raises the index finger and recites:

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah, and I bear witness that Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is His servant and His messenger.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ  
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ط

If this is NOT the last rakat in a group of 2, 3, or 4 raka'at, the worshipper should recite:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ- (Allah is the Greatest)  
and continue with the next rakat starting with Surah Al-Fatiha.

## Darood Shareef

Another name for Darood Shareef is Salat'alan-Nabi.

O' Allah, bless Mohammad and his people, as Thou didst bless Abraham and his people – Thou art indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.

O' Allah prosper Mohammad and his people, as Thou didst prosper Abraham and his people – Thou art indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ط  
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ط

## Concluding Prayers

After Darood, the worshipper can recite some prayers of choice. The most often recited prayers in this position are:

O' our Lord, grant us good in this world as well as good in the world to come, and protect us from the torment of the Fire.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

My Lord, make me observe Prayer and make my children too. Our Lord! Bestow Thy Grace on me, and accept my prayer. Our Lord, grant forgiveness to me, and to my parents, and to the believers on the day when the reckoning will take place.

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۗ وَرَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ۗ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ۗ

## Salaam

After reciting the concluding prayers, the worshipper turns his/ her face to the right and recites:

Peace and blessings of Allah be on you.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

And then, the worshipper turns his/ her face to the left and recites the same prayer.



Salaam

## Tasbeeh

After Salaam, the worshipper should recite:

Holy is Allah, سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ 33 times.

All praise belongs to Allah, الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ 33 times.

Allah is the Greatest, اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 34 times.

**ACTIVITY 2.1****Prayers**

1. What does Adhan mean?

2. Who is a Muazzin?

3. What was the name of the first Muazzin?

4. Which of the following directions does a Muazzin face while calling Adhan?

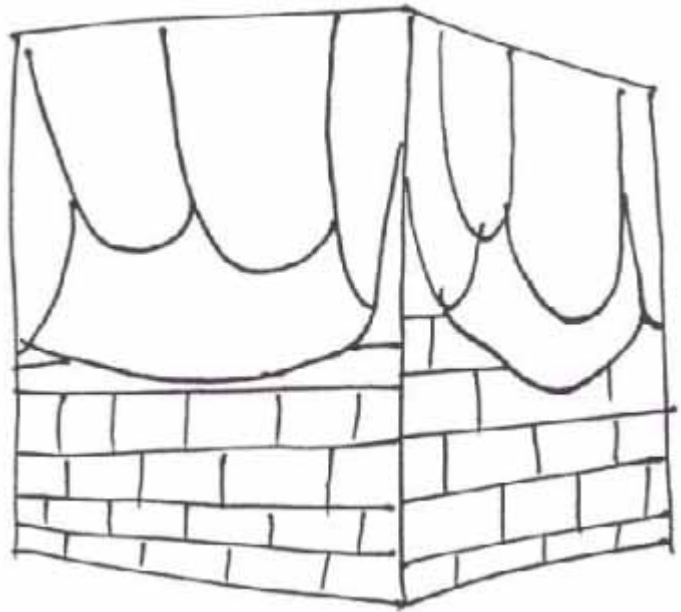
- North       South       Ka'aba       West

5. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) If we recite the prayer before eating a meal, Allah will make our food a source of health for us. | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) We should thank our parents after eating because they provide us with food.                       | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Muslims believe that sleep is kind of like dying.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Allah can make us smart if we pray for it.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Allah will protect our house if we recite the prayer before leaving our house.                    | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Praying to God for different things throughout the day makes us closer to God.                    | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |

**ACTIVITY 2.2** **Salat**

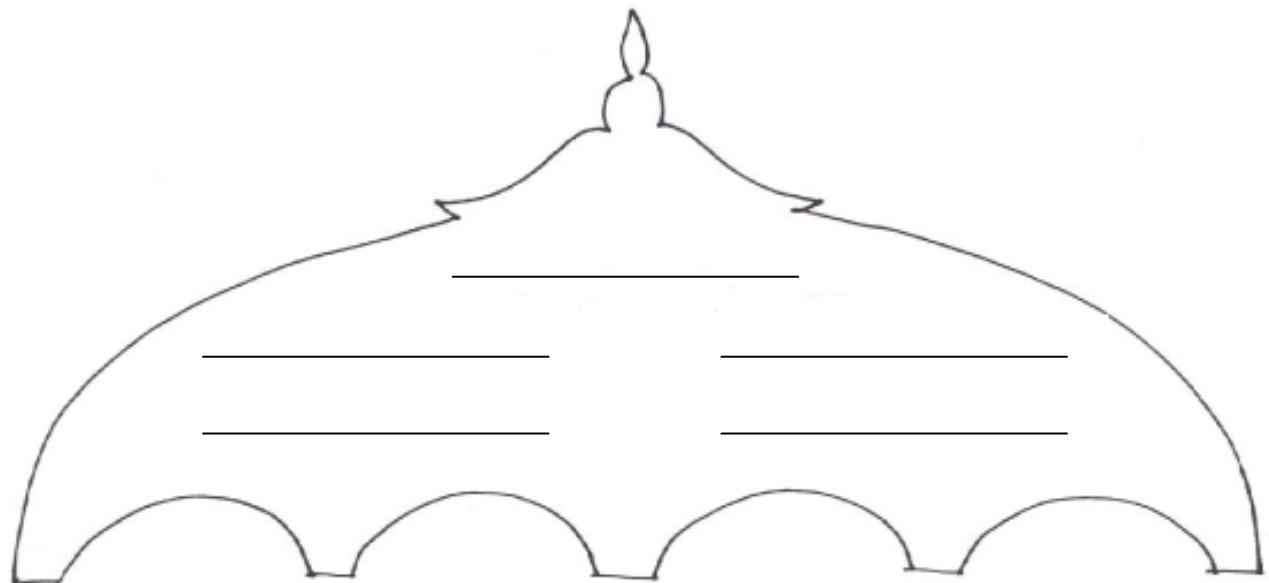
1. What is this cube-like structure called?



2. Where is it located?

3. How does it relate to our daily offering of Salat? Please explain.

4. Please write the names of the five daily prayers.



5. Please fill in the missing information in the following table:

Time of Day	Name of Prayer	Picture of Sun	Sunnah	Farz	Sunnah	Vitr
Dawn						
Noon						
Early Afternoon						
Sunset						
Evening						

6. Match each Salat Position with its definition.

Salat Position	Match	Definition
Taujeeh		a) Standing upright with arms folded on chest
Takbir		b) Bowing
Qiyaam		c) Standing upright and reciting Tasmee
Ruku		d) Standing with arms on sides and reciting Niyyat
Qaumah		e) Standing upright, facing towards Ka'aba and raising hands to the level of ears
Sajdah		f) Sitting down
Jilsah		g) Prostrating
Qa'adah		h) Sitting down between two sajdahs

7. What is meant by Qibla?

--

8. Why do we recite Niyyat?

--

9. Which Surah of the Holy Qur'an is recited in the beginning of each rakat in Salat?

--

10. Which Surah of the Holy Qur'an teaches us about the Oneness of Allah?

--

11. What is Ummal-Kitab?

--

12. Please organize the following actions and prayers in the order that they are performed and recited in Salat.

Order	Salat Actions
	Recite Surah Al-Fatiha
	Ruku
	Recite Thana
	Niyyat-e-Namaz
	Tasmiya
	Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās
	Takbir
	Ta'awwudh

13. At what point do we raise our index finger and why?

--

14. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

a) $\text{سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ}^b$ is recited in Ruku.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
b) In Qaumah position, we have our arms folded.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Tahmeed is when we recite $\text{رَبَّنَا وَ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ}^b$	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
d) In sajdah we recite $\text{سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ}^b$	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

15. What is another name for Salat'alan-Nabi?

--

16. What are the names of the two prophets who are mentioned in Salat'alan-Nabi?

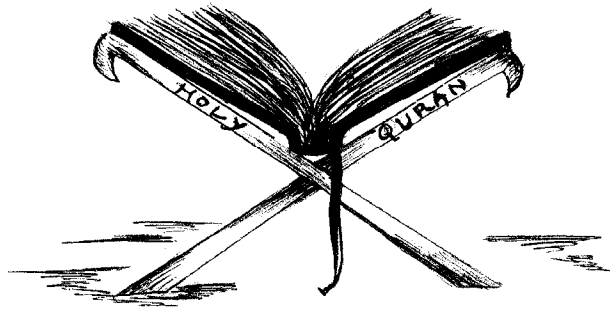
--

17. Why do we offer praise to the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> of Islam?

--

18. In the second concluding prayer that we recite after Darood, there are seven things that the believer prays to God for. Please write them:



## The Holy Qur'an

**H**oly Qur'an is the compilation of all the verses that were revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) by Allah. The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> used to memorize all of the revelations of the Holy Qur'an. He would then share these revelations with his companions. His companions also memorized all the revelations. Later on, the commandments of Allah revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and memorized by several of his companions were compiled as the Holy Qur'an. The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> throughout his prophethood, over a period of 23 years. All of the teachings of Islam are contained within the Holy Qur'an. It is a perfect book that guides us through all aspects of our lives. Allah has told us in the Holy Qur'an that reading and understanding the Holy Qur'an and making its teachings part of our daily lives is a very blessed thing to do.

### Surah Al Baqarah

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. Alif, Laam, Meem (I am Allah, the All-Knowing)
3. This is a perfect Book; there is no doubt in it; it is a guidance for the righteous,
4. Who believe in the unseen and observe prayer and spend out of what We have provided for them.
5. And who believe in that which has been revealed to thee and that which was revealed before thee and they have firm faith in the Hereafter.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①  
 الم ②  
 ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ شَيْخٍ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ③  
 الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا  
 سَرَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ④  
 وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِن  
 قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ⑤

These are only the first five verses of Surah Al Baqarah. Like almost all other Surahs in the Holy Qur'an, it starts with *Bismillah*. Allah tells us that since Holy Qur'an is His

book, it is pure and it is the truth. Allah has blessed us with this book so that we can follow the guidance that it provides and become closer to Allah. It is a book for people who believe in the things that they cannot see and who share with others from whatever Allah has provided for them. Things that we cannot see include all the articles of faith. We believe in Allah, but none of us can see Him. We believe in angels of Allah, but most of us cannot see them. We believe in the books of Allah, but we did not see them being revealed to the prophets. We believe in the prophets of Allah, but we did not see any of them. We believe in the Day of Judgment, but we have not seen it. We believe in the decree of Allah, but we do not see it until it happens. Muslims believe in the prophethood of Hadhrat Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and in the prophethood of all His prophets before Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. Also, they believe that the Holy Qur'an is a book of Allah and that He has revealed other books before it. And the believers know for sure that everyone will have to answer for their deeds on the Day of Judgment.

### Ayat-ul-Kursi

Allah, there is no god save Him, the Living, the Self-Subsisting and All-Sustaining. Slumber seizes Him not, nor sleep. To Him belongs whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth. Who is he that dare intercede with Him save by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them; and they encompass nothing of His knowledge, except what He pleases. His knowledge extends over the heavens and the earth; and the care of them worries Him not; and He is the High, the Great.

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 يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ  
عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ  
وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٦﴾

This is verse number 256 of Surah Al Baqarah. It is referred to as Ayat-ul-Kursi. The Arabic word Kursi means a Throne, a Chair, Knowledge and Power. This verse describes the Unity of God and His Great Attributes. The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) said that Ayat-ul-Kursi is the loftiest, highest, greatest, uppermost verse of the Holy Qur'an (Muslim).

The first sentence of this verse includes three Attributes of Allah. The Living means that God is the only Being who does not die and is everlasting. Self-Subsisting and All-Sustaining means He is the only Being that needs no support from any other being, place or thing. It also means He who supports all others. This verse also tells us that God does not sleep, His knowledge has no limit and He has the power to do as He wills. God is the only one Who knows what is in the hearts of men. How can anyone think to challenge Allah when He's the Creator of All?

## Surah Al Kauthar

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. Surely, We have bestowed upon thee abundance of good;
3. So pray to thy Lord, and offer sacrifice.
4. Surely, it is thy enemy who shall be without issue.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 إِنَّا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَىكَ الْكَوْثَرَ  
 فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ  
 إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

Surah Al Kauthar is Chapter number 108 of the Holy Qur'an. Al Kauthar means "an abundance of Good". When a person is given an abundance of something this means he was given a very large amount of it. Al Kauthar also means a person "who has Good" and one who gives much Good and gives the Good often. This Surah refers to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> as one who was given an abundance of Good by Allah.

Following is a list of some of the "Good Things" that were given to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> but weren't given to other prophets:

- Unable to read or write the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> became a Universal Teacher for mankind. Allah had ensured that the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> did not learn to read or write from any human teacher, in order to show people that an illiterate person could only have been taught by Him.
- The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> was given a Perfect Book (Holy Qur'an) for the guidance of mankind.
- Allah's attributes were ingrained and rooted in the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>.
- The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was given the highest degree of nearness to Allah.
- The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was given devoted followers who were loyal to him.
- The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was given Divine Reformers who defended him and Islam in every age and led Muslims back to the right path.

### Surah Al Ikhlas

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
2. Say, He is Allah, the One! قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②
3. Allah, the Independent and Besought of all. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③
4. He begets not, nor is He begotten, لَمْ يَلِدْهُ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ④
5. And there is none like unto Him. لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑤

Surah Al Ikhlas is Chapter number 112 of the Holy Qur'an. This Surah deals with our fundamental religious belief in the Unity of God (God is One). Allah is the Arabic name for the "Supreme Being" in the Holy Qur'an, and in the Arabic language the word ALLAH is never used for any other thing or being because it is the name of God. Surah Al Ikhlas teaches us that God is One and Alone and that no one shares His Lordship. God is the Supreme Being who is the source from Whom all creations came from. Nothing is like Him, nor is He like anything else. This Surah, in verse 4, emphasizes that God has no parents or children. It is clear in this verse that Jesus Christ could not be the son of God nor God his father. Jesus Christ can only be considered as God's son just as we are all considered as God's children.

### Surah Al Falaq

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
2. Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn, قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ②
3. From the evil of that which He has created, مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ③
4. And from the evil of darkness when it overspreads, وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ④
5. And from the evil of those who blow upon the knots of mutual relationships to undo them, وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ⑤
6. And from the evil of the envier when he envies. وَإِذَا حَسَدَ ⑥

Surah Al Falaq is Chapter number 113 of the Holy Qur'an. The Arabic word Falaq means the Dawn. In this Surah, the believers are encouraged to ask for the protection of God, so that we will be safe from bad and evil things that may damage our life and

our spirituality. We ask Him to save us from the torments of fire in this life and the next. It also teaches us to ask God to help us to adopt the middle path in all of the things we do or say and protect us against those who whisper evil suggestions that may cause the break-up of friendships and to protect us from dangers of people being jealous towards us. We also ask the Lord of Dawn to give us light when there is darkness all around and to give us hope when we feel depressed and desperate. The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) used to recite Surah Al Falaq and Surah Al Nas before going to bed.

### Surah Al Nas

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind,
3. The King of mankind
4. The God of mankind
5. From the evil whisperings of the sneaking whisperer;
6. Who whispers into the hearts of men,
7. From among jinn and men.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①  
 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ②  
 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ③  
 إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ④  
 مِنَ الشَّرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ⑤  
 الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑥  
 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑦

Surah Al Nas is Chapter number 114, the Last Chapter of the Holy Qur'an. The Arabic word Al Nas means mankind. In this Surah, Allah teaches us to ask for help from the Lord of mankind, King of mankind and God of mankind against the "sneaking whispers" of jinn and men who whisper evil thoughts into our hearts. Three of Allah's attributes are listed in this Surah. They are Rabb, Malik and Ilah. Allah, through these attributes protects us from "Evil One" (Satan), who puts ideas of doing and thinking bad things in our hearts. All sins start by depending on others as if they are our Lord or King or God. As believers, we must always depend only on Allah alone as the supporter of our life.

## Allah Mian Ka Khat – Allah's Letter

From *Bukharay-Dil* - By Dr. Meer Mohammad Ismaeel Sahib

### اللہ میاں کا خط

قرآن سب سے اچھا قرآن سب سے پیارا  
 قرآن دل کی قوت قرآن ہے سہارا  
 اللہ میاں کا خط ہے جو میرے نام آیا  
 استانی جی پڑھادو جلدی مجھے سپارو  
 پہلے تو ناظرے سے آنکھیں کروں گی روشن  
 پھر ترجمہ سیکھانا جب پڑھ چکوں میں سارا  
 مطلب نہ آئے جیتک کیونکر عمل ہے ممکن  
 بے ترجمے کے ہرگز اپنا نہیں گزارا

### Transliteration:

Qur'aan sab say acha, Qur'aan sab say piara  
 Qur'aan dil kee quwat, Qur'aan hai sahara  
 Allah mian ka khat hai, jo meray naam aaya  
 Ustani jee par-hao, jaldee mujhey sipara  
 Pehlay to naazray say aankhen karoon gi raushan  
 Phir terjama sikhana, jab parh chukoon main sara  
 Matlab na aai jab tak, kiun ker amal hai mumkin  
 Bay tarjamain kay hergiz, apna naheen guzara

### Translation:

Qur'aan is better and lovelier than any book in this world  
 Qur'aan is the source of comfort and support for the heart  
 This is in fact Allah's letter in my name.  
 Oh my teacher, tell me all about it quickly  
 First I will try to lighten my eyes with oral reading,  
 Later teach me its translation when I go through all of it  
 How can one act upon it when one does not know its meaning  
 Without knowing its meaning, how can I survive

**ACTIVITY 3.1**

**Surah Al Baqarah**

1. What does it mean to believe in the unseen?

--

2. Give four qualities of the believers mentioned in the first five verses of Surah Al Baqarah.


3. Why is the Holy Qur'an the perfect book?

--

4. Which three attributes of Allah are mentioned in the first sentence of Ayat-ul-Kursi?


5. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) The Arabic word Kursi means Knowledge and Power.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) The Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> did not give any special importance to Ayat-ul-Kursi.        | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Sometimes Allah lets evil people interfere with His plans.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Allah created angels because He was too worried about taking care of the Heavens and the Earth alone. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Allah even knows about things that have not yet been invented or discovered by humans.                | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Allah created nights so that everyone can rest in this period along with Him.                         | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) If we do not tell our secrets to anyone, no one knows about them, not even Allah.                     | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

### ACTIVITY 3.2

### Surah Al Kauthar

1. What does a Universal Teacher do? How did the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> become a Universal Teacher?

2. What is a Divine Reformer? Mention the name of one Divine Reformer.

3. What does loyalty mean? Mention the names of some of the loyal and devoted followers of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>SAW</sup>.

--

4. For each of the given attribute of Allah mention an example from the life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>SAW</sup> where he adopted this attribute as best as any human could.

Allah's Attribute	Example from life of Holy Prophet adopting this attribute
Ar-Raheem (The Merciful)	
As-Saboor (The Patient)	
Al-Ghafoor (The Most Forgiving)	

### ACTIVITY 3.3

### Surah Al Ikhlas

1. Match each Arabic phrase with its English translation:

Arabic Phrase	Match	English Translation
Lam Ya Lid		a) Holy
Allah		b) Lord
Rabb		c) One
Subhana		d) God
Ahad		e) Independent and Besought by all
Samad		f) He begets not
Lam Yoolad		g) Nor is He begotten

2. List nine things that Allah has created for the "Good of Mankind".


3. Draw a picture of something that has been created by Allah for "Good of Mankind".



**ACTIVITY 3.4** **Surah Al Falaq**

1. List four kinds of mischief in Surah Al Falaq and their explanation.


2. Give three examples of how the prayer in Surah Al Falaq may protect you.


3. Can jealous people hurt us? How can we protect ourselves from their jealousy?

--

4. What is the evil of darkness?

--

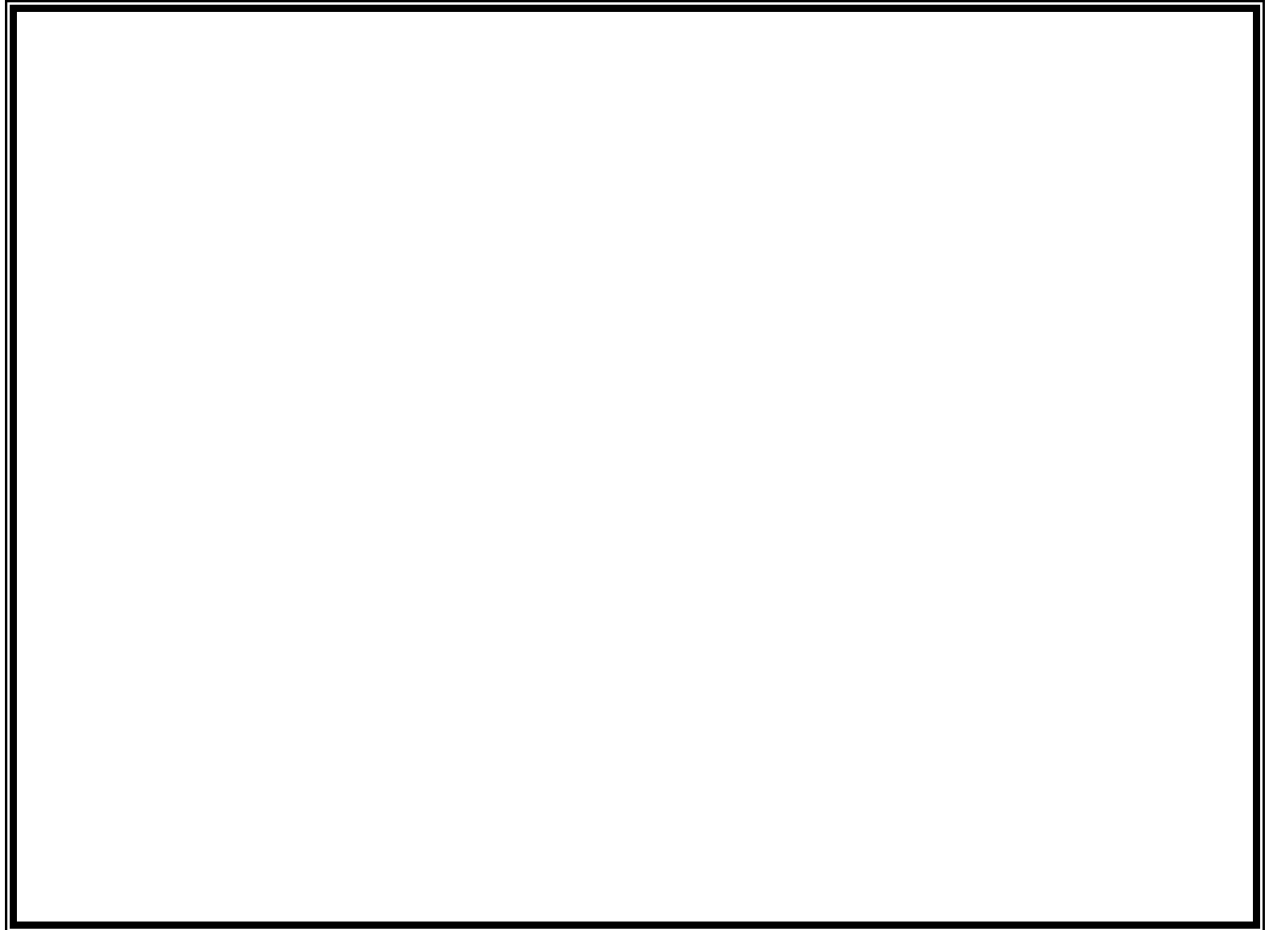
**ACTIVITY 3.5**

**Surah Al Nas**

1. Please write the translation of the following attributes of Allah.

Attribute of Allah	English Translation
Rabb	
Malik	
Ilah	

2. Write an example of something that Satan may try to whisper into your heart or into the heart of someone your age and what should you or that person do about it?

A large, empty rectangular box with a double-line black border, intended for the student to write their response to the question above.



**A**hadith is the plural of the word Hadith. Ahadith are the sayings of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). They were compiled over a period of 200 years using the narrations of the companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>. In general, if a hadith is in conflict with the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, then it is not accepted as a saying of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> by the believers. The entire life of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> was a true reflection of the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, and nothing said or written against Qur'an can be associated with him.

There are six most authentic compilations known as the Saheeh Sitta meaning the Six Authentic Ones. The names of these books and their compilers are given below:

1. Saheeh Bokharee by Imam Ismail Bokharee 194 256 AH
2. Saheeh Muslim by Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj 204 261 AH
3. Jamia Tirmazi by Imam Abu Isa bin Tirmazi 209 279 AH
4. Sunan Abu Da'ood by Imam Abu Da'ood Sulaiman 202 275 AH
5. Sunan Nasa'ee by Ahmad bin Shuaib al Nasa'ee 215 306 AH
6. Sunan ibne Majah by Abu Abdullah bin Yazid ibne Majah 209 273 AH

### Truthfulness

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Truth saves, falsehood destroys.

الصِّدْقُ يُنْجِي وَ الكَذِبُ يُهْلِكُ

### Explanation

Falsehood means telling a lie. It is one of the greatest sins. When someone lies on a habitual basis, their faith becomes weak. Some times such a person lies without even feeling bad about it. Telling a lie is something that Allah and the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> have told us not to do. Lying increases our sins and eventually leads to a punishment in this world and in the hereafter. Telling the truth saves us in this world and also in the hereafter.

Here is a story that explains how falsehood destroys. Once upon a time, there was a young boy who used to take his goats and sheep to the mountain so that they could graze there. While his animals were grazing, he would get bored waiting for them to finish eating. One day, he thought it would be a lot of fun if he yelled that a wolf was chasing him and wanted to eat him. He thought that all the people would come up



the mountain to save him and then he could laugh at them for being such fools. He acted upon this mischievous scheme. He cried, "Wolf! Wolf! Please save me. A big wolf is after me. He is going to eat me!" When the people in the valley heard the boy's screams, they grabbed different farm instruments and weapons and ran up the mountain to save the boy from the wolf. When they came close to him, they did not see any wolf. The shepherd boy started laughing at them and told them that he was just joking with them. The people became quite upset because they had left all their work to come save the boy. They told him not to do that again and went back to work. The next day, the shepherd boy thought about how much fun he had crying wolf yesterday. He decided to do it again, and he did. People came up to save him again because they thought maybe this time a wolf is after him for real. When they came up, just as the day before they saw no wolf and the boy laughing at them. They decided they would not come to help the boy again, even if a wolf really came to eat him. On the third day, while the shepherd boy was watching his animals graze, a wolf came and started to attack him. He cried very loud, "Please help me! This time a real wolf has come to eat me. I am not joking. Please save me!" But, no one came to his aid, and the wolf killed him. Later on, people found out about the boy and said, "Surely, if the boy had not lied before, he could have still been alive." The boy's story clearly shows how falsehood can destroy. Since truth is the opposite of falsehood, if falsehood destroys, then truth saves!

### **Importance of Motives**

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Deeds are judged by motives.

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

## Explanation

Deeds are our actions and motives are our intentions. No matter what we do, Allah always looks at our intention or what we mean to do rather than what we actually do. For example, if we don't intend to do something good, but someone benefits from our actions, we will not get a reward for those actions. On the other hand, if we intend to do something good, but unfortunately something bad happens, Allah will reward us as if we had performed the good action. Allah knows our intentions. Thus, it is very important for us to always intend to do good things and then try our best to actually perform the good things.

Here is a story that explains how Allah rewards people with good intentions even if they are unable to perform the good deeds. Once upon a time, there was a man who intended to perform Hajj. He knew that performing Hajj would give him a lot of reward from Allah, and he knew that Allah would forgive all his sins if he performed Hajj with the sincerity of his heart. He was saving money for several years so that he could pay for the journey to Mecca. To save money, he used to cut down on most of his needs. He had stopped eating meat because he could save money by eating vegetables and grains. Sometimes he would really feel like eating meat, but he would control his temptation and focus on his intent to perform Hajj. One day, he noticed the smell of meat being cooked at his neighbor's house. He went to his neighbor and asked him for some meat. The neighbor said, "This meat is not Halal for you." The man became very upset. He told his neighbor, "Why are you making excuses? Why don't you just tell me that you are too greedy to share some meat with me? How can it be Halal for you and not Halal for me?" The neighbor said, "I have been hungry for several days. I had no food of any kind. I found a donkey and slaughtered it because I needed to eat to survive. Since my survival is at stake, I am allowed to eat animals that are otherwise not Halal, but you cannot do that". The man became very sad to hear the story of his neighbor. He realized that he had been so busy saving money for Hajj, that he had forgotten that he was responsible for taking care of his neighbor. He brought all the money that he had saved over several years for Hajj, and gave it to his neighbor. He said,



"Please take this money. You need it more than I do." The neighbor was very thankful. That night, when the man went to sleep, Allah told him in a dream that his Hajj was accepted. Although he never went to perform Hajj, Allah was so pleased with his action of helping his neighbor, that He gave him the reward associated with his intention of

performing Hajj. Therefore, the moral of the story is that, in the eyes of Allah, intentions are the same as performing actions.

## **Abuse is a Sin**

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Abuse of a Muslim is evil.

سَبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ

### **Explanation**

Abuse means hurting someone verbally or physically. For example, cursing at someone or saying bad things to hurt their feelings is verbal abuse. On the other hand, hitting someone or causing them physical pain is physical abuse. Abusing anyone in any way is forbidden in Islam, however, abusing a Muslim is considered worse. All Muslims are like brothers and sisters. They are supposed to take care of each other.

Here is a story that explains why abusing a Muslim is evil. Once upon a time, there was a boy, who used to hurt kids in his school. He would take their lunches and beat them up. Also, he called them bad names. He always thought of himself as a cool kid, of whom everyone was afraid. At first he was mean to a few kids. Slowly, he started being mean to more and more kids. After a few years, he was mean to everyone. No one wanted to be his friend. Although he was happy that everyone was afraid of him, he was sad because he had no friends anymore. Instead of realizing that abusing other Muslim kids was evil, he continued to do other bad things as well. He grew up to be a man who was not very religious because he did not want to learn about religion from anyone. His abusing habits had made him very arrogant. He continued in his bad habits and kept on doing more and more

immoral things. One day, he became ill, but no one was there to take care of him. When people found him after several days, he could not talk or walk anymore. Allah had taken away from him the tongue that had abused



many Muslims. Also, He took away his strength which he had used to hurt many Muslims. The moral of the story is that abusing Muslims leads to other evils, and following the evil path leads to a punishment from Allah.

## Persistence in Prayer

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

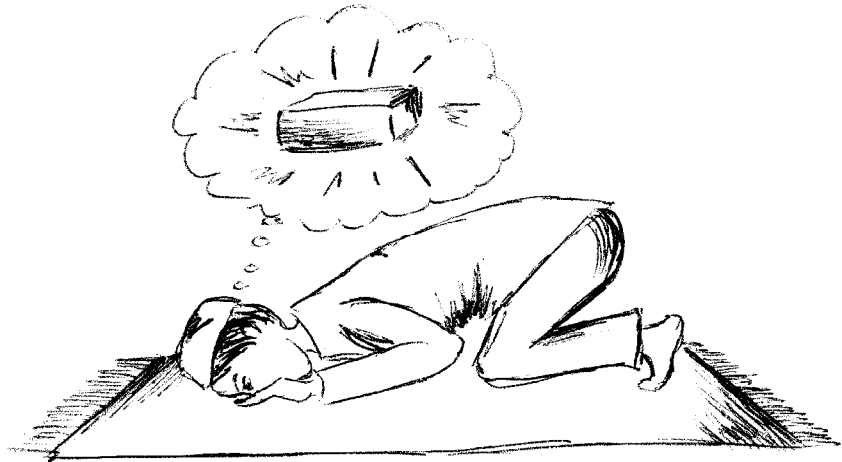
It is a sin to abandon praying.

تَرَكَ الدُّعَاءَ مَعْصِيَةً

### Explanation

Persistence means continuously doing something, even when it appears to be useless. Abandon means to leave something or to stop doing something. Allah always hears our prayers. Sometimes when we ask for things that could hurt us, Allah decides not to grant our requests. At a time like this, it may appear that prayer is useless, but Allah makes some other good things happen for us. Therefore, even when we feel hopeless and it seems as if Allah is not listening to our prayers, we must not stop praying. If we stop praying, it means that we think Allah does not know what is good for us. Abandonment of prayer can also cause us to lose our connection with Allah. We should always remember that Allah knows everything and can do everything. Not believing in Allah is the biggest sin, and it leads to a great loss in this world and in the hereafter.

Here is a story that explains how abandoning prayer leads to a loss. Once upon a time, there was a man who wanted to get rich. He decided that since Allah can do everything, he will ask Allah to turn a brick of cement into a brick of gold. He would then be able to sell the brick of gold for a lot of money and become very rich. To put



his plan in action, he bought a brick of cement and started praying to Allah that He make it a brick of gold. He prayed for long hours everyday. Days turned into weeks, weeks turned into months, and months turned into years. He continued praying but the brick did not turn into gold. Gradually, the man started doubting whether Allah could really do everything. He began to lose his faith in Allah. One night, he was praying that Allah would turn his brick into gold, but he became very frustrated and said, "I know You cannot turn it into gold. Why don't You just turn it into dirt?" As soon as he said these words, the brick turned into dirt and dirt fell out of his hand. The man was surprised to see the dirt on the floor. But he realized what had just happened. Allah had accepted his prayer! If he had prayed for the brick to turn into gold at that time, he would have gotten his wish. Instead, he abandoned prayer and doubted Allah's abilities, which is why he suffered a loss.

## Promise of a Believer

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

A believer's promise is like possession in the palm of the hand.

عِدَّةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَأَخْذِ الْكَفِّ

### Explanation

True believers always keep their promises. In this Hadith, a believer's promise is compared to something being held in the palm of the hand so that we can understand the importance of fulfilling a promise. Keeping a promise should be as certain as the fact that you can see something that you are holding in your hand. Even when the believers have to suffer hardship, they still keep their promises. To them, keeping a promise means more than taking care of themselves or their families. Therefore, we must be very careful before promising anything. If we have any doubts that we may not be able to keep our promise, then we should either not make the promise, or pray to Allah that He make it easy for us to keep our promise.

Here is a true story from the life of our beloved Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> that shows how he cared more about keeping his promise than his own safety or the safety of his family. People of Mecca had made it very difficult for Muslims to practice Islam freely in Mecca. More and more poor people and slaves were becoming Muslims because they loved the teachings of Islam. The leaders of Mecca thought that if the weak people continued to become Muslim, they would lose control over their work force. They were very upset, and they decided to kill the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> decided to leave Mecca and go to Medina. However, he was taking care of several things for different people in Mecca. He had promised everyone that he would take care of their things and return them. He did not want to break his promise by leaving their things unattended. So he asked Hadhrat Ali<sup>RA</sup>, who was his young cousin, to stay in Mecca and make sure that all the things were returned to their owners. Although he loved Hadhrat Ali<sup>RA</sup> very much, he left him alone in Mecca (where people wanted to harm him) just to make sure that his promise was kept. We as Muslims must learn from this beautiful example of our beloved Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> and make sure that we always keep our promises.

## Moderation

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

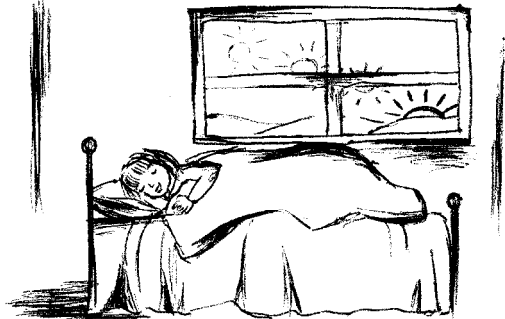
In every matter, moderation is best.

خَيْرُ الْأُمُورِ أَوْسَطُهَا

### Explanation

Doing something in moderation means not doing too much and not doing too little. Allah wants us to be moderate in everything that we do. He does not want us to become monks by forgetting about our families, neighbors, and friends to only spend time in worship and nothing else. At the same time, Allah does not want us to become too involved with our worldly lives by forgetting about Him and just having fun and partying all the time. Instead, He wants us to be moderate by spending time in worship, taking care of our families, neighbors, and friends, and sometimes having fun in Islamic ways.

Here is a story that explains how moderation is the best way of doing things. Once upon a time, there was a little girl who used to get up every morning in the month of Ramadhan. She would eat breakfast with her parents, would pray with them, and then would want to fast for the entire day. Since Allah has commanded only adults to fast everyday in Ramadhan, her parents told her not to fast. But, she would not listen to them. During the day, she would get very tired and sleepy due to of hunger and thirst. She was not able to pay attention in class. After coming home, she would go straight to bed and forget her Zuhr and Asr prayers. At the time of breaking the fast, she ate too much and got sick everyday. Therefore, she was not able to do her homework. She wanted to fast because she wanted to get a reward from Allah. Instead, by forgetting her prayers, she was getting the displeasure of Allah. After a few days, her parents explained to her that Salat was obligatory upon her and fasting was not. They said, "By fasting at your age, you are not being moderate in your actions. Her immoderate actions lead to bad grades in school and to receiving Allah's displeasure for missed prayers. The moral of the story is that we should not do too much of anything, nor too little of anything. Instead we should try to do just the right amount of everything. In other words, the middle way is the best way.



### Cleanliness

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

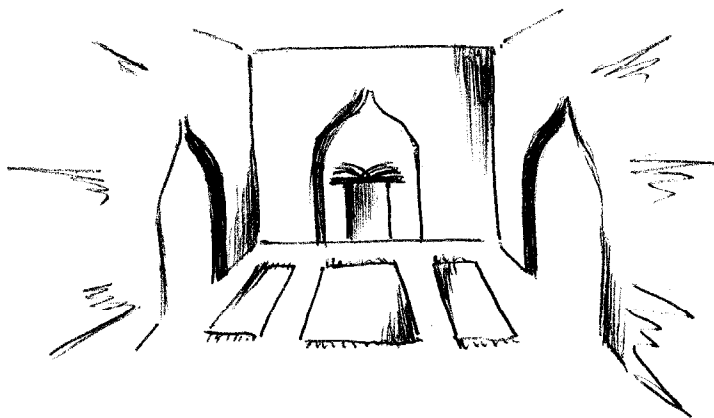
Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

### Explanation

This means that faith is not complete without cleanliness. All Muslims have to be clean in everything that they do. Allah likes cleanliness and order among His creations. When we keep ourselves and our environment clean, we please Allah!

Here is a true story that shows how important it was for the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> to keep the mosque clean. One day, a non-Muslim came to the mosque and asked to sleep there because he had no place else to spend the night. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> told him that he could spend the night in the mosque. The man was not very civilized. In the early morning he used the prayer area as a bathroom, made a big mess, and left the mosque. When the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> saw this mess, he started cleaning it right away. His companions asked him to let them do the dirty work, but he cleaned it himself.



He wanted to make sure that the mosque was clean. The moral of the story is that we should keep ourselves, our houses, and especially our mosques clean and tidy.

### **Be the First to Greet**

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Allah prefers those who hasten to be the first to greet others (saying *Assalam-o-Alaikum*).

إِنَّ أَوْلَى النَّاسِ بِاللَّهِ مَنْ بَدَأَهُمْ  
بِالسَّلَامِ

#### Explanation

Hasten means to rush or to hurry. *Assalam-o-Alaikum* is an Islamic greeting that means "Peace be with you." Allah likes those people most who try their best to say *Salaam* before anyone else. For example, when we go to the mosque, or enter our house, or meet our friends or relatives anywhere else, we should say *Salaam* as soon as we see them. By saying *Salaam*, we send a message to others that we will not harm them in any way. In the light of this understanding of *Salaam*, we must make sure that after saying *salaam*, we do not harm the person whom we have greeted (neither through our hands, nor through our tongues). Everybody wants to win the pleasure of Allah and wants to be close to Him. Being the first to say *Salaam*, makes us closer to Allah.



Here is a true story that explains the importance of being the first to say salaam. When our beloved Khalifa Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>RA</sup> was a little boy, he was going somewhere with his mother. They both saw a man who passed them on their way. The man did not say Salaam to them, and young Hazur did not say Salaam to him either. His mother asked him why he did not say Salaam to the man. Hazur replied that he did not say Salaam because the man had not said Salaam. His mother gave him strict advice to always be the first to say Salaam and also to say Salaam to people who do not say Salaam to you.

## Unity Among Believers

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Believers are (united) like a building, each part of which is a source of strength for the other part.

الْمُؤْمِنُ كَالْبُنْيَانِ يَشُدُّ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضًا

### Explanation

In this Hadith, the unity of believers is compared to a building. All buildings have a foundation that makes them strong. The foundation supports and strengthens the first floor, which in turn supports and strengthens the second floor, and so on. In the same way, to achieve unity, every believer should support and give strength to all other believers. Taking advantage of one Muslim is easier than taking advantage of two or more Muslims. Taking advantage of one Muslim nation is easier than taking advantage of two or more Muslim nations. Therefore, as Muslims, we must stay united so that we can follow the right path that leads to Allah and protect ourselves from everything and everyone who may wish to harm us.

Here is a story that explains how there is strength in unity and weakness in division. Once upon a time, there was an old man who had four sons. One day he became ill, and he thought that he was going to die. He asked all his sons to bring one piece of wood each. When each of them brought a piece of wood, he tightly tied all four pieces of wood together with a strong rope. Then, he asked each son to take a turn in trying to break the bundle of wood. They all tried, but no one was able to break the bundle of wood. Then, he separated the pieces of wood from the bundle and gave one piece to each son. After that, he asked each son to break the piece of wood in his hand. Each son easily broke the piece of wood in his hand. The father said, "Remember, if you all stay united like the bundle of wood, no one will be able to harm you. If you get divided like the single pieces of wood, you will be harmed easily. The moral of the story is that there is strength in unity.



## Status of Mothers

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Paradise lies under the feet of mothers.

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ

### Explanation

The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> regarded mothers with such respect that he advised everyone that obedience to mothers would grant one Paradise. What a great reward for just listening to your mother and taking care of her! We should always remember this Hadith, even when we don't like something that our mothers ask of us. By pleasing our mothers, we please Allah! Another important thing to remember is that our parents know more than us because they have lived longer and have experienced more things than us. We should take advantage of their experiences in life and learn from them when they teach us something.

Here is a true story that explains how taking care of your mother can give you great rewards from Allah. In the time of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, there was a man named Ovais Qarani. He lived far away from Mecca. His mother was blind. He took care of her all the time. His mother was very happy with him. When he heard about the prophet from Arabia, he accepted Islam. He wanted to come visit the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and learn about Islam from him. However, since his mother needed him, he was not able to visit the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>. When the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> found out about Hadhrat Ovais Qarani<sup>RA</sup> and his mother, he sent a message to him that he should not leave his mother to come visit him. He told Hadhrat Ovais<sup>RA</sup> that he would be rewarded by Allah for taking care of his mother. The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> sent his Salaam to Hadhrat Ovais Qarani<sup>RA</sup>. Hadhrat Ovais<sup>RA</sup> felt a great honor when he received the Holy Prophet's message. Thus, if we want to receive rewards from Allah and enter Paradise, we must always be obedient to our parents.

## Against Hearsay

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Hearsay is not like seeing.

لَيْسَ الْخَبْرُ كَالْمُعَايَنَةِ

### Explanation

Hearsay means rumor or gossip. It is important for us to understand that when we hear something from someone, we must not believe in it the same way as if we had seen it with our own eyes. For example, if someone tells you that your friend was beating up another child, you should not just believe them. It is your responsibility that before

forming a bad opinion about your friend, ask him/her whether he/she hurt someone or not. However, if you actually see your friend hurting someone, then you can decide based on what you saw how you will tell your friend not to do that again. Sometimes hearsay is not true because the person you heard it from is lying. At other times it is not true because someone lied to the person you heard it from. In any event, believing in hearsay leads to trouble. Make sure you find out the truth before you act upon hearsay.

## Manners of Eating

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

Listen my child! Say the name of Allah, eat with your right hand, and eat from that which is in front of you.

يَا غُلَامُ سَمِّ اللَّهَ (تَعَالَى) وَ كُلْ  
بِيَمِينِكَ وَ كُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ

### Explanation

There are three important manners of eating that are advised in this Hadith. The first advice is to begin meals by saying the name of Allah. By doing this, we ask Allah to make the meal a source of blessing for us. Sometimes certain foods can make us ill. By saying Allah's name before eating, we ask Him to make the food a source of energy for us and not something that can make us sick. The second advice is to eat with the right hand. Islam teaches about general cleanliness in great detail. Muslims are advised to use their left hand for washing themselves after going to the bathroom and to use their right hand for eating. Although we wash our hands after going to the bathroom and also before eating, keeping the right hand to always do clean things ensures that no germs get in our mouth. The third advice is to eat the food that is in the front part of the plate. When people eat food that is not in front of them, they appear to be greedy. Also, this Hadith reminds us to finish the food on our plates.

## ACTIVITY 4.1

## Truthfulness

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) It is acceptable to tell a lie when no one finds out about it. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) If we lie, we will never get punished in this world.           | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Truth saves us in this world and in the hereafter.             | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Telling a lie for fun is not a sin.                            | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is the relationship between faith and truthfulness?

--

3. The following chart shows a make-believe problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of the solutions you will use to solve the problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You were trying to get a book out of the bookshelf when a valuable vase fell and broke into pieces. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.2** **Importance of Motives**

The following chart shows a make-believe problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of the solutions you will use to solve the problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You were just about to start your Asr prayers when you saw your younger brother fall from the stairs. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.3** **Abuse is a sin**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>A kid at the mosque always makes fun of you and calls you bad names. You are bigger and stronger than him and can easily beat him up. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.4 Persistence in Prayer**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>Lately, you have been getting bad grades in Math. You pray to Allah all the time to help you become better in Math. You take your next test and still get a bad grade. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.5** **Promise of a Believer**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You promise your younger sister that if she gives back your toy, you will take her to McDonalds. She gives back your toy. You do not have any money. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.6** **Moderation**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You go to a party where there are lots and lots of your favorite things to eat. The host announces that you can have anything you want and as much as you want. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.7** **Cleanliness**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You are attending a Jalsa at the mosque. During lunch break, your friends eat and leave their plates and glasses wherever they sat. They want you to do the same and join them to play outside. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.8** **Be the First to Greet**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>There is a kid at the mosque who never says Salaam to you and every time you say Salaam to him, he does not respond. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.9**

**Unity Among Believers**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>There is an Ahmadi kid in your school who is a geek. Most of your friends are average students, and they like to make fun of kids who are geeks or who are too much into school-work. Your non-Ahmadi friends want you to help them pull a prank on your Ahmadi friend. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.10** **Status of Mothers**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You hate cleaning your room, but your mother is always telling you to clean it. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.11** **Against Hearsay**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

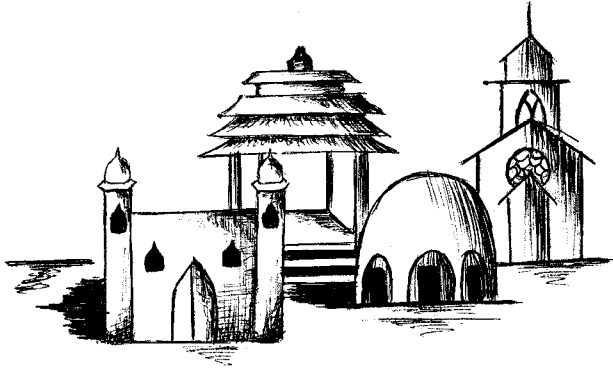
<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>Your sister tells you that your best friend was saying means things about you and was telling your other friends about your bad habits. You become very upset. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		

**ACTIVITY 4.12**

**Manners of Eating**

The following chart shows a make-believe Problem that you might face in your daily life. Please write down two different ways of solving this problem in the “Possible Solutions” section. For each possible solution, write down one good thing about it in the Pros column and one bad thing about it in the Cons column. Think about both possible solutions. Then make a decision about which one of those solutions will you use to solve this problem. Provide a reason for your decision.

<p><u>Make-Believe Problem</u></p> <p>You are having a small party at your house. A lot of your friends are eating with you at the dinner table. Someone dares you to eat from the plate that is farthest away from you. What would you do?</p>		
Possible Solutions	Pros	Cons
1.		
2.		
Decision	Reason	
<input type="radio"/> Solution Number 1 <input type="radio"/> Solution Number 2		



## Prophets of Allah

**P**rophets are people chosen by Allah to guide humans towards the right path. Humans have been given a choice by Allah to either follow the right path which leads to a reward from Allah, or to follow the wrong path which leads to a punishment from Allah. Allah loves all His creations. He does not want to punish anyone. Therefore, throughout history, He sent prophets at different times to all people to make sure that heavenly guidance was provided to all nations and all people. He did not leave any people without guidance. Allah chooses kind, truthful, trustworthy and righteous people as His prophets. He speaks to His prophets, who then teach Allah's message to their people. All prophets believed in one God and did not associate any partners with Him. As human minds and cultures evolved, Allah slowly and progressively completed His religion. Before the advent of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, the prophets were sent for the needs of particular times and particular people. However, our beloved Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was sent for the entire world and for all times to come. Allah perfected His religion through the teachings provided to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. After Islam, no new teachings are required for the guidance of human beings.

### **Hadhrat Adam (Alaih-e-Salam)**

About 6000 years ago, Allah sent Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> as the first prophet. The message of Allah sent through him was the beginning of Allah's religion. He built the First House of God, the Ka'aba. Allah instructed him about where and how to build the Ka'aba. Upon receiving guidance from Allah, Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> taught his people to do the following:

- to believe in one God.
- to believe in the Day of Judgment, when everyone will have to answer for all their good and bad actions in life.
- to take care of each other and make sure that everyone has food to eat, and clothes to wear.

### **Hadhrat Nuh (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Following the wrong path, which leads away from Allah, requires very little effort. On the other hand, following the right path, which leads towards Allah, requires a lot of hard work and commitment. In general, humans want to do easy things so that they do not

have to work hard. After the death of Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>, people slowly started to forget about all the good things that he had taught them. They started to forget and ignore the commandments of Allah. They became idol worshippers and did not believe in one God anymore. Therefore, Allah sent Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> as His prophet so that he could teach his people to believe in one God. Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> told his people that if they continued their immoral actions, they would be punished. In order to bring them closer to Allah, he showed them all of the things that Allah had made for them. He asked them: "Who created the sun? Who created the moon? Who created the stars?" The people did not listen to his message about Allah. Even his wife did not believe in his message. His people mocked him and asked him to bring upon them the punishment that he told them they deserved. Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> informed them that only Allah had the power to bring the punishment to them, and Allah does what He pleases.

Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> prayed to Allah for His help. Allah revealed to him that his people would be punished for their wrongdoings in the form of a great flood. He instructed Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> to build an ark. Ark is another name for a ship. Allah told him that all the good people and animals should get on the ship, and they would be saved while the disbelievers would drown in the flood. Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> built the ark, and all of the animals and believers got on the ship and waited while the disbelievers laughed. Soon Allah sent a very heavy and strong storm, and all of the disbelievers drowned in the flood. Allah made this a sign for all the people and for all times to come. Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Noah.

### **Hadhrat Ibrahim (Alaih-e-Salam)**

About 950 years after the advent of Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup> as a prophet, Allah sent Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> as His prophet to the people. He was born at a time when idolatry had become a common practice. From early childhood, he did not understand how people could make statues with their own hands, and then believe those statues could harm or benefit them like, only Allah could. He knew that the statues could not even do anything for themselves. How could they do anything for anyone else? He hated idol worship and the worship of heavenly bodies like the sun and the moon. He argued with his people about it and explained to them that there was none worthy of worship except Allah. However, his people did not listen.

One day, when his people went out of the city, he went into the temple and broke all the idols except for the biggest one. Then, he hung his axe on the shoulder of the remaining idol. When the people came back and saw the scene at the temple, they became furious. They asked Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> who had broken the idols. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> said that since a god is supposed to know all things, they should ask the remaining idol. He tried to make them understand that idol worship was illogical, but they ignored his message. They started a huge fire and threw Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> in it. At this time, Allah commanded the fire to become cool and safe for Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>. People, who had gathered around to see Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> get punished, were amazed to see that he did not get burned by the fire. Even after this incident, none of his people believed in Allah except for Hadhrat Sara. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> married Hadhrat Sara and

decided to move out of the place where no one believed in one God. Later on, Hadhrat Sara acquired Hadhrat Hajrah as a maid. Since Hadhrat Sara did not have any children, she asked Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> to marry Hadhrat Hajrah so that Hadhrat Hajrah maybe able to have his children. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> and Hadhrat Hajrah had a son named Ismaeel. After about 14 years, Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> and Hadhrat Sara also had a son named Ishaq. Both of Hadhrat Ibrahim's sons became prophets. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> was very obedient to Allah and was always willing to sacrifice his life, his children, and all his possessions for the sake of Allah. He was given the titles of *Khalilullah* (Friend of Allah) and *Abul Anbiya* (Father of the prophets) by Allah. He is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Abraham.

### **Hadhrat Ismaeel (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> was the son of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> and Hadhrat Hajrah. When he was an infant, Allah told his father to leave him and his mother alone in the desert with a little food and water. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> trusted Allah and obeyed Him. After the food and water ran out, Hadhrat Hajrah had nothing to feed her son and nothing to satisfy his thirst. Baby Ismaeel was crying from thirst. Hadhrat Hajrah became very restless. She started running in search of water, back and forth between the hills of Safa and Marwa. She ran between these hills seven times. While Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> was crying, he was hitting his heel on the ground and a spring of water started gushing out of the ground. Hadhrat Hajrah was amazed to see this favor of Allah upon her and her son. She thanked Allah because He did not let her and her husband's sacrifice go to waste. The location where this incident occurred is Mecca today. When Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> left his son and wife there, no one lived in Mecca because there was no source of water. After the spring of fresh water was created there by Allah, many people started to live around the spring. This spring of pure water was named Zam Zam.



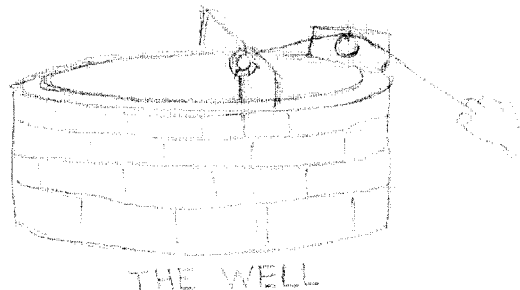
Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> used to visit Hadhrat Hajrah and Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> in Mecca. For a long time, he had a recurring dream in which he would see himself sacrificing Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup>. He told this dream to his son. Like his father, Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> was also very obedient to Allah. He said to his father to do as Allah had shown him in the dream. He assured his father that he would be a patient son. Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> blindfolded himself and attempted to sacrifice his son. Before he could bring the knife close to his son, Allah told him that he had already offered the sacrifice of his son when he left him

alone in the desert as a baby. At that time, Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> sacrificed an animal as a sacrifice. In remembrance of the great sacrifices of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>, Muslims sacrifice animals every year at Eid-ul-Azha and distribute the meat amongst the needy and the poor.

Upon receiving revelations from Allah, Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>, with the help of his son, dug up the old remains of Ka'aba, which was initially built by Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>. The father and the son rebuilt the Ka'aba. Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Ishmael.

### **Hadhrat Yusuf (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> was a son of Hadhrat Yaqub<sup>AS</sup>. He was a grandson of Hadhrat Ishaq<sup>AS</sup> and a great grandson of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>. He had eleven brothers. His father loved him more than all his brothers because of his good qualities. His brothers became jealous of him. They started planning to get rid of him. One day, he saw in a dream that eleven stars, the sun, and the moon were kneeling before him. He told his father about this dream. Hadhrat Yaqub<sup>AS</sup> interpreted the dream as a sign from Allah letting Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> know that he was the chosen one. He advised Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> not to tell his brothers about this dream so they would not feel bad. Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> followed his father's advise because he did not want to hurt his brothers' feelings. Meanwhile, his brothers were still making a plan to hurt him. They tricked him and threw him in a well. Then, they went to their father and told him that some wolves had eaten Yusuf. They presented his shirt full of blood as evidence of their story, but Hadhrat Yaqub<sup>AS</sup> did not believe them. He knew that Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> was the chosen one, and Allah could not have wasted him.



Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> tried to climb up the well, but he could not. So, he started praying for Allah's help. A little while later, someone threw a bucket in the well to get some water out. Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> held onto the bucket and when it was pulled out, he came out of the well along with it. The person who pulled him out was an Egyptian traveling with a caravan. His people took Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> as a slave.

Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> served as a slave for a wealthy Egyptian family. One day, the lady of the house falsely accused him and sent him to jail. He was a wise man. He was given a special gift from Allah, which he could use to interpret dreams. His interpretations were always right. He became quite famous. Once, he interpreted a dream for the King of Egypt. As a reward for his service, the king released him from prison and made him in-charge of the country's food storage. Sometime after that, people of Palestine started coming to Egypt to buy food because they had no food back home. One day, Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> saw his brothers amongst the people who had come to buy food.

Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> met his father, and the whole family was united again. He is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Joseph.

### **Hadhrat Musa (Alaih-e-Salam)**

The pharaoh was a king of Egypt, who called himself god. He had made the Israelites his slaves. Once, he saw in a dream that an Israeli boy had taken over his kingdom. He became very upset and issued an order to kill all newborn Israeli boys. Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> was a newborn boy, and his mother did not want him to die. Allah told his mother to put Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> in a basket and let him go in the Nile River. His mother followed Allah's instructions and had his sister follow the basket that contained Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>. Finally, the basket floated near the king's palace, where his wife was sitting outside. She saw the basket with the baby and decided to keep the baby and raise him as her son. Hadhrat Musa's sister saw the queen adopting the baby and told her mother about it. Baby Musa grew up as the Prince of Egypt. Meanwhile, the king still had all of the Israelites enslaved who worked very hard, but were not compensated fairly for their labor. They had been enslaved for so long that they did not even remember how to fight for their own rights. Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> was very compassionate and did not like injustice. When he found out that he was an Israelite, he felt very bad for the condition of his people and left the palace.

He went to Mount Sinai. He believed in the oneness of God. At Mount Sinai, he received a revelation from Allah. Allah appointed him to be a prophet in order to save his people from the cruel rule of the pharaoh. He went back to his people and told the pharaoh to free all the slaves. The pharaoh did not listen to Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>, in fact, he made fun of Musa for his beliefs. In order to convince the pharaoh that there was only one God, Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> prayed to Allah. With Allah's blessings, he was able to show the following miracles to prove that Allah was the Most Powerful and that He was with him:

- When the pharaoh asked his magicians to show their power, they deceived people in thinking that their ropes transformed into snakes. Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> threw his staff



on the ground, and Allah allowed people to see that the magicians' ropes were not snakes. Also, Hadhrat Musa's staff started to appear as a big snake. All of the pharaoh's magicians became frightened. However, the pharaoh dismissed this miracle by saying it was just magic. He still did not believe in Allah and did not let the Israelites go free.

- Once, when the pharaoh and his people were making fun of Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> and his God, Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> hit his staff on the water, which immediately turned red. It appeared like the river had become bloody. It was indeed a sign from Allah that demonstrated that His power. Still, the Pharaoh and his people refused to accept the truth.
- Afterwards, there were several punishments from Allah upon the pharaoh and other Egyptians. Allah sent many bugs and diseases towards them. The pharaoh's own son died with one of the diseases. This made the pharaoh furious, and he ordered Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> to take his people out of Egypt.

Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> and all of the Israelites set out towards the river. Allah lowered the water of the river so the people could walk through and cross the river. All of the people were able to walk through and get away from slavery. When the Israelites were almost out of the water, the pharaoh and his people came charging after them on their horses. As soon as they tried to go through the river, the water became high and they drowned.

Allah revealed His teachings to Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> in the form of the Ten Commandments. These were ten basic principles of life that explained how Allah wanted people to live their lives. Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Moses.

### **Hadhrat Daood (Alaih-e-Salam)**

As a young man, Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> used to live in the kingdom of King Saul. He was a very brave man. He was never afraid of anyone, except Allah. Allah guided him and helped him throughout his life. King Saul and the Israelite kings before him had been in several battles with Jalut (known as Goliath in the Bible). The Israelites had lost their glory and honor. Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> joined King Saul's army. When the two armies faced each other, Jalut challenged any soldier from King Saul's army to a one-on-one battle. Jalut was very strong and arrogant. He wanted to show off his strength. King Saul's soldiers were terrorized, and no one had enough courage to volunteer. At this time, Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> fought with Jalut and killed him. When Jalut's army saw their leader fall, they ran away. After this battle, the Israelites regained the glory and honor that had been lost for a long time. Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> married King Saul's daughter, and later on he became the king.

He had become the most famous man among the Israelites. However, he was not interested in fame or leadership. He was only interested in worshipping Allah. He used to go out into the desert, in the company of nature, to glorify Almighty Allah and to think about the favors of Allah upon him. Allah revealed a Holy Book called Zaboor (Psalms) to him. While he glorified Allah and read the Holy Book given to him, even the animals and birds used to gather around him to praise Allah. Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> loved Allah so

much that he would fast on every other day to please Him. Also, he spent a large part of the night praying to Allah. He prayed to Allah to have a kingdom that no one could take away from him. Allah granted him his request. He was given a son, named Sulaiman, who also became a prophet. Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as David.

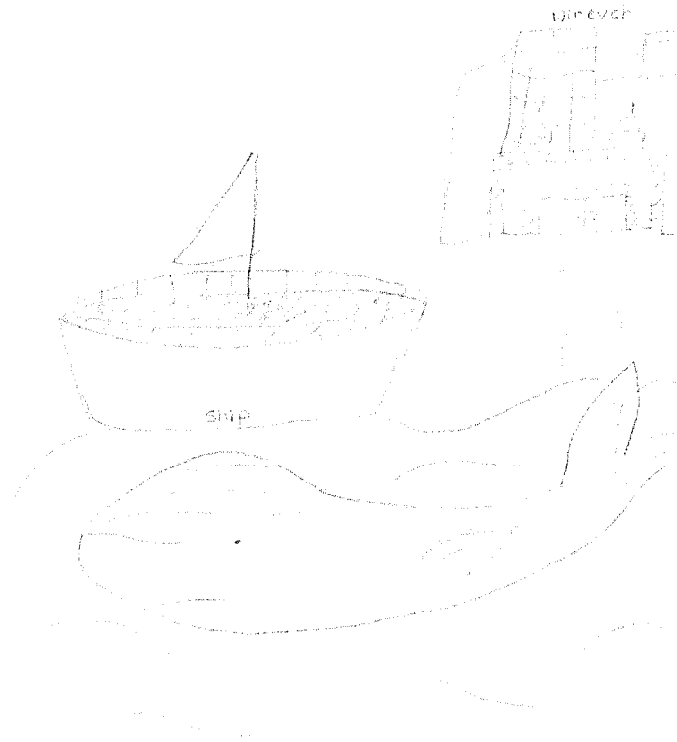
### **Hadhrat Sulaiman (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Hadhrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup> was a son of Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup>. After his father's death, he took over his kingdom and became a good leader. He loved riding horses. Allah gave him special powers to control the wind and to understand the language of birds. He was a great king. He built the Temple of Jerusalem, which is called Masjid-e-Aqsa. This became the center of worship for all of the Israelites. He also ruled his country, expanded his territory, and became the master builder among the Israeli Kings. During his time, there were people called Sabeans who worshipped the sun and the moon. He taught people to believe in One God. Hadhrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Solomon.

### **Hadhrat Yunus (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> was sent as a prophet to a place called Nineveh. He told his people that there was none worthy of worship, except Allah, but they did not believe him. No matter how hard he tried to explain to his people that idolatry was a sin, they did not pay any attention to his advice. He warned them that if they continued their wrongdoings, Allah would punish them, but they said that they were not afraid of Allah. He became very disheartened and decided to leave his people.

As soon as he had left the town, the skies began to change color to that of fire. The people were filled with fear by this sight. Finally, faith penetrated their hearts. They all gathered on the mountain and started to ask Allah for His mercy and forgiveness. The mountains echoed with their cries. It was an important time filled with sincere repentance. Allah removed His wrath and showered His blessings upon them once again. When the threatening storm was lifted, they prayed for the return of Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> so he could guide them.

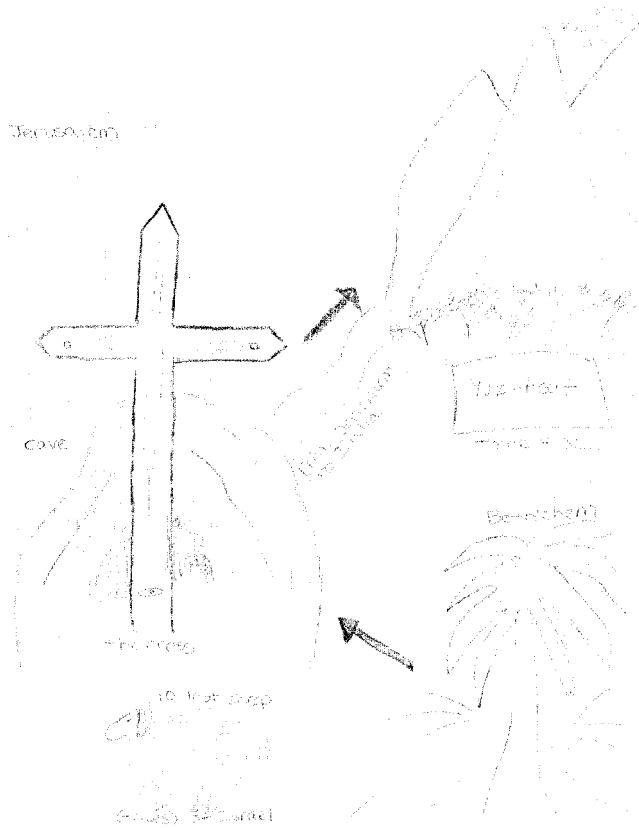


Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> went on a ship with other travelers. Soon, there was a very heavy storm. The ship was being tossed between high waves. The captain asked the crew to lighten the ship's heavy load. They threw their baggage overboard, but it was not enough. Their safety lied in reducing the weight further, so they decided amongst themselves to remove at least one person. The people on the ship drew lots three times with the names of all the passengers. Each time Hadhrat Yunus's name was drawn out of the lot. Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> realized that Allah was punishing him for having abandoned his mission without His consent. He began to pray for Allah's forgiveness. The ship's crew threw him out of the ship. In the water, a big whale tried to swallow him, but he got stuck in the whale's throat. He was stuck in this position for three days. The whale finally threw up and out came Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>, still alive. Allah had listened to his prayers and saved Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>. He was very weak. He slowly regained his strength and returned home after forty days. When Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> returned, he was pleasantly surprised to see the change that had taken place among his people. Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Jonah.

### **Hadhrat Isa (Alaih-e-Salam)**

Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> was born about two thousand years ago, in a little town called Bethlehem, in Jerusalem. His mother's name was Hadhrat Maryam. She was a very pious woman. She used to spend most of her time in prayer. One day, while she was praying to Allah, the angel Gibraeel came to her. He told her that she would have a son, and his name would be Isa. She asked how she could have a son when she was not even married. Hadhrat Gibraeel told her that Allah would make it happen. And He did! Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> was born under a tree in Bethlehem.

When Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> grew up, living in Israel, he told people that he was a prophet of Allah. He told them that he had come to guide the lost tribes of Israel and to fulfill the law of the Torah. Some people believed in him, but most of the people rejected him and wanted to kill him. The Jews thought he was a liar and wanted to prove that he was not a prophet, so they hung him on a cross. (Crucifixion was a common way to torture and punish criminals in those days.) Everyone thought he died. He was taken off the cross and was put in a rock cave. Although, it seemed like he was dead, Allah saved Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup>. When Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> got better, he secretly went back to his people. Many of his



followers thought he had died on the cross and had come back to life. They thought he was God. These people are called Christians. As Muslims, we do not believe that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> died on the cross. He was only a prophet of God, and Allah saved him from an accursed death. In fact, Allah let him continue his mission. He traveled in search of the lost tribes of Israel. He finally arrived in Kashmir in India, where he died in Sri Nagar, Kashmir. People of Kashmir knew him as "Yuz-Asaf." Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> is mentioned as Jesus in the Holy Bible.

**ACTIVITY 5.1****Prophets of Allah**

1. What is the difference between the right path and the wrong path?

--

2. Why does Allah send prophets?

--

3. Write four important characteristics of all prophets.


4. What is the one common belief between all prophets of Allah?

5. What is the major difference between Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and all other prophets?

6. Why do Muslims believe that no new teaching is required for the guidance of humans after Islam?

7. Match each prophet with the clue.

Prophet	Match	Clue
Ibrahim		a) He told the meaning of dreams while in prison.
Nuh		b) He became disheartened and left his people.
Yusuf		c) He built Ka'aba for the first time.
Daood		d) His wife was not saved from Allah's wrath.
Adam		e) He left his wife and son in the desert.
Isa		f) Pharaoh kept his people as slaves.
Musa		g) He traveled from Jerusalem to India for the lost tribes.
Ismaeel		h) He killed Jalut (Goliath).
Yunus		i) He built the Temple of Jerusalem.
Sulaiman		j) He was willing to be sacrificed for the sake of Allah.

8. Match the Biblical name with the Muslim name for the following prophets:

Muslim Name	Match	Biblical Name
Ibrahim		a) Jonah
Nuh		b) Ishmael
Yusuf		c) Moses
Daood		d) Jesus
Isa		e) David
Musa		f) Abraham
Ismaeel		g) Noah
Yunus		h) Joseph

### ACTIVITY 5.2

### Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup>

1. What was an important thing that Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> did?

2. Write two things Hadhrat Adam<sup>AS</sup> taught us.

--	--

**ACTIVITY 5.3****Hadhrat Nuh<sup>AS</sup>**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hadhrat Nuh built a big, strong house on top of a mountain to save the believers from the flood.      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Hadhrat Nuh's entire family believed in his message.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The disbelievers did not want to give up idol worship, and they asked for Allah's punishment.         | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Animals were taken on the ship so that after the flood, the believers would have cattle for survival. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Why don't humans always follow the right path?

**ACTIVITY 5.4****Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup>**

1. Did Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> lie when his people asked him about who had broken the idols? Please explain your answer.

2. Please put the following events from the life of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> in chronological order. Start from events that happened first to events that happened later.

Order	Event From Hadhrat Ibrahim's Life
	He left his wife and son in the desert.
	He married Hadhrat Hajrah.
	He married Hadhrat Sara.
	He was saved from the fire that his people threw him in.
	He broke all idols in the temple, except one.
	Hadhrat Ismaeel was born.
	Hadhrat Ishaq was born.
	Took Hadhrat Ismaeel with intent of sacrificing him for the sake of Allah.

3. Why did Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> tell his dream to Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup>?

### ACTIVITY 5.5

### Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup>

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

a) Hadhrat Ismaeel was sad because his father wanted to sacrifice him.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
b) He lived in Mecca.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
c) His stomping on the ground started the Zam Zam spring.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
d) He helped his father rebuild the Ka'aba.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
e) He was not very obedient or patient.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

2. What was the reason Allah told Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> to leave Hadhrat Hajrah and Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> in the desert?

--

3. What is the relationship of the sacrifice of Hadhrat Ibrahim<sup>AS</sup> and Hadhrat Ismaeel<sup>AS</sup> with Eid-ul-Azha?

--

### ACTIVITY 5.6

### Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup>

1. Please put the following events from the life of Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> in chronological order. Start from events that happened first to events that happened later.

Order	Event From Hadhrat Yusuf's Life
	The lady of the house, where he was a slave, falsely accused him.
	His brothers came to Egypt to buy food.
	His brothers threw him in a well.
	He interpreted a dream for the king of Egypt.
	He was taken as a slave by the Egyptians.
	Allah told him in a dream that he was the chosen one.
	He was appointed incharge of Egypt's food storage.
	He was reunited with his family.

2. Why did Hadhrat Yusuf's brothers plot against him?

3. How did Hadhrat Yusuf<sup>AS</sup> get released from jail?

### ACTIVITY 5.7

### Hadhrat Musa<sup>AS</sup>

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hadhrat Musa was an Ismaeelite.                                  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) His sister told his mother that baby Musa was safe.              | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The pharaoh considered himself god.                              | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Allah granted him several miracles through the use of his staff. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Allah sent 20 commandments to Hadhrat Musa.                      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) The Pharaoh let the Israelites go free.                          | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Why did Pharaoh order the newborn boys of Israel to be killed?

3. How were the Israelites able to walk through the river, while the people of the pharaoh drowned?

--

**ACTIVITY 5.8****Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup>**

1. Why was everyone in King Saul's army afraid of Jalut except Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup>?

--

2. Write two things that Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> used to do because he loved Allah.

--	--

3. How did Hadhrat Daood<sup>AS</sup> become a king?

--

**ACTIVITY 5.9****Hadhrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup>**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hadhrat Sulaiman was the father of Hadhrat Daood. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He was an Israelite prophet.                      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He could understand the language of birds.        | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) He took care of the Ka'aba.                       | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) His kingdom grew bigger during his rule.          | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) He ruled Mecca.                                   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What was the miracle of Hadhrat Sulaiman<sup>AS</sup>?

**ACTIVITY 5.10****Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>**

1. Why did Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> become disheartened?

2. What was the reason that every time the lot was drawn, Hadhrat Yunus's name was picked?

3. How did Allah save Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup>, after the people on the ship threw him in the ocean?

4. How did the people of Hadhrat Yunus<sup>AS</sup> come to believe in the truthfulness of his message?

**ACTIVITY 5.11****Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup>**

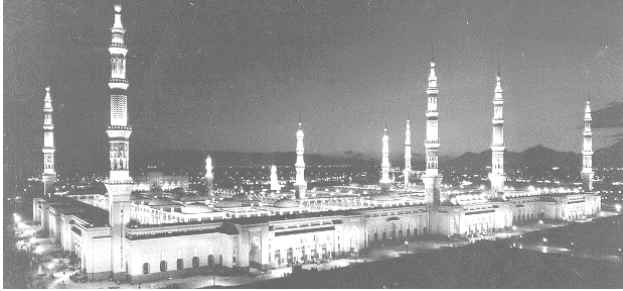
1. Why do Christians believe that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> was god?

2. Please put the following events from the life of Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> in chronological order. Start from events that happened first to events that happened later.

Order	Event From Hadhrat Isa's Life
	He died in Sri Nagar, Kashmir, India.
	He was put on the cross by the Jews.
	He secretly met his people after he recovered from the crucifixion.
	He found the lost tribes of Israel.
	He was born without a father.

3. Why did Jews put Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> on the cross?

--



## Prophet Mohammad – A Brief Life Story

---

**P**rophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia in the year 571 A.D. His father's name was Abdullah, and his mother's name was Amina. Hadhrat Abdullah and Hadhrat Amina were both very good people. Hadhrat Abdul Muttalib was the paternal grandfather of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. He was a leader of the Quraish tribe and was an honored chief of Mecca.

### Birth

Before the birth of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, Hadhrat Abdullah went away on a business trip to Syria. On his way there, he became sick and passed away. Thus, the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was born an orphan. At his birth, his mother and grandfather were both very happy. Hadhrat Abdul Muttalib named him Mohammad - The Praised One. He sacrificed a big camel and held a great feast at the birth of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> to ensure the health and happiness of the baby.

### Foster Care

It was an Arabian tradition to send away the newborn babies with foster mothers for a few years. The foster mothers were expected to nurse and take care of the infants. In return for their services, the parents of the babies used to provide for them. After the birth of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, a caravan of mothers came to Mecca to make arrangements for the adoption of foster children. Because baby Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was an orphan, none of the mothers wanted to take him in their care. They thought that his family would not be able to provide them lavishly for their services. Haleema Sadia was one of the potential foster mothers who had not yet made any arrangement. Hadhrat Amina tried to persuade her that baby Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was a good choice. The other foster mothers used to make fun of Hadhrat Haleema because her camel was weak, and she was not very successful. As a result of Hadhrat Amina's persuasion, Hadhrat Haleema agreed to adopt Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and be his nurse. Hadhrat Haleema Sadia took baby Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and started her journey back home. On her way, while she was nursing baby Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, she noticed that her camel started to run faster and get stronger. Once she reached home, she noticed that her camel, which had never produced milk before was doing so now. Both Haleema and her husband enjoyed drinking the milk and felt that having baby Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> as a foster child was a blessing for them.

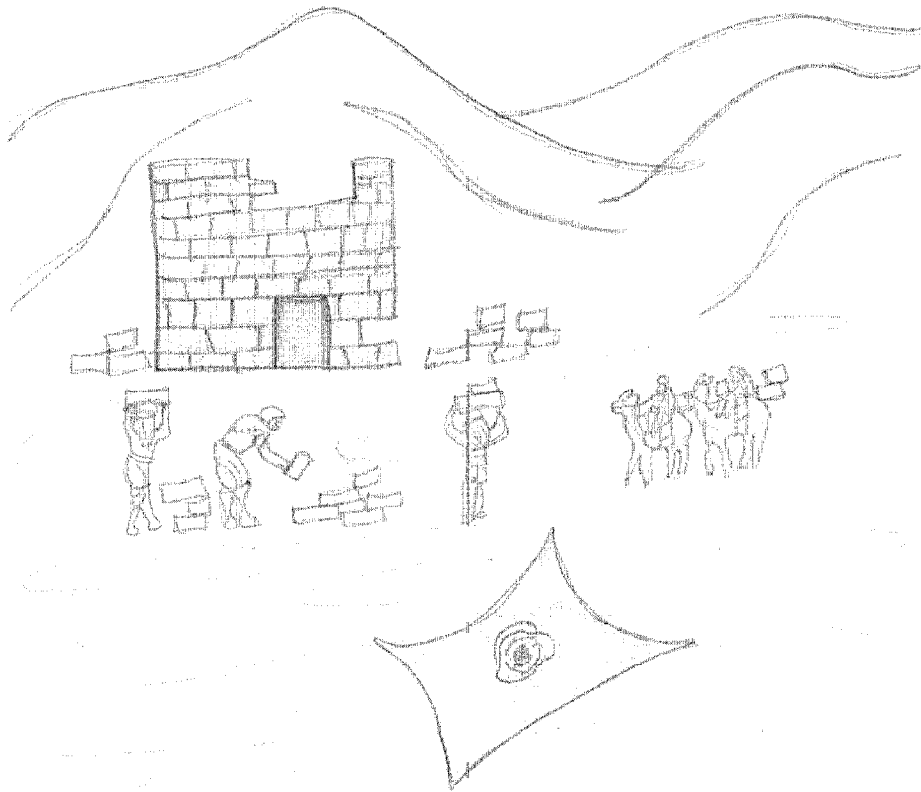
## Childhood

After taking care of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> for a few years, Hadhrat Haleema Sadia returned him to Hadhrat Amina. When Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was six years old, Hadhrat Amina took him to Medina to see his relatives and the place where his father had passed away. Unfortunately, on the way back to Mecca, Hadhrat Amina became sick and passed away. After the death of his mother, his grandfather comforted him and took care of him. A few years later, his grandfather also passed away. As a child Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> had to face several tragedies. He lost three members of his immediate family during the first 6 years of his childhood (his father, mother, and grandfather). After the death of his grandfather, his uncle, Hadhrat Abu Talib comforted him and took care of him. In his uncle's care, he learned to look after many sheep and goats. Later on, he became a trader like his uncle. He was always truthful, honest, and trustworthy.

## Marriage to Hadhrat Khadija<sup>RA</sup>

Hadhrt Khadija<sup>RA</sup> was a pious and wealthy widow of Mecca. When she heard about the honesty and good nature of Hadhrt Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, she asked him to work for her as a trader. Hadhrt Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> agreed. When Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> conducted trade for Hadhrt Khadija's business, he was very honest and he made a lot of profit. Hadhrt Khadija<sup>RA</sup> noticed his great character and personality and proposed to marry him. The Holy

Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> accepted the marriage proposal. When they got married, the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was 25 years old, and Hadhrt Khadija<sup>RA</sup> was 40 years old. Hadhrt Khadija<sup>RA</sup> was a wonderful wife. She supported her husband in all his works. Later on in his life when he was appointed as a Prophet of Allah, she was the first woman to accept him as a prophet. She gave up her wealth for the cause of Islam and became a Muslim,



while most of the other people remained pagans. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> had four daughters with Hadhrat Khadija<sup>RA</sup>: Fatima, Zainab, Ruqayyah, and Umme Kulthoom. Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> loved his wife and his children very much.

## **Peacemaker**

When Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was about 35 years old, the Meccans decided to re-build the Ka'aba. There was an ancient and sacred black stone that had been in Ka'aba since anyone could remember. During the re-building efforts, the sacred black stone had to be moved and placed in its original position. Since all the tribes wanted the honor of placing the stone back in its position, there was a conflict. No tribe was willing to let another tribe take this honor. Finally, they decided that they needed the help of a person, who was unbiased and just, to decide which tribe would receive the honor of placing the stone back in its position. Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was known as Sadiq (truthful) and Ameen (trustworthy) amongst his people. Hence, the Meccans chose him to be the mediator who would help solve the conflict. Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> knew how sensitive everyone was in this situation, so he asked for a cloak. Together they all placed the stone next to the desired position in the Ka'aba (southeastern side). Afterwards, Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> himself picked up the stone and placed it in its position. Everyone was satisfied with his wisdom and his peaceful resolution.

## **Prophethood**

The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> used to spend a lot of time meditating in a cave called Hira. He used to fast, feed the poor, and help the needy. He used to go to cave Hira to get away from the idol worshippers of Mecca. He disapproved of idol worship. Allah sent the angel Gibraeel to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> in cave Hira to announce that he was appointed as a messenger of Allah. Just like Allah taught the other prophets, Allah taught the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> the religion as well. Allah perfected the religion through Hadhrat Mohammad (peace be upon him). Allah had ensured that the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> could not read or write, in order to show people that an illiterate person could be taught only by Him. The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> memorized all of the revelations of the Holy Qur'an. He would then share these revelations with his companions. His companions also memorized the revelations. Later on, the commandments of Allah, revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and memorized by several of his companions, were compiled as the Holy Qur'an. The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> throughout his prophethood. Prophethood refers to the period of his life starting from the time when he was appointed to be God's messenger until his death. Allah declared him the chief of all the prophets.

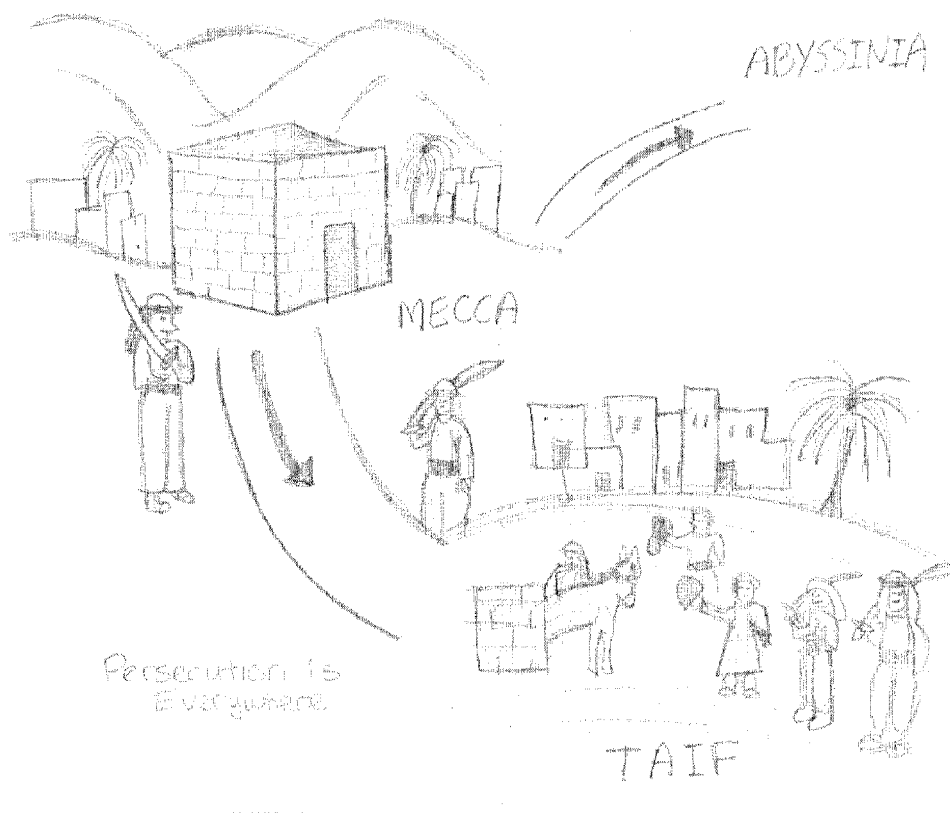
## **Tabligh**

After the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was given the Divine Revelation in Cave Hira, it was now his duty to spread the message of Islam to everyone. The first people to accept Islam were the following: his wife Khadija, friend Abu Bakr, cousin Ali, and freed

slave/ adopted son, Zaid. In order to introduce Islam to the Meccans, the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> invited people for feasts at his home. In the beginning, Muslims offered their prayers secretly on the mountainsides. After a while, Allah instructed Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> to preach and practice Islam openly. Therefore, one day the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> went to Mount Safa and invited all the people to believe in the One and Only God and not to worship man-made idols.

## Persecution

As soon as the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> started inviting people towards one God, the Meccans started to persecute the Muslims. Islam taught to believe in One God, to be nice to all the people including women, and to not own slaves. The Meccans did not want to follow any of these teachings because they prohibited them from practicing their unislamic



customs. Islam was going to change their world, and the Meccans decided to stop it from spreading. All of the slaves and women and poor were happy to accept Islam, but others rebelled. The Masters beat their slaves even more than before and tortured them because they had accepted Islam. They were dragged on rocky streets. Hadhrat Bilal<sup>RA</sup> was a slave owned by Umayya. When he accepted Islam, Umayya tortured him until he would say that Lat and Uzza were the gods. Despite the pain he suffered, Bilal only uttered this word, "Ahad! ", --which means there is only one God. They disbelievers told the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> that he was a false prophet. Once, while he was praying, they put a dead camel's stomach on his back so he could not get up. Another time, while he was praying, they tried to strangle him. The Meccans did many horrible things to hurt the Muslims. They are called Kuffar - the disbelievers. The persecution of the believers continued. The conditions were so bad that some believers decided to leave Mecca and go to Abyssinia, where they would be safe. Since the Meccans were continuously turning a deaf ear towards the teachings of Islam, the Holy Prophet

Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> accompanied by Hadhrat Zaid<sup>RA</sup> decided to spread the word of God in a town called Taif. The people of Taif did not accept him either. They did not believe in his message and started to pelt him with stones. They hit him and Zaid with stones so much that they were bleeding and were hurt and had to leave Taif. On the way out of Taif, Allah sent Hadhrat Gibraeel to the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>. The angel informed the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> that Allah would punish the actions of the people of Taif if he wished. However, the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> did not want the people to be punished. He prayed to Allah for the forgiveness of his people.

## **The Hijrah**

Several people from another town called Medina had accepted Islam, and they invited the Prophet to come live with them. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> instructed the believers to migrate to Medina. The leaders of Kuffar were furious at the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> for taking away those people who worked for them. The Kuffar decided to kill Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> in order to keep control of their employees. One night, they surrounded the house of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, where they planned to kill him. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, along with Hadhrat Abu Bakr<sup>RA</sup>, left his home early morning. The Kuffar did not see him leave. He left Hadhrat Ali<sup>RA</sup> sleeping in his bed and started his journey towards Medina. This migration is known as the Hijrah. The guards peeked in the house and saw someone sleeping in the Holy Prophet's bed. They assumed it was the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, but later they found out that it was Hadhrat Ali<sup>RA</sup>. They became very upset and went to search for the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>. On their way to Medina, the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and Hadhrat Abu Bakr<sup>RA</sup> decided to rest and hide in a cave named Thaur. The Kuffar were looking for the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> everywhere. Some of them came very close to the cave. One person suggested to search in the cave, but he saw a huge spider web at the entrance of the cave. The enemies concluded that if Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> had gone inside the cave, the web would have been broken. In reality, Allah had sent a spider to make the web quickly right after the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> took refuge in the cave. This is an example of how Allah protected His Prophet from the enemies of His religion. When the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> reached Medina, he saw how happy the people of Medina were at his arrival. The children were very happy, too. They sang a wonderful, welcoming song to him.

“A full moon has arisen amongst us, came from words of  
farewell, we must all say Alhamdulillah, because the caller calls  
us to Allah. O Messenger of Allah, to us you have come to fulfill  
a faithful cause. You have come to grace and elevate Medina.  
Welcome, Welcome, O the Best of Mentors.”

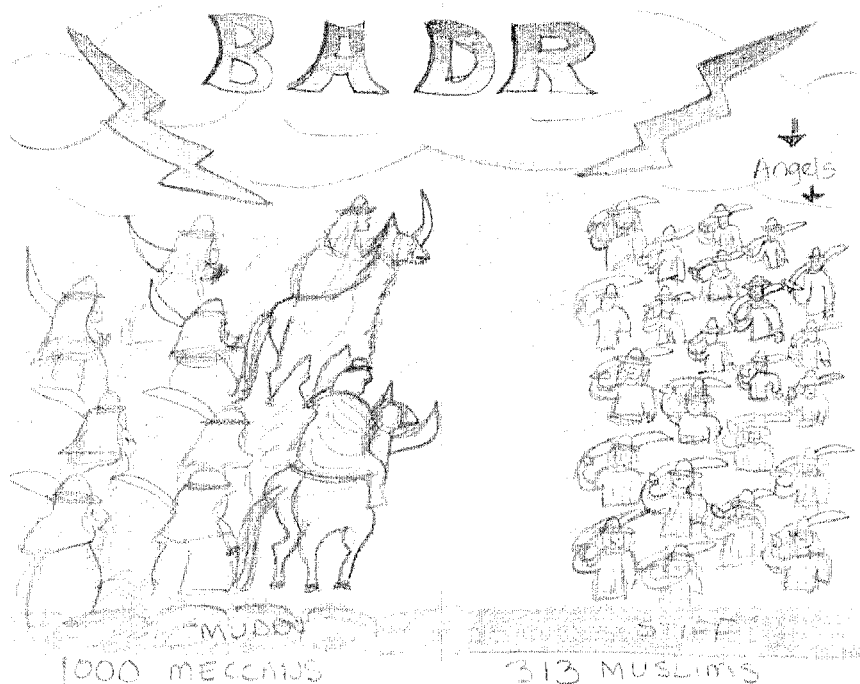
The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> was so thrilled that he hugged and kissed the children and assured them that he would guide them.

## Battle of Badr

Almost all of the people of Medina accepted the message of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> and gave up idolatry. Medina was the first and only Muslim town. The Meccans' effort to wipe out the Muslim population grew stronger. They planned an attack against Medina called the Battle of Badr. About 1,000 Meccans were ready with great equipment.

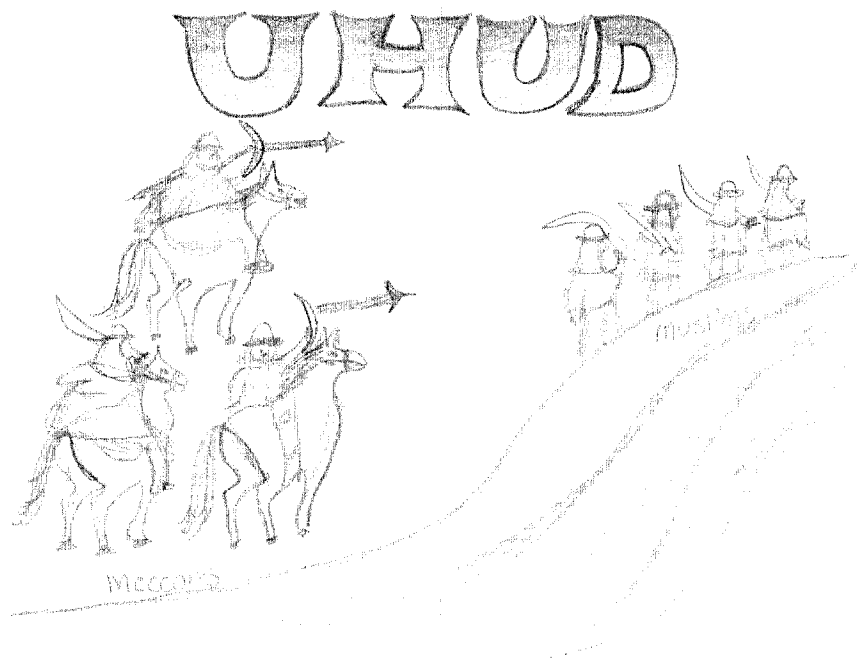
In comparison, there were only 313 Muslims. The battle began. Despite the great odds, Allah helped the Muslims. Allah sent rain, which caused the Muslim side of earth to become stiff and the enemies' side to become very muddy. In addition, Allah sent angels to help the Muslims.

It seemed to the Meccans that there were thousands of Muslims attacking, when there were only 313. The Muslims defeated the Meccans, and this battle became the turning point towards the victory of Islam. All were amazed as to how the Muslims, who seemed so weak, defeated the Meccans.



## Battle of Uhud

After the battle of Badr, the Meccans wanted revenge for their loss at Badr. They planned another attack. This became known as the Battle of Uhud. The Meccans numbered 3,000 men and the Muslims only 1,000. Later 300 Muslims withdrew, and then there were only 700 left. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) had positioned



50 men on top of a hill to keep guard. He instructed them never to leave their places. However, when these men saw that the Muslims had won and started to collect booty, they left their position. At this time, the Meccans attacked from behind, and the Muslims suffered great loss. Even the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> lost his two front teeth. Even though the Muslims suffered, they still won the battle. Allah made them suffer only to test those who were faithful.

### **Battle of Khandaq**

The Meccans still continued to plan attacks, but the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> was prepared. When the Meccans began to plan another war, the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> received advice from Hadhrat Salman<sup>RA</sup> of Persia to dig a ditch. Digging a ditch to use during the battle was a defense that people in his country used. The Prophet decided to adopt the same plan. Thus, the battle became known as the Battle of Khandaq, or the ditch. The Muslims began to dig a huge ditch across one whole side of Medina. Houses, trees, and tribes protected the other sides. Every one worked extremely hard. Most of the Muslims were hungry while doing this manual labor. As the enemies camped nearby, Allah sent a big storm that blew out their fires. They thought this was a bad sign for them, so they fled. This battle was never even fought.



### **Truce of Hudaibiyah**

The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> had a dream that he visited the Holy Ka'aba. He decided to go to Mecca for Umrah. The major difference between Umrah and Hajj is that Hajj can only be performed on certain specific dates in the month of Zil Hajj, but Umrah can be performed all year round. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> and about 1400 of his companions started their journey towards Mecca. On their way to Mecca, they camped at a place called Hudaibiyah. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> sent Hadhrat Usman<sup>RA</sup> as his messenger to Mecca to let the Meccans know that Muslims only wanted to perform Umrah. The Meccans were not willing to let Muslims enter their city. Before Hadhrat Usman<sup>RA</sup> arrived back at the camp, people at the camp heard a rumor that he had been killed.

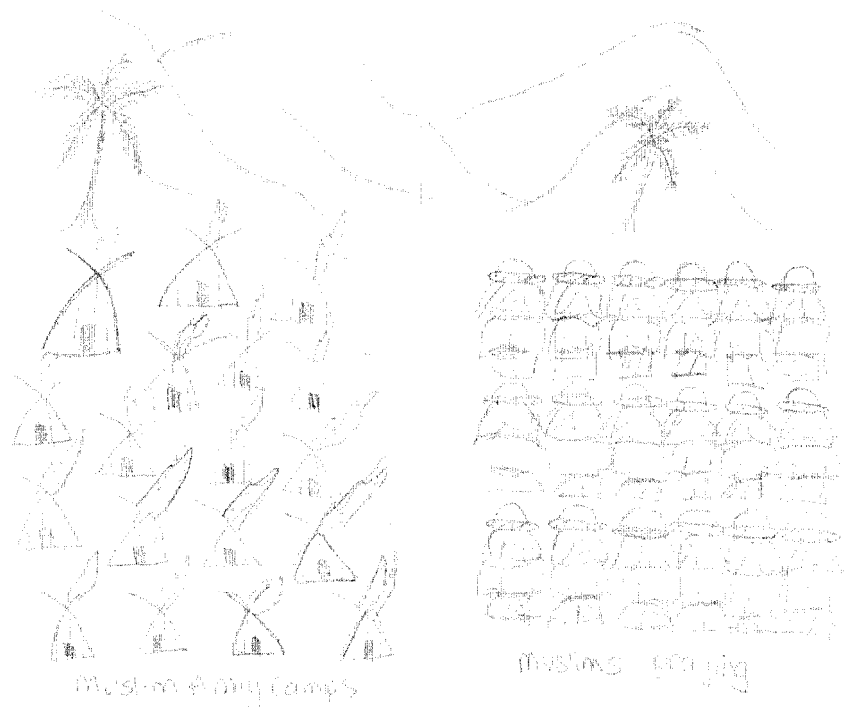
This rumor greatly disturbed the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> and his companions. At that time, they all took an oath to serve Islam and to protect Muslims even at the cost of their lives. When Meccans heard about this oath, they got scared. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> invited them to discuss a peace agreement. This agreement was named the Truce of Hudaibiyah. The conditions of this agreement appeared to favor the Meccans and humiliate Muslims. However, the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> agreed to it for the sake of peace. Although a lot of the Muslims doubted the nature of this agreement, but it turned out to be a major step forward in the direction of the victory of Islam.

## **Fall of Mecca**

The Meccans continued to rebel against the Muslims. Muslims had tried several times to go to Mecca just for the Holy Pilgrimage called Hajj. The Meccans would not allow Muslims to enter the city. Finally, the day Allah had promised came. The Muslims, 10,000 in number, were ready to return home to Mecca where they could perform Hajj. The Muslims agreed that at any condition they would march into Mecca, even if it led to their death. The Prophet organized the trip. When the army neared Mecca, camp was set. Abu Sufyan, the

greatest Meccan enemy of Islam, was amazed to see such a big army. An army so big had never been seen in the history. This was Allah's blessing. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>, who had left Mecca with one companion, was going to enter with 10,000 men! This was an amazing victory of Islam. The next morning, all 10,000 men performed their Fajr Salat with the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup>. Abu Sufyan was in awe of

seeing such discipline. Not even the kings of great countries could have such devoted followers. Abu Sufyan started to question whether he had been wrong in condemning the Muslims. He started to evaluate the whole history of the Meccans fighting against the Muslims. He concluded that at every point, there had been an unseen power favoring and helping Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> and his followers. He started to think that maybe this power was the power of God, as Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> had always said. He was so moved by all the favors of Allah upon Muslims that he accepted Islam. The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> forgave him for his past atrocities. The Muslims marched



victoriously into the gates of Mecca. This was known as the Fall of Mecca. This victory of Islam was accomplished without any bloodshed. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> granted peace to all the enemies who had personally persecuted him and his followers. In the history of humankind, no one had witnessed such a merciful revenge before. Usually, when cities were conquered, there was a lot of bloodshed and the residents were left with no peace. In this case however, the residents, who were the perpetrators of horrible crimes against the Muslims, were forgiven. The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> went straight to the Ka'aba and cleared it of all the idols. He announced, "*Truth has come and falsehood has vanished away. Falsehood does indeed vanish fast.*"

## **The Farewell Address**

The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> and his followers forgave all former enemies and embraced them. Most of them were so impressed by the good treatment they received from the Muslims that they accepted Islam. Later, when the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> went for a Pilgrimage, he received a revelation stating, "The religion has been perfected for you and Allah has chosen for you, Islam." The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> knew that since his work of spreading Allah's message was complete, his passing time was near. He went on top of Mina and made his farewell address to the Muslims. He stated that Allah would save Muslims from all other attack until the Day of Judgment, as long as they remained the true followers of Islam. He mentioned the family laws of Islam and stressed the unity of God. He elevated the status of women and instructed men to treat women with kindness. He taught forgiveness and emphasized equality of all people of all colors under God. Lastly, he stated that his teaching should last forever, and he instructed all Muslims to preach Islam to the corners of the Earth. His wonderful and powerful address summarized the true teachings of Islam.

## **Death**

The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> received another revelation hinting his death. This was the revelation of Surah Al-Nasr. It states, "*When the help of Allah comes and the victory, and thou seest men entering the religion of Allah in troops. Glorify thy Lord, Surely he is Oft-Returning with mercy.*" Now the victory of Islam had arrived, and the religion was complete. Some time later, the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> became ill. He continued to lead prayers everyday at the Mosque until he became too weak. The companions were shocked to see him in such a state. In his last words, he told his people never to worship his grave and only believe him to be the greatest of all messengers. He again emphasized the Unity of God. Soon after, the Prophet died in Hadhrat Aisha's chamber. All companions were overwhelmed with sadness. However, Hadhrat Abu Bakr<sup>RA</sup> reminded the grieving followers of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> that although he had died physically, his teachings would be everlasting. Our Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> passed away being the greatest prophet of all times, the most perfect human being, with the final and perfect teachings and religion. All Muslims practice and spread his message throughout the world and will continue in his path until the end of time.

**ACTIVITY 6.1****Prophet Mohammad – People in His Life**

1. Write the age of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> at the death of each of the following family members:

Name of Family Member	Age of Holy Prophet at Death of This Relative
Hadhrat Abdullah	
Hadhrat Amina	
Hadhrat Abdul Muttalib	

2. Write the names of the following relations of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>:

Relation to the Holy Prophet	Name of Relative
Father	
Mother	
Paternal Grandfather	
Uncle	
Cousin	
Wife	
Friend	
Adopted son	
Daughter	

3. Why did other foster mothers used to make fun of Hadhrat Haleema Sadia?

4. Why did Hadhrat Haleema and her husband consider Hadhrat Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> as a source of blessing for them?

5. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hadhrat Abdullah was very happy at the birth of Hadhrat Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> .  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Hadhrat Abdul Muttalib was the leader of a tribe called Kuffar.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> and Hadhrat Khadija <sup>RA</sup> were both 25 years old when they got married. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) The Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> and Hadhrat Khadija <sup>RA</sup> had four daughters.                           | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Hadhrat Khadija <sup>RA</sup> supported the Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> in all his works.                       | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) The Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> was an orphan.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Hadhrat Ali <sup>RA</sup> was Hadhrat Abu Talib's son.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Mohammad means the Praised One.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

## ACTIVITY 6.2

## Prophet Mohammad - Early Life

1. Why did the Meccan leaders ask the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> to settle their dispute over the placing of the sacred Black Stone?

2. In which tribe's favor did the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> make his decision regarding the sacred Black Stone?

--

3. What did the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> do to get away from idol worshippers?

--

4. Why do Muslims believe that God meant for Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> to be one who could not read or write?

--

5. Please write four things that the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> did before he was appointed as a Prophet of Allah.


**ACTIVITY 6.3** **Prophet Mohammad - Prophethood**

1. Why didn't Hadhrat Bilal<sup>RA</sup> say that Lat and Uzza are gods to protect himself from his master's punishment?

--

2. What happened when the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> was leaving Taif?

3. How did Allah arrange for the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> to leave his house to go to Medina, when the Meccans had a tight watch over his house?

4. What did the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> say to the children of Medina who had gathered to welcome him?

5. If the battle of Khandaq had been fought, how could the ditch have been advantageous for Muslims?

6. What made Abu Sufyan accept Islam?

7. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) The Holy Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> climbed on Mount Safa and invited all the people to believe in one God. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Hadhrat Abu Bakr <sup>RA</sup> was the first free man to accept Islam.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Hadhrat Ali <sup>RA</sup> was the first slave to accept Islam.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Meccans punished the slaves (who had accepted Islam) by asking them to leave town.                               | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) The first Muslim migration was to Medina.  | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) People of Taif loved the Holy Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> and asked him to live with them.                            | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) The Holy Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> prayed to Allah for the forgiveness of his people.                               | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Kuffar could not see the Holy Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> leave his house on his way to Medina.                       | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Hadhrat Ali <sup>RA</sup> slept in the Holy Prophet's bed because it was more comfortable than his own bed.      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j) The spider outside of cave Thaur was given special strength by Allah to make the web very quickly.               | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. How was the fall of Mecca different from the conquest of other cities made by different world leaders?

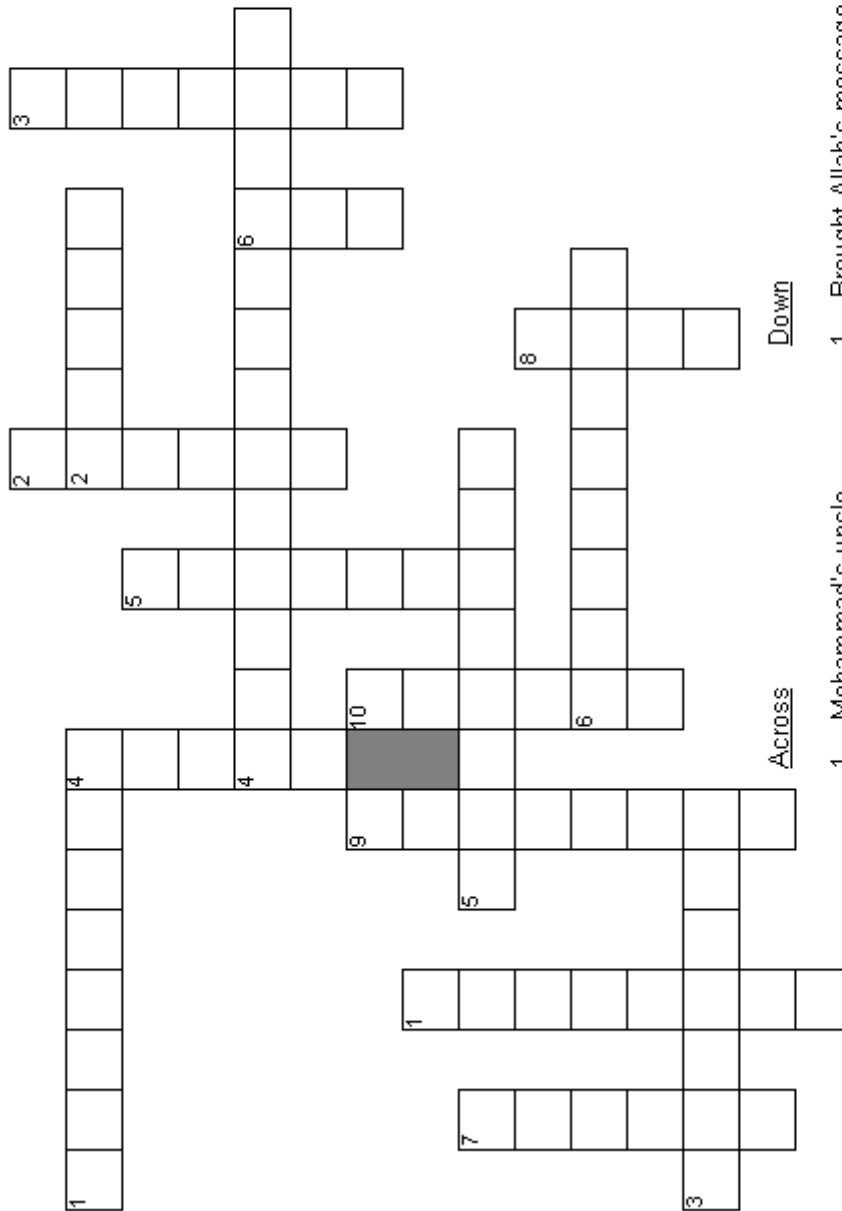
9. Please write the missing information about the battles that the Muslims fought.

Name of Battle	Significant Event	Number of Kuffar	Number of Muslims	Place of Battle
			313	
	Some Muslims disobeyed the Holy Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> , and he lost his two front teeth.			
	A storm blew out the fires in the enemy battle camp.			

10. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- a) The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> forgave all the former enemies after the Fall of Mecca and granted them peace. True  False
- b) The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> destroyed the idols in Ka'aba so that one God could be worshipped in the first House of God. True  False
- c) In his farewell address, the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> emphasized that all humans are equal in the eyes of God. True  False
- d) Muslims no longer have to preach the message of Islam to the rest of the world. True  False
- e) Islam is the religion chosen for us by Allah. True  False
- f) The Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> was a perfect human being and Chief of all Prophets. True  False
- g) The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> passed away in Hadhrat Aisha's chamber. True  False

Please solve the crossword puzzle with the given clues.



Across

1. Mohammad's uncle
2. Mohammad's mother
3. Mohammad's foster mother
4. Mohammad's grandfather
5. Sang a song for Mohammad when he entered Medina
6. Mohammad's father

Down

1. Brought Allah's message to Mohammad
2. Daughter of Mohammad
3. A pious business woman of Mecca
4. Slave who said 'Ahad' while being beaten by his master
5. Was with Mohammad on his way to Medina
6. First child to accept Islam
7. Disbelievers
8. Adopted son who went to Taif with Mohammad
9. "The Praised One"
10. Gave the idea about digging a ditch to Mohammad



## The Promised Messiah & His Khulafa

---

**P**romised Messiah is the person Allah promised would come to reform His religion. A careful study of the history of religion shows that after the death of any prophet, his people slowly forget about his message. It is the tradition of Allah that when people forget about Him, He sends a prophet to remind them of Him. About fourteen hundred years after the death of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), Allah sent Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (*Alaih-e-Salam*) as the Promised Messiah. Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup> was a prophet of Allah. He was sent by Allah:

- To revive the *Ummat-e-Mohamadiyya* (People of Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>).
- To deliver the true, compassionate message of Islam again because people had forgotten about it-- the message about peace, universal brotherhood, and submission to the Will of God in its natural purity.
- To remove the misconceptions about Islam.
- To bring the entire world under the religion of Islam.

He was the person that every religion was waiting for to establish peace in the world. He was born in Qadiyan, India on February 13, 1835. His father's name was Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Murtaza, and his mother's name was Hadhrat Chiraagh Bibi.

### Relationship with Allah

When the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> was growing up, his parents hired tutors at different times to teach him the Holy Qur'an, Arabic language, and Logic. As a boy, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> liked privacy. He spent most of his time in prayer or in the study of the Holy Qur'an. The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> had a very close relationship with Allah. He was very obedient to Allah. At the age of thirty, Allah blessed him with a vision of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

His father often used to encourage him to take interest in the family business, but he always preferred worshipping Allah over worldly affairs. To respect his father's wish, he got a job with the government at Sialkot. However, he continued to spend all of his free time in the study of the Holy Qur'an, in taking care of the poor people, and in debating with Christian missionaries about religion.

In June, 1876, he received a revelation from Allah, informing him that his father would die soon. After this revelation, he became sad and worried. He thought that there would not be enough money and his father's business would come to an end. While in despair, he received another revelation from Allah that stated:

*Is not Allah sufficient for His servant?*

After this revelation, he knew that Allah would take care of all his needs.

### **The Post Office Lawsuit**

During the time of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>, there was a law in India that prohibited placing letters within packages. Hadhrat Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> was not aware of this law. In 1877, he unknowingly placed a letter inside a package and sent it through mail. A Christian man named, Ralia Ram, filed a lawsuit against the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> in court. He claimed that the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> knew about the law but broke the law because he did not want to pay for the mailing of the letter. Promised Messiah's lawyers advised him to lie in court and say that he did not place the letter in the package. However, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> refused to tell a lie. Instead, he told the judge that he had placed a letter inside the package, but he had not known that it was against the law. The judge believed that he was telling the truth and dismissed the case.

### **The Claim of Being the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>**

In 1880, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> published the first two volumes of *Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya* (The Arguments of Ahmad). In 1882, he received a revelation from Allah that he was appointed as the Promised Messiah (a Mujaddid or a Reformer). In March 1885, he made a public announcement stating:

*Allah has informed me that I am the "Reformer of this Age" and I have come in the likeness of Jesus Christ, son of Mary.*

This information was sent to well-known religious leaders, scholars, and kings of the world. He also asked them to visit him in Qadiyan and see the divine signs that would prove that he was the Reformer appointed by Allah. On March 23, 1889, he took the first Bai'at. Bai'at is the process of initiation through which a person makes a promise at the hand of the person taking the Bai'at. So people who believed Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup> to be the Promised Messiah, made a promise to be faithful and obedient to him.

### **Continuous Contact with Allah**

Once, Hadhrat Maulvi Abdullah Sanauri<sup>RA</sup> was massaging the feet of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> to comfort him. Suddenly he felt the body of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> trembling a little. He noticed that a few fresh drops of a red liquid suddenly appeared on the ankle and on the shirt of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> told

Hadhrat Maulvi Abdullah Sanauri<sup>RA</sup> that he had just received a vision from Allah. He saw that he gave Allah some papers to sign. Allah dipped His pen in a red ink, shook it a little, and then signed the papers. The red drops that appeared on the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> were dropped on him when Allah shook His pen. This was a clear indication that Allah loved the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>.

### **Prophecy About a Promised Son**

In 1886, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> worshipped Allah in solitude, continuously for forty days and forty nights in the city of Hoshiar Pur. During his special worship, Allah told him that a spiritually purified son would be given to him. On February 20, 1886, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> announced the prophecy about a promised son. He mentioned that the promised son would be born within the next nine years. On January 12, 1889, Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad<sup>RA</sup> was born, and the prophecy was fulfilled.

### **True Story About Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup>**

Christians after the time of Hadhrat Isa (*Alaih-e-Salam*) believed that he died on the cross, he came back to life again, he was raised up to the sky, and he is still alive there. However, the Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and his companions believed that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> had passed away just like all other prophets. Several hundred years after the death of the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup>, hundreds of thousands of Christians converted to Islam. However, they did not let go of their belief that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> was raised up to the sky and he was still alive there. Gradually, this belief was adopted by most of the Muslims of the world. The entire Muslim world at the time of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> believed that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> was still alive and would come back from the sky in his physical form as the Promised Messiah. In 1895, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> told the world that Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> (Jesus Christ) was buried in the city of Sri Nagar in Kashmir, India. Later in 1899, he gave a historical account of the life and travels of Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup> in his book called *Masih Hindustan Mein* (Jesus in India). This book revealed the following facts about the life and death of Hadhrat Isa<sup>AS</sup>:

- He did not die on the cross
- He was taken alive from the cross in a wounded condition to a cave-like grave. This type of grave was the tradition of that time. The grave was big enough for people to walk in. A few of his companions gave him medicine for his wounds and provided him with food. Most of the other people did not know that he was still alive in the cave.
- When his wounds healed, he secretly met his people. They thought that he had come back to life, but he actually had not died yet.
- Since his life was in danger, he left town in order to find the ten lost tribes of Israel.
- He traveled East and found his people who had left their homeland a long time ago
- He died in Sri Nagar, Kashmir in India and was buried there.

## **Service of Islam**

The most important thing in the life of the Promised Messiah (*Alaih-e-Salam*) was to defend the honor of Islam and to make sure that the true Islam was presented to the world. Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Batalvi, an enemy of the Promised Messiah (*Alaih-e-Salam*), was a leader of the Jama'at Ahle Hadith in India and editor of the popular Muslim periodical Isha'atas Sunnah. He knew the Promised Messiah (*Alaih-e-Salam*) since childhood and once stated that:

*'According to the experience and observation of friends and foes alike, the author of Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya regulates his life according to the Shariah of Islam and is a pious and truthful person by habit.'*

Although he subsequently accused the Promised Messiah (*Alaih-e-Salam*) of apostasy, yet he never raised any objection against his character and continued to hold his personal piety and purity in high esteem.

In 1896, some well-known Hindus organized an interfaith religious conference. They invited leaders of several religions to speak on the qualities of their own religious faith. This conference was held on December 26-28, 1896 in the Islamia College of Lahore. A few days before the lecture, Almighty Allah revealed to the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> that his speech would be superior to the other speeches. Hadhrat Maulvi Abdul Karim<sup>RA</sup> read the speech written by the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. The audience was so pleased that they asked the organizers to give another day of the conference to let Hadhrat Maulvi Abdul Karim<sup>RA</sup> finish reading the speech of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> in its entirety. All the newspapers stated that the speech written by the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> was the best. This was a true victory of Islam over other religions.

## **Kishti-e-Nuh**

After receiving a revelation from Allah, on February 6, 1898, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> advertised that a plague would spread in Punjab. However, the opponents of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> laughed at this prophecy and did not believe him. But the following winter, several cities in India suffered from the plague, including the cities of Jalandhar and Hoshiar-Pur. By 1902, people were dying in the streets. It was at this time that the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> told people to turn towards Allah. This was the same year that the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> wrote a book called *Kishti-e-Nuh* (Noah's Arch). In this book the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> mentioned that Allah had revealed these words to him:

*I will protect all of those who are within your house.*

This meant that the true Ahmadis would be saved from the plague even without inoculation, since they belonged to the spiritual house of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. While thousands of people around them died of the plague, Allah saved the Ahmadis as He had promised.

## **The First Ahmadi Martyrs**

The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> had a revelation from Allah that stated:

*“Two goats will be slaughtered”*

This was a reference to the two people who would give their lives in the cause of faith. Hadhrat Abdul Latif Sahibzada<sup>RA</sup> was a prominent member of the Court of the Ruler of Kabul, Afghanistan. Hadhrat Abdur Rahman<sup>RA</sup> was a friend of Hadhrat Sahibzada Abdul Latif<sup>RA</sup>. They were both stoned to death because they accepted Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup> as the Promised Messiah. However, the next day, after the stoning, a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out in Kabul. Several thousand died including those who threw the stones that had caused the deaths of two pious people. The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> was saddened by the news of these martyrdoms. He wrote the details of this story in his book *Tadhkira-tush-Shahadatain*. Addressing the land of Kabul, he wrote:

*O’ land of Kabul! Bear witness, that a grave crime was committed on thee. O’ unfortunate soil! You have fallen in the sight of Allah, because you are the venue of this great injustice.*

If we examine what has happened to the land of Kabul since these martyrdoms, we can see that Allah’s curse has been upon this land. There has been continuous civil war. People have gone totally astray from the right path, and the suffering seems to be never-ending. All this happened because of what the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> had said. His words have come true and have become a sign of the truth of Islam and of his claim to be the Promised Messiah.

## **Dr. Alexander Dowie**

Dr. Alexander Dowie was a famous, American, Christian minister from Zion, Illinois. He claimed in 1899 that he was a prophet of God. In 1902 and 1903, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> invited Dr. Dowie to *Mubahila* (Prayer Duel), to ask God to determine which of the two was the true Promised Messiah that was to appear in the latter days. Dr. Dowie replied by calling the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> with the abusive name of “the silly Muhammadan Messiah”. The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> asked Allah to punish Dr. Dowie.

Two years later in September 1905, Dr. Dowie suffered an attack of paralysis while speaking to a very large audience. Afterwards, his followers left him and he was fired from his ministry because he had been misusing the church money. On February 29<sup>th</sup> 1907, two weeks before the death of Dr. Dowie, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> prophesized a humiliating death for him. Newspapers in America admitted that the prophecy of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> of India had come true. The death of Dowie within the lifetime of Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup> caused a great sensation. It was not merely the death of Dr. Dowie that got publicity but also the disgrace and the shame which he faced at the hands of Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup>.

## **The Death**

On May 20, 1908, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> received a revelation about his own death. Allah had told him:

*“Departure, again a Departure, the Death is very close now”*

After this revelation, he became ill and passed away at 10:30 AM on May 21, 1908.

## **Quadrat-e-Sania**

Quadrat-e-Sania means the second manifestation. Before the death of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>, he had told the community that there would be a chain of *Khilafat* with godly appointed successors who would continue his work. These successors are called the *Khulafa*.

## **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I**

Khalifatul Masih is the successor of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. The roman numeral ‘I’ means the first. Hadhrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin<sup>RA</sup> was the first successor of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. He came from a family that had a deep love for the Holy Qur’an. His family passed their love and knowledge of the Holy Qur’an to him. He memorized the entire Holy Qur’an and became a Hafiz. He was the first person to take Bai’at at the hands of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. By doing so he made a declaration and a promise that he believed Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup> to be the Promised Messiah. He established a clinic in Qadiyan and gave free treatment to the poor. He taught the Holy Qur’an and the Ahadith to the children of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> and hundreds of other students.

After the demise of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>, he was elected as the first Khalifa. Nearly 200 people took bai’at at his hands on that day. Although it appears that some pious people elect the Khalifa, it is Allah who helps and guides them to elect the person whom He wants as the Khalifa. The most outstanding achievement performed by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I was the Consolidation of the System of Khilafat. He clarified and established that khilafat was an institution destined for this Jama’at. He established a treasury and a school for religious education. His important accomplishments include:

- Masjid Noor
- Talimul Islam High School
- A foreign mission in England

He passed away on March 13, 1914 while saying prayers.

## **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II**

After the death of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I, Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad<sup>RA</sup> was elected as Khalifatul Masih II. He was the Promised Son of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. He is also known as Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup>. He learned the translation of the Holy Qur'an and Ahadith from Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I. In 1907, Allah taught him the Commentary or detailed explanation of Surah Fatiha through an angel. He was gifted with the comprehension of the Holy Qur'an. He accomplished great things in his life.

- He performed pilgrimage to Mecca
- He started Al-Fazl newspaper
- He established Jamia Ahmadiyya, a school for training missionaries,
- He established Tehrik-e-Jadid and Waqf-e-Jadid schemes
- He established foreign missions in Ceylon, Mauritius, USA, some West African countries, Indonesia and Palestine.
- He established Majlis Ansarullah, Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya, Lajna Imaillah, Atfalul Ahmadiyya and Nasiratul Ahmadiyya.

He passed away on November 8, 1965.

## **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III**

After the death of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II, Hadhrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad<sup>RA</sup> was elected as Khalifatul Masih III. He was the oldest son of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II and a grandson of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. He was born on November 16, 1909. He became a Hafiz at the age of 13, completing the memorization of the Holy Qur'an. In his early life he served as a Principal of Jamiah Ahmadiyya in Qadiyan and Talimul Islam College. Some of his great works are the following:

- He established the Fazl-e-Umar Foundation for research, work, education, missionary work, and economic welfare of the Jama'at.
- He established the Nusrat Jehan Scheme, which sends groups of volunteer teachers and doctors to schools and hospitals in West Africa, purely for the service of humanity.
- He started the Waqf-e-Aarzi Scheme in March 1966, which encourages Ahmadis to spend at least two weeks of their time at a designated place, at their own expense, for the service of Islam.

He passed away on June 10, 1982.

## **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV**

After the death of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III, Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>RA</sup> was elected as Khalifatul Masih IV. He was a son of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II and a grandson of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>. He was born on December 18, 1928 in Qadiyan,

India. Before becoming Khalifa, he made great efforts in promoting missionary work in Pakistan. He served the Jama'at as Sadr Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya and as the Director of Fazl-e-Umar Foundation. In 1974, he was a member of the Jama'at Delegation, headed by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III, to the National Assembly of Pakistan to present and prove the truth of Jama'at Ahmadiyya's beliefs. Some of his great works are:

- He established the Dawat-e-Ilallah Scheme for calling people towards Allah.
- He established the Waqf-e-Nau Scheme, asking Ahmadi families to dedicate their children for the service of Jama'at.
- He implemented a Mubahila (prayer duel). The President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq, had made it extremely difficult for Ahmadis to practice their faith freely. Hazur continuously advised the president to stop the persecution of Ahmadis but was ignored. Having exhausted every avenue of their reformation, Khalifatul Masih IV, on 10th June, 1988, challenged all the top leaders for a "*Mubahila*" (prayer duel) in which he let the matter be judged by Allah, The Best of Judges. Zia-ul-Haq never responded to Hazur's challenge and as a result he and some of his associates were killed in a mysterious airplane crash on August 17, 1988. The destruction of General Zia-ul-Haq, only nine weeks after the challenge of Mubahila, is witness to the grand sign of Allah and the truth of Ahmadiyyat.
- He established Muslim Television Ahmadiyya (MTA), a universal satellite channel that broadcasts religious programs worldwide.
- He inaugurated Masjid Basharat in Pedroabad, Spain. This was the first mosque built in Spain after 500 years. Two thousand people attended this event.
- On 21 February 2003, Hazur launched the *Maryam Shadi Fund* to give financial help to girls in poor families for their marriage.

Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV<sup>RA</sup>, delivered his last Friday Sermon at the London Mosque on April 18 2003 followed by Majlis Irfan (Question & Answer session) that evening. He passed away the next morning, at 9:30 AM on April 19, 2003.

## **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V**

Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad<sup>ABA</sup>, our current Khalifa, was elected as Khalifatul Masih V on April 22, 2003. His Holiness Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih V<sup>ABA</sup> was born on September 15, 1950 in Rabwah, Pakistan. He is the son of Hadhrat Sahibzada Mirza Mansoor Ahmad and Hadhrat Sahibzadi Nasira Begum Sahiba. He is the great grandson of The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>, grandson of Hadhrat Mirza Sharif Ahmad<sup>RA</sup>, and maternal grandson of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II<sup>RA</sup>. He is married to Syeda Amtul Sabooh (Begum Sahiba), the daughter of the Late Begum Sahibzadi Amtul Hakeem and Syed Daud Muzaffar Shah. He has two children, a daughter named Amtul Waris Fateh and a son named Mirza Waqas Ahmad.

Some accomplishments of Khalifatul Masih V include:

- At the age of seventeen, he became a Moosi (Signed up for Wasiyyat committing a portion of his earnings and property to the cause of Islam).
- He earned a Masters of Science degree in Agricultural Economics from Agriculture University Faisalabad, Pakistan.
- He devoted his life (Waqfe Zindagi) for Islam and went to Ghana under Nusrat Jehan Scheme, which supports a large number of hospitals and schools in West Africa.
- While in Ghana, he served as the Principal of Ahmadiyya Secondary School Sagala, Principal of Ahmadiyya Secondary School Essarkyir and was Manager of Ahmadiyya Agricultural Farm in Northern Ghana for two years, during which time he successfully planted and nurtured wheat for the first time.
- Upon his return to Pakistan he was appointed as Wakilul Maal II (Department In-Charge of Financial Affairs II). He was later appointed as Nazir Taleem (Director of Education).
- As a member of Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, he served as Muhtamim Sehat-e-Jismani (Physical Health), Muhtamim Tajneed, Muhtamim Majalis Bairoon (Secretary External Chapters), and Naib Sadr (Vice President) Khuddamul Ahmadiyya Pakistan.
- As a member of Ansarullah Pakistan, he served as Qaid Zahanat and Sehat-e-Jismani (Physical Health), and Qaid Taleem-ul-Qur'an (Qur'anic Education)
- Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV<sup>RA</sup>, appointed him Nazir A'la (chief executive director) of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya Pakistan and local Ameer and until his election as Khalifa he remained in this office.
- Inaugurated several mosques, schools and hospitals
- Toured Europe, North America, West Africa, parts of Asia and Australia
- Initiated Daftar Punjum (Fifth Register) in 2005
- Alhamdulillah! Under the auspices and guidance of Khalifatul Masih V, the Jama'at celebrated 100 years of the second manifestation of Allah's Power (Khilafat). Several projects were initiated for the celebration.
- Hazur urged all Ahmadis to try and subscribe to the institution of Wasiyyat, firstly to all the office holders, whether on national or local level and all earning members.

For further details and accomplishments please visit the Ahmadiyya website [www.alislam.org](http://www.alislam.org). We pray to Allah that He strengthens the hands of our khalifa and grants him a long, prosperous life leading the Ahmadiyya Community on the path of righteousness. And may Allah continue to shower this community with His Blessings and make it grow by leaps and bounds, Ameen.

## ACTIVITY 7.1

## The Promised Messiah

1. While employed at Sialkot, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> devoted most of his time to?

- Study of Ahadith     Study of the Holy Qur'an     Social work     Debates

2. During the Post Office Lawsuit, what attribute did the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Forgiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Justice <input type="checkbox"/> Truthfulness
---

3. The purpose of the publication of Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya was:

<input type="checkbox"/> To explain that he is was a prophet. <input type="checkbox"/> To warn people about the plague.
<input type="checkbox"/> To defend Islam with good arguments. <input type="checkbox"/> To tell people his death was near.

4. What was the purpose of the conference held in Lahore in December, 1896?

<input type="checkbox"/> To decide which religion was right.
<input type="checkbox"/> To explain the qualities of one's own faith.
<input type="checkbox"/> To prove that Promised Messiah is a prophet of Allah.

5. Please write the missing English or Arabic phrase.

Arabic	English
	People of Mohammad
Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya	
Hadhrat Isa	
	Jesus in India
Mubahila	
	Noah's Ark

6. Please write the missing information about the revelations of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>.

Revelation	Event Surrounding the Revelation
Two goats will be slaughtered	
Is not Allah sufficient for His servant?	
	Death of the Promised Messiah
	Ahmadis were protected from the plague without getting inoculated

7. Please put the following events from life of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> in chronological order. Start from events that happened first to events that happened later.

Order	Event from Hadhrat Promised Messiah's Life
	He wrote Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya.
	He had to go to court for the Post Office Lawsuit.
	He invited Dr. Dowie for Mubahila.
	He started working in Sialkot.
	He passed away.
	He wrote Masih Hindustan Mein.
	His father passed away.
	He wrote Kishti-e-Nuh.
	His son, Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad, was born.
	He had a revelation that his speech would be superior to all others.
	He had a revelation that his death was near.

8. Does every prophet bring a new religion? Did the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> bring a new religion? Please Explain.

--

9. What was the age of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> when he passed away?

--

10. Please write the significance of the following people in the life of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>.

Person Name	Significance in the Life of Promised Messiah
Mirza Ghulam Murtaza	Father of the Promised Messiah
Chiraagh Bibi	
Ralia Ram	
Abdur Rahman	
Maulvi Abdullah Sanauri	
Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood	
Muhammad Hussain Batalvi	
Sahibzada Abdul Latif	
Alexander Dowie	

11. Mention two events from the life of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> when the newspapers clearly favored him.

--	--

12. Please write the significance of the following places in the life of the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup>:

Place Name	Significance in the Life of Promised Messiah
Lahore	
Qadiyan	
Sialkot	
Hoshiar Pur	
Sri Nagar	
Zion, Illinois	
Kabul	
Jalandhar	
Ludhiana	

13. Write about two signs from Allah, which show that Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (*Alaih-e-Salam*) was the true Promised Messiah.

--	--

**ACTIVITY 7.2** **Qudrat-e-Sania**

1. What does Qudrat-e-Sania mean?

--

2. Who makes a Khalifa? Please explain.

3. When does the election for a Khalifa take place?

**ACTIVITY 7.3****Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I was a doctor.                   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He used to charge a small fee at his clinic.               | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He memorized the Holy Qur'an at the age of 13.             | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) He established a foreign mission in America.               | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) He passed away before the Promised Messiah <sup>AS</sup> . | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) His parents did not love the Holy Qur'an very much.        | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What is a special honor of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I, that cannot be shared by anyone else?

3. Write about the contributions of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I towards education of the Jama'at.

**ACTIVITY 7.4** **Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II**

1. Why is Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> considered the Promised Son?

2. What was the education of Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> and who taught him?

Education	Taught By

3. What is Jamiah Ahmadiyya?

4. In which of the following countries did Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> establish Ahmadiyya missions:

- America       England       Indonesia       Palestine

5. Which of the following schemes were started by Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup>?

- Nusrat Jehan       Tehrik-e-Jadid       Dawat Ilallah       Waqf-e-Jadid

### ACTIVITY 7.5

### Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |  |                               |                                |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) He was the son of the Promised Messiah.             | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He was a brother of Khalifatul Masih IV.            | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He learned the Holy Qur'an from Khalifatul Masih I. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Hafiz means someone who loves the Holy Qur'an.      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) He knew the entire Holy Qur'an by heart.            | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) He was the principal of Jamiah Ahmadiyya in Rabwah. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. What was the purpose of the Fazl-e-Umar Foundation?

3. What was the purpose of the Nusrat Jehan scheme?

4. What was the purpose of the Waqf-e-Aarzi scheme?

5. Why did Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III go to the National Assembly of Pakistan in 1974?

**ACTIVITY 7.6**

**Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV**

1. What does the Roman numeral IV mean?

2. How old was our dearest Hazur (Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV) when his father passed away?

3. What is the significance of Masjid Basharat in Spain?

4. Write the names of two MTA programs.

--	--

5. Mention two services performed by our beloved Hazur before he became Khalifa.

--	--

6. What is the purpose of Dawat-e-Ilallah scheme?

--

7. What is the purpose of the Waqf-e-Nau scheme?

--

8. Find three Waqf-e-Nau children in your Jama'at. Write their names and their ages, and then ask them what they think being a Waqf-e-Nau child means. Write down their answers. If you are a Waqf-e-Nau child, you can write about yourself.

Waqf-e-Nau's Name	Age	What Does it Mean to be Waqf-e-Nau?

9. Who was Zia-ul-Haq and what happened to him?

--

**ACTIVITY 7.7**

**Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih V**

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

a) He is the great grandson son of the Promised Messiah.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
b) He is the maternal grandson of Khalifatul Masih II.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
c) He became a Moosi at the age of 18.	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
d) He served as Nazir A'la (chief executive director)	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
e) He served the Jama'at in Ghana as the principal of Ahmadiyya Secondary School	True <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Mention two services performed by our beloved Hazur.

--	--

3. Name two of Hazur's recent directives.

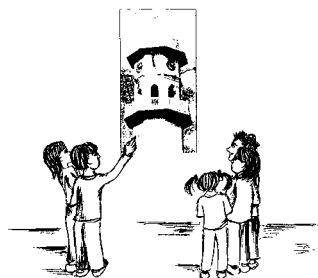
--	--

4. What does Khalifatul Masih Al-Khaamis<sup>ABA</sup> mean?

--

5. What does "Moosi" mean?

--



## What Does it Mean to be an Ahmadi?

**A**hmadiyyat is the revival or rebirth of Islam. The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam is a religious organization, international in its scope, with branches in over 189 countries in Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Australia, and Europe. At present, its total membership exceeds 150 million worldwide, and the numbers are increasing day by day. This is the most dynamic denomination of Islam in modern history. The Ahmadiyya Movement was established in 1889 by Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>AS</sup>, in a small and remote village of India called Qadiyan. He claimed to be the expected reformer of the latter days, the Awaited One of the world community of religions (The Mahdi and the Messiah). The Movement he started is an embodiment of the compassionate message of Islam. This message is the message of peace, universal brotherhood, and submission to the Will of Allah, in its natural purity. Muslims who are members of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam are called Ahmadis.

### What is Nizam-e-Jama'at?

Nizam-e-Jama'at is the way the Ahmadiyya Community is organized. To run any organization efficiently, the work needs to be divided among the people. Here is how our community functions:

#### Khalifa

The Khalifa is the head of the worldwide Ahmadiyya Community. We believe that Khulafa are appointed by God through an election by the Electoral College. He guides the Jama'at members by upbringing them spiritually and morally.

#### Nazir

The Khalifa appoints different Nazirs, or heads, that help carry out various tasks all around the world. For example, Nazir Mal is in-charge of Finances, and Nazir Isha'at is in charge of Publications.

#### Ameer

The Ameer is the head of the Jama'at of a country. The Ameer is elected by the Shura and confirmed by the Khalifa. His duty is to take care of the affairs of the Jama'at in his country.

**President**

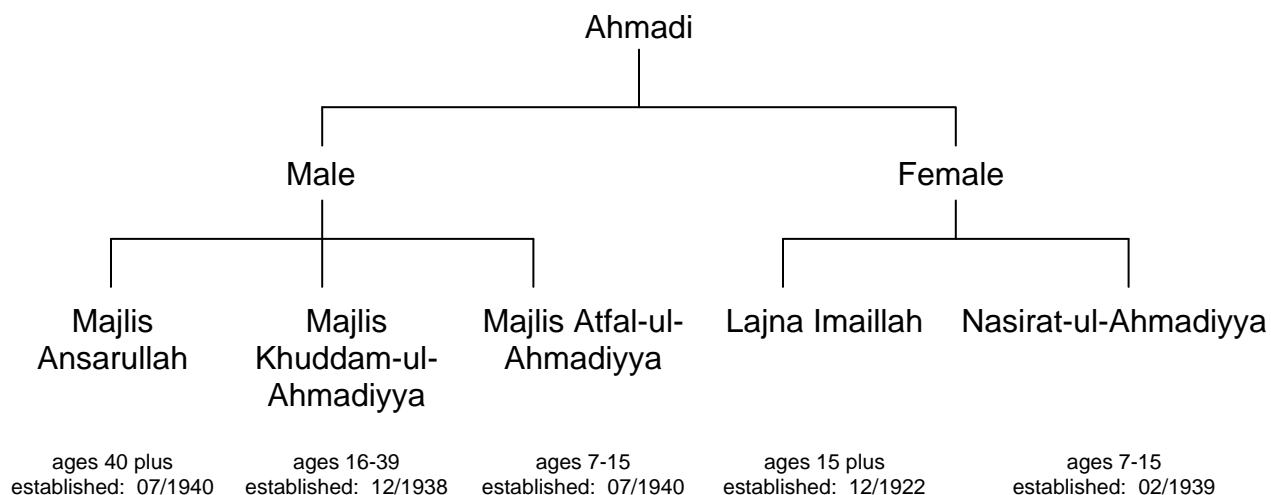
The President is the head of the local Jama'at. The president is elected by the local Jama'at members and approved by the Ameer of the country. His duty is to take care of his local Jama'at.

**Secretary**

A secretary is the head of a department at the national or local level. Examples of departments led by secretaries are Tabligh (Propagation), Mal (Finance), Taleem (Education), Tarbiyyat (Training), etc.

**Auxiliaries**

As the community was growing rapidly in the early 1920's, Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> divided the Jama'at into different age groups to ensure better training of all Jama'at members. These groups are called Tanzeems.

**What is Chanda?**

Chanda is the donation system used to maintain the day-to-day functions of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.

*“Never shall you attain to righteousness unless you spend out of which you love; and whatever you spend, Allah surely knows it well.”* (Holy Qur’an 3:93)

**Various Categories of Donations:****Zakat:**

- Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It is spent for the needs of the poor.
- Allah says in the Holy Qur’an that paying Zakat purifies the souls of the believers.
- Everyone who has capital in the form of cash, jewelry, bullion, etc, which stays with him/ her for one full year is required to pay at the rate of 1/40 of the value of goods.

Aam/ Regular Subscription:

- Chanda Aam is the basic contribution started by the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> himself and made mandatory for every earning member of the community.
- The current payment ratio is one sixteenth (1/16) of one's income from all sources.
- The purpose of this chanda is to cover the day-to-day cost of running the functions of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam.
- Payment at established rate is required of all earning members every month unless special permission is granted by Hazur himself to pay at a lesser rate for a fixed period of time only.
- The Chanda Aam financial year is from July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> of the next year.

Jalsa Salana:

- This contribution is also mandatory and is exclusively spent to meet the expenses for the Annual Conventions held at the national level.
- The prescribed ratio is 1/120 of one's annual income from all sources.
- The Jalsa Salana financial year is from July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> of the next year.

Wasiyyat (Will):

- A few years before the Promised Messiah's death, he saw a dream in which he saw a graveyard. The graveyard was for those members of the Jama'at who had attained the status to enter Heaven. In order to be buried in this graveyard, the Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> told the people they had to be righteous. Also they had to make financial sacrifices bigger than the non-Moosis.
- Moosis pledge 1/10 to 1/3 of their total assets, movable or immovable, to the community.
- The receipts from this pledge relating to assets are activated at the time of one's death, but can be paid in cash by having the property assessed by the office of Vakalit-e-Mal Rabwah in one's lifetime.
- Besides contribution on earnings from assets on which a Moosi pays 1/16, a Moosi is required to pay Chanda Wasiyyat monthly on his/her income (after allowed deductions) at a rate of 1/10 to 1/3 (according to his/her will).
- The Chanda Wasiyyat financial year is from July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> of the next year.
- A person who has made a will (Moosi) does not pay any Chanda Aam.

Tehrik-e-Jadid:

- This chanda scheme was started by Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> in 1934 for the propagation of Islam in foreign countries.
- Tehrik-e-Jadid Chanda helps in the opening of the new Missions and construction of new mosques and their expenses throughout the world.
- The suggested rate is one fifth (1/5) of one month income once a year.
- The financial year of Tehrik-e-Jadid is from November 1<sup>st</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup> of the next year.

Waqf-e-Jadid:

- This chanda scheme was started by Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> for the training, sustenance, and work of people who concentrate on the tarbiyyat (moral training) of the new converts.
- The minimum contribution amount is \$2.00 once a year from each member of the family, but everyone should pay as much as they can according to their means.
- The Waqf-e-Jadid financial year is from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>.

Sadqa:

- Allah has commanded the believer to ward off calamities and privations, personal or national, by helping those who are less fortunate and require assistance.
- This chanda is spent on the poor and the needy of all national, racial and religious backgrounds.

Auxiliaries Chanda:

In order to run the functions of all the auxiliaries, there is a membership chanda for the members. Nasirat and Atfal are encouraged to donate a small amount (\$7 for membership and \$7 for Ijtema) regularly so that in future they are in the habit of making financial sacrifice.

There are other categories of the donation system that are not mandatory, but members should try to contribute to them as much as they can. Examples are Fidya, Darul Yatama, Africa-India Fund, Review of Religions, Muslim Sunrise, etc. See details in the pamphlet about the Ahmadiyya Donation System.

**The Holy Qur'an on Financial Sacrifice**

1. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an chapter 34, verse 40: "Surely my Lord enlarges the provision for such of His servants as He pleases and straightens it for such of them as He pleases. And whatever you spend, He will replace it; and He is the Best of providers."
2. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an chapter 47, verse 39: "Behold, you are those who are called upon to spend in the way of Allah; but of you there are some who are niggardly. And who so is niggardly, is niggardly only against his own soul. And Allah is Self Sufficient, and it is you that are needy. And if you turn your backs, He will bring in your stead a people other than you, then they will not be like you."

**The Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> on Financial Sacrifice**

1. Abdullah ibn Shikir relates: I came to the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> while he was reciting Surah Al-Takathur (Ch. 102) of the Qur'an. He said, "Man says: My property, my property; while out of his property only that is his which he eats and consumes, and wears and wears out and spends in charity and sends ahead." (Muslim)

2. Ibn Umar relates that the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> said: Only two are to be envied: he upon whom Allah bestows the Qur'an and he conforms to it through the hours of the night and the day; and he upon whom Allah bestows wealth and he spends it in the cause of Allah through the hours of the night and the day. (Bukhari and Muslim)

### **The Promised Messiah<sup>AS</sup> on Financial Sacrifice**

1. "Is there any organization in the world -- whether temporal or spiritual -- which can run without money? Almighty Allah has created a system of means appropriate for achieving proper results. Then how mean and stingy is the person who cannot sacrifice a paltry thing like a few pennies for such a grand objective as the victory of Islam. There was a time when men sacrificed their lives like goats for the sake of God. The companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> sacrificed their properties liberally for the sake of Allah."
2. "There are some who make a pledge of allegiance and solemnly promise that they would give precedence to the religion over the worldly affairs, yet when the need arises they maintain a tight grip on their pockets. Can anyone achieve any religious objectives with such ardent love of the world? Can the membership of these people ever benefit the Movement? Never. Never. Allah the Exalted says: 'As long as you don't sacrifice your most cherished possessions in the path of Allah the Exalted, you cannot achieve virtue.'"

### **What is the Pledge?**

A pledge is a promise between an individual and Allah. We repeat the pledge at all the meetings to constantly remind ourselves of our duty to our faith, our nation, our country, and also to always speak the truth. Saying the pledge over and over again helps ingrain the message in our minds, which in turn helps us to carry out our promise to Allah. When you say the pledge, clear your mind of all thoughts, and think of only what you are promising. Remember, that the Holy Prophet Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> said: A believer's promise is like possession in the palm of the hand.

#### **Atfal Pledge:**

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah, the One, without any partner and I bear witness that Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> is His servant and His messenger.

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve Islam and Ahmadiyyat, my nation, and my country. I shall always speak the truth and do my best to carry out all the orders of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih. (InshaAllah)

#### **Nasirat Pledge:**

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah, the One, without any partner and I bear witness that Mohammad<sup>SAW</sup> is His servant and His messenger.

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve Islam, my nation and my country, and shall always adhere to truth. (InshaAllah)

### Serving Islam

Serving Islam is also called “Khidmat-e-Deen”. Ahmadis can serve Islam in different capacities based upon their age. Some of the ways children like yourself can serve Islam are as follows:

1. When you see that the mosque has gotten dirty, you clean it.
2. You always observe modesty.
3. You always tell the truth.
4. You respect your elders.
5. You help serve food at different gatherings.

These are just some of the ways that you can serve Islam. There are many more! Can you think of some? The fundamental point is that you always serve Islam, no matter what! Your every action reflects your readiness in serving Islam.

While addressing the youth of Ahmadiyyat, Hadhrat Musleh-e-Maud<sup>RA</sup> said: “You should consider serving Islam a blessing from Allah and never expect a worldly reward in return.” This means that whenever you get a chance to serve Islam, take the opportunity wholeheartedly. If you have served your faith by doing something (such as cleaning the mosque), do not expect a material reward in exchange for what you have done because your reward is with your Lord.

### Defending the Honor of Islam

In the early days of Islam, several Muslims were given a choice by their cruel leaders that either they had to become non-Muslim or they would die. They defended the truth and honor of Islam by accepting to die and never became non-Muslims. We have found the right path that leads us towards Allah. There is a very rare chance that any of us will face a choice like this in our lives. So, does that mean that we do not need to defend the honor of Islam? No. It means that we have to defend the honor of Islam by explaining the beauties of Islam to non-Muslims. We have to defend and represent Islam by following the teachings of Islam, by showing a good example and by being proud of our religion.

### Serving the Nation and Country

You can serve your nation and your country by following the laws, by respecting the people, and by being a respectful citizen. You must do all these things without compromising your faith and belief. Alhamdulillah, we live in a country that allows religious freedom to all her citizens. If an Ahmadi lives in a country where the law dictates that he/ she cannot practice Islam in public, then he/ she must obey the law and practice Islam in private, and should consider migrating to a country that offers religious freedom. Since we have the religious freedom, we must be strong in practicing our faith so that we can benefit from the light of Islam and show it to others as well.

### Truthfulness

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) said: “Truth saves, falsehood destroys.” He was so truthful that his people used to call him “Sadiq”. He regarded truth as the basis of all virtue, goodness and right conduct. He taught that a truthful person is one who is so confirmed in truth that he is considered truthful by Allah. He once helped a man become a good Muslim, by instructing him to become truthful. This man had several evil habits. He promised the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> that he would always tell the truth. Whenever he wanted to commit a sin, he asked himself: “When the Holy Prophet<sup>SAW</sup> asks me if I committed a sin, what will I say? If I commit the sin and say that I didn’t, that would be a lie, so it is better if I don’t commit the sin.” Thus by being truthful, he was able to get rid of all his evil habits.

## **Main Ahmadi Bachi Hoon – I am an Ahmadi girl**

From *Mujallah Lajna Imaillah* Markazia - By Abdul Manaana Naheed Sahib

### میں احمدی بچی ہوں

میں احمدی بچی ہوں میں احمدی بچی ہوں  
 قرآن میری دولت ہے ایماں میری زینت ہے  
 تابندہ جبیں میری ہر بات حسین میری  
 اس دنیا میں آئے گی جنت کی ہوا مجھ سے  
 میں احمدی بچی ہوں میں احمدی بچی ہوں  
 میں بات کی سچی ہوں میں قول کی پکی ہوں  
 اسلام کی خادم ہوں خدمت مجھے راحت ہے  
 جو دنیا پریشاں ہے وہ دنیا نہیں میری  
 راضی ہوں خدا سے میں راضی ہے خدا مجھ سے  
 میں بات کی سچی ہوں میں قول کی پکی ہوں

#### **Transliteration:**

Main Ahmadi bachi hoon, main Ahmadi bachi hoon.  
 Main baat ki sachi hoon, main qaul ki pakki hoon.

Qur'an mairi daulat hai, Iman mairi zeenat hai.  
 Islam ki khadim hoon, Khidmat mujhay rahat hai.

Tabinda jabeen mairi, her baat haseen mairi.  
 Jo dunyan preshan hai, wo dunya naheen mairi

Is dunya main aaey gee, Jannat ki hawa mujh say.  
 Raazee hoon khuda say main, raazee hai khuda mujh say

Main Ahmadi bachi hoon, main Ahmadi bachi hoon.  
 Main baat ki sachi hoon, main qaul ki pakki hoon.

#### **Translation:**

I am an Ahmadi girl, I am an Ahmadi girl.  
 I am truthful, I am most reliable.

Holy Qur'an is my wealth, Iman is my beauty.  
 I am the servant of Islam, I feel good in the service of Islam.

My face is lighted, my every action is admiral.

Miseries of the world do not belong to me.

The world will get the air of heaven through me.  
I am happy with Allah, and Allah is pleased with me.

I am an Ahmadi girl, I am an Ahmadi girl.  
I am truthful, I am most reliable.

**ACTIVITY 8.1** **Nizam-e-Jama'at**

1. Write the names of the persons responsible for the following positions.

Nizam-e-Jama'at Position	Person's Name
Khalifa	
Ameer Jama'at USA	
Local President	
National Tabligh Secretary	
Local Tabligh Secretary	

2. Mention four ways you have volunteered for our Jama'at.


3. Mention four ways you will volunteer for our Jama'at in the future?


4. Please make a list of five office holders in your Jama'at. Darken the circle that represents the Tanzeem that they belong to. After interviewing these individuals, write the name of their position along with the major responsibilities for their position.

Person Name	Tanzeem	Position	Responsibilities
	<input type="radio"/> Ansar <input type="radio"/> Khuddam <input type="radio"/> Lajna		
	<input type="radio"/> Ansar <input type="radio"/> Khuddam <input type="radio"/> Lajna		
	<input type="radio"/> Ansar <input type="radio"/> Khuddam <input type="radio"/> Lajna		
	<input type="radio"/> Ansar <input type="radio"/> Khuddam <input type="radio"/> Lajna		
	<input type="radio"/> Ansar <input type="radio"/> Khuddam <input type="radio"/> Lajna		

5. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Jama'at Ahmadiyya can accomplish tremendous tasks because its workers do not expect a worldly reward.    | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Other religious organizations have the same spirit of obedience to their own Nizam-e-Jama'at as Ahmadis. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

You may need to ask your parents or teachers for help with the following questions:

6. Please name some Ameers of other countries?

7. Please name some Presidents of other Jama'ats?

8. Please name some Sadrs/Quids of other Jama'ats?

9. Who is the Nasirat Secretary/Aftal Nazim of your Jama'at?

## ACTIVITY 8.2

## Chanda

1. Please mark the following statements as either true or false:

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Children are supposed to pay Chanda Aam.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) The more chanda that we pay, the more wealth is granted to us by Allah.                | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) A Moosi must pay both Chanda Aam and Wasiyyat.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) We pay chanda because Allah needs our money.   | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Allah says that you cannot achieve virtue unless you spend out of that which you love. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Can you name four people who are Moosis? If you don't know, ask people in your Jama'at.


3. For all of the following take-home incomes, please calculate the amount that should be paid as chanda in the given categories.

Monthly Income	Annual Income	Chanda Aam	Chanda Wasiyyat	Jalsa Salana	Tehrik-e-Jadid
\$2000	$2000 \times 12$ = \$24000	$2000 \times 1/16$ = \$125	$2000 \times 1/10$ = \$200	$2000 \times 1/120$ = \$16.67	$2000 \times 1/5$ = \$400
	\$40,000				
\$4000					
	\$80,000				

4. Save up money that you get from parents, siblings, etc. and pay your own Chanda. Record your contributions in the chart below.

<p><u>JANUARY</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>FEBRUARY</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>MARCH</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>
<p><u>APRIL</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>MAY</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>JUNE</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>
<p><u>JULY</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>AUGUST</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>SEPTEMBER</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>
<p><u>OCTOBER</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>NOVEMBER</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>	<p><u>DECEMBER</u></p> <p>Money Saved:</p> <p>Chanda Paid:</p>

5. Ask your local Social Services Secretary to let you help in organizing food drives, blanket drives, etc. Then, write about your experience of helping someone.

6. Please organize the following fund raiser tasks in the order that they should be performed. Then, use this checklist to organize frequent fund-raisers at your local Jama'at.

Order	Fund Raiser Task
	Prepare/ buy the food items assigned to you.
	Hand over the money to the adult in charge of fundraiser.
	Identify one adult (Nasirat Secretary or Nazim Atfal) as in charge.
	Prepare a list of food items that you will be selling at the fundraiser.
	Assign preparing/ buying tasks to different kids under parents supervision.
	Explain to every child who is buying food items or ingredients that he/ she should keep track of the money spent.
	Decide the selling price of each food item. Make sure you make a profit.
	Get permission from your President to hold a fund-raiser.
	Bring your food items to the place of the meeting at least half an hour before the meeting.
	Sell the food after the meeting. Collect and count the money.
	Decide which chanda fund would the raised funds go towards.
	Clean-up after the fundraiser is over.
	Prepare a list of all participating children and their phone numbers.

**ACTIVITY 8.3** **Pledge**

1. What does Khidmat-e-Deen mean?

