

# Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya UK

Baitul Futuh, 181 London Road, Morden, Surrey, SM4 5HF

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

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Plan of learning September

Learn the following prayer for your parents from Holy Quran and translation. Taken from Surah Al Qasas: Ayah 25 (28:25)

رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ

*My Lord, I stand in need of whatever good You may send down to me.*

**Hadith (Saying of Holy Prophet ﷺ)**

Read the following Hadith and try to learn it. *Taken from basics of religious education page 129*

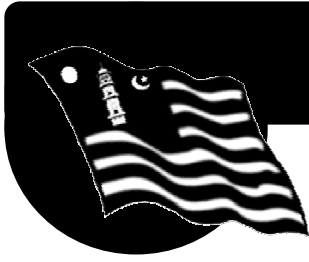
Allah the Mighty and Glorious, says: All the deeds of a person are for his own sake except the Fast. The Fast is kept for My sake alone and I am the reward for it. (I.e. I will reward him with nearness to me)  
*Hadith Qudsee – Bukhari*

Note :- Hadith Qudsee is one where in Holy Prophet ﷺ refers to a revelation from Allah to Holy Prophet ﷺ which is not part of Holy Quran

**Writings of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام**

Read the following from the writings of Promised Messiah عليه السلام and try to understand the spirit of the month of Ramadan :-

I have already spoken of the *Salat*. Next in order is worship in the shape of the fast....It should be remembered that the fast does not mean merely that a person should abstain from food and drink over a certain period. During the fast one should be occupied greatly with the remembrance of God. The Holy Prophet ﷺ, occupied himself greatly with worship during the month of Ramadan. During that month one should discard one's preoccupation with eating and drinking and separating from these needs should address oneself wholly towards God. Unfortunate is the person who is bestowed material bread and pays no attention to spiritual bread. Material bread strengthens the body, and spiritual bread sustains the soul and sharpens the spiritual faculties. Seek the grace of God, as all doors are opened by His grace. (*Essence of Islam, Volume 2*).



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## Salat Section

*Introduction to Salat ( Taken from Salat - Muslim Prayer Book)*

The purpose of the creation of man, according to Islam, is that he should worship Allah. Allah says in the Holy Quran:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ﴿٥١﴾

*I have not created the jinn and the men but that they may worship Me. (51:57)*

Worship means total obedience to the commands of Allah. The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ brought the message of God and explained all the commandments concerning the religion of Islam.

Islam has five basic duties which a Muslim has to perform. They are known as the Five Pillars of Islam.

The first pillar is called *Kalima Shahadah*, the declaration of Islamic faith, i.e; to bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. The oneness of God is the basis of our belief in Islam.

The second pillar is called *Salat*, i.e; to perform Prayer in a prescribed form.

The third pillar is called *Zakat*, a form of levy which Muslims of means pay annually in cash or kind, and is spent for good causes mentioned in the Holy Quran.

The fourth pillar is called *Saum*, i.e; to keep fasts in the month of *Ramadan*.

The fifth pillar is called *Hajj*, i.e; to perform pilgrimage to the *Kaaba* in Makkah at least once in the lifetime of a Muslim.

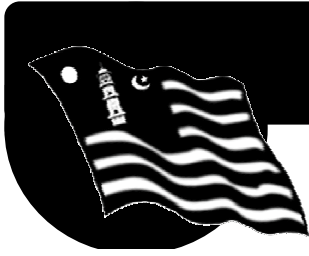
Of all religious obligations, Islam has laid greatest emphasis on the institution of *Salat*. It is enjoined upon every Muslim to pray five times a day. Besides the five obligatory Prayers, there are other types of Prayers which are optional.

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## Early History of Islam

Read the following portion from the History of Islam and answer the questions. *Taken from the book Golden Deeds of Muslims by the late Rashid Ahmad Chaudhri Sb*

Long ago, people used to buy and sell men and women. Even children were bought and sold in the open market. They were called slaves and they used to work for their masters throughout their lives. Islam



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was the first religion to denounce slavery. The Holy prophet of Islam ﷺ and his Companions always tried to buy slaves and free them. Here is a story of one such slave whose name was Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ.

Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ belonged to a noble family and was an intelligent young man. He was captured while in his teens in a tribal raid, and was sold from one person to another, until finally he was purchased by Khadija, a rich lady of Mecca. When Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ married Khadija, she offered all her belongings including her slaves to him. He set all the slaves free, but Zaid begged him to let him continue to live with him. So Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ remained with Muhammad ﷺ and with time his attachment with him grew.

It so happened that the father and an uncle of Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ traced him to Mecca. They came to Muhammad ﷺ and asked that he should be allowed to go with them. They offered to pay as much ransom as might be demanded. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ told them that Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was free and that he could go wherever he liked. He sent for Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and showed him his father and uncle. Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was much pleased to see them after such a long time. He was told that his mother had remained grief-stricken all through the period of separation and was waiting eagerly for his return. They then asked him to accompany them home but Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ refused to go. He said, "Father, who does not love his parents? My heart is full of love for you and my mother. But I love this man Muhammad ﷺ so much that I cannot endure separation from him."

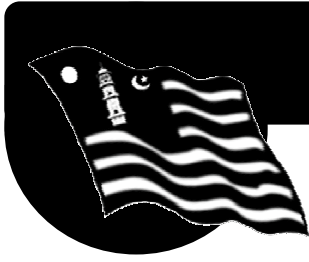
Both Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ's father and his uncle tried to persuade him to return home but failed. He remained firm in his decision not to leave his gracious master, though he sent loving messages to his mother. When Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ saw his devotion, he took him to the Ka'aba, and in the presence of his father and uncle declared that Zaid رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ would henceforth be his son.

## Khilafat Section:- Khilfat-e-Ahmadiyya

Hazrat Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad رحمہ اللہ تعالیٰ (Khalifatul Masih III)

In his book, Haqiqatul Wahi, the Promised Messiah عليه السلام thanks God for the grant of four sons and the birth of a grandson at a future date. The much awaited prophecy was fulfilled when Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was granted a son on 16th November, 1909. He was named Nasir Ahmad.

By the age of 13 years Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad رحمہ اللہ تعالیٰ had memorised the Holy Quran. At the age of 25, he graduated from Government College, Lahore, with honours in Arabic. Soon afterwards he travelled to England to study at Baliol College, Oxford. After graduating from University, he returned to Qadian and held a number of important positions in the Jamaat, including teacher and principle of Jamia Ahmadiyya in Qadian, Sadr Khuddamul Ahmadiyya and Ansarullah and Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya.



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At the sad death of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله تعالى عنه on 8<sup>th</sup> November 1965, the Electoral College, which was set up by the second Khalifa, met in the Mubarak Mosque in Rabwah. When the votes were cast, Mirza Nasir Ahmad, the eldest son of the second Khalifah, was elected by an overwhelming majority.

As Khalifatul Masih III, Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad رحمه الله تعالى led the Jamaat for nearly 17. He also guided and lead Jamaat, courageously and successfully during some testing times in Pakistan - Anti Ahmadiyya riots and when Jamaat was declared to be non-muslims by the Pakistani Government.

In 1965, He established the Fazl-e-Omar Foundation in the memory of Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله تعالى عنه. The purpose of this foundation was to carry on all the works in which the departed Khalifah had taken particular interest.

In 1970, he announced a scheme to expand the activities of the Jamaat in West Africa through the establishment of schools and hospitals. The new scheme was named Nusrat Jehan Scheme. He appealed to the Jamaat to contribute financially to this scheme. Furthermore, he appealed to Ahmadi teachers and doctors to volunteer themselves for service in these African countries. The response of the Jamaat in making financial donations as well as volunteering their services was overwhelming. Our current Khalifa, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad أيداه الله تعالى بنصره العزيم also went to Ghana under this scheme in 1977 after dedicating his life for Jamaat.

On October 9<sup>th</sup> 1980, he laid foundation stone of the Basharat Mosque in Spain, the first Mosque to be built in the country for 600 years. It was during this occasion he announced the motto “Love for All, Hatred for None”.

On June 9, 1982, Khalifatul Masih III passed away. His body was taken to Rabwah, where on the following day, he was buried.

