

Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya
Plan of learning
June

Learn the following prayer from Holy Quran and translation

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Hadith

Read the following Hadith and try to learn it.

Abu Dharr And Mu'az bin Jabal relate that Holy Prophet ﷺ said: Mind your Duty to Allah, wherever you are; and follow up evil with good, the latter will wipe out the former; and behave well towards people. (Tirmidhi)

Writings Of The Promised Messiah عليه السلام

Show compassion to every one just for the sake of God so that you may be shown mercy on the high.

(Risala Jihad, p. 14)

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 Rashid Ahmad Chaudhri Sb*

The religion of Islam made a strong appeal to the weak and the oppressed. The slaves who suffered great hardships, began to hope that the message of Islam might bring an end to slavery. Women, who were treated worse than animals began to feel that the time might come when they would be given the rights due to them in society. So a large number of the early converts came from such groups.

As the number of Muslims grew larger, the Meccans started persecuting them, thinking that it would stop the further spread of Islam. The Holy Prophet ﷺ himself was no exception. His house was stoned. On many occasions, rubbish was thrown on him, as he passed by. In spite of all this opposition, the message of Islam continued to spread. Seeing this the non-believers were greatly worried. They sent a deputation to Holy Prophet ﷺ's uncle and guardian, Abu Talib.

They said to him "You are one of our chiefs, and for your sake we have so far spared your nephew. We demand that he should refrain from saying anything against our idols. If he agrees to this, there is no dispute between us and him. If you cannot persuade him to do this, then one of two things must happen. Either you will have to give up your nephew, or all your people will give you up."

Abu Talib was much upset. He sent for the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and told him what had happened. Prophet ﷺ listened to him carefully. Tears came to his eyes. He did not like that his uncle should suffer because of him. He said, "I ask you not to give up your people. ask you nor to stand by me. God is my witness, that even if they were to place the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, would not desist from preaching the truth with which God has sent me."

Hearing this bold reply from his nephew, Abu Talib said, "Son of my brother, go your way. Do your duty as you see it. Let my people give me up. I'll stand by you."

Questions:

1. What was the name of Holy Prophet ﷺ's uncle?
 2. Why did the people of Mecca visit him?
 3. What was their demand?
 4. What was Prophet ﷺ's reply to his uncle?
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Khilafat Section :- Khilfat-e-Ahmadiyya

Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nooruddin Sahib **رضى الله تعالى عنه** (Khalifatul Masih I)

After the demise of the Promised Messiah **عليه السلام**, Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Nooruddin **رضى الله تعالى عنه** was unanimously acclaimed as his successor on 27th May 1908. He guided the community in this capacity till his death on Friday March 13, 1914.

He was a colossal personality - a talented author, eminent scholar, extraordinary virtuous and a theologian par excellence. Being very well versed in Medicine, he was Royal Physician to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for many years.

He was born in the village of Bhera in Punjab in 1841. In pursuit of knowledge, he traveled far and wide enjoying the privilege of a four year stay in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

His services in the cause of Islam are unparalleled in the annals of Ahmadiyyat. The Promised Messiah **عليه السلام** has praised him in a Persian poem which is a beautiful testimony in acknowledgement of his dedication and stature.

"How nice it would be if everyone from my followers were Nooruddin. This is possible only when one's heart is illuminated by the light of truth and firm belief."

Some of his outstanding achievements are briefly described here.

1. He laid the foundation for the institution of Khilafat.
 2. English translation of the Holy Quran.
 3. First foreign mission was established in London.
 4. Extensions were carried out to Masjid Aqsa and Talimul Islam High School and Boarding house buildings.
 5. Noor Hospital and Masjid Noor were inaugurated.
 6. A number of publications were started to broaden the propagation activities of the Jamaat. Among them, the "Al Fazal", and "Noor" from Qadian, "Al Haque" from Delhi and "Paigham-e-Sulha" from Lahore.
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History of Ahmadiyyat

Taken from the article 'A Life Sketch of the Promised Messiah' by Amatul-Hadi Ahmad The Review of Religions, December 1996. This is a shortened version

Read the following portion from the History of Ahmadiyyat and answer the questions.

There also came to Qadian, in 1902, a noble and saintly scholar from the Royal Palace of the King of Afghanistan. The saintly person was Sahibzada Abdul Latif رضي الله تعالى عنه of Khost, Afghanistan. He was himself a renowned scholar, acknowledged as the most eminent divine in Afghanistan, with a huge following of his own. He was held in great esteem even by the King who had appointed him as the Court Scholar. Sahibzada Abdul Latif did not lack in material wealth. His estate spread over a hundred thousand acres in the province of Khost as well as another considerable estate in Bannu, on the frontier land.

In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission, set up to negotiate terms with the British and the two parties camped near the border in Parachanar. Among the English group was a stenographer, from Peshawar, who was a follower of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام. He was Chun Baadshah who, seeing in Sahibzada Sahib a saintly and scholarly person, courageously presented him with the Promised Messiah عليه السلام's book, A'ina Kamalat-e-Islam. The Sahibzada Sahib spent the whole night captivated by that book and by the morning he was convinced that the person prophesied by the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم of Islam, as the Messiah and Mahdi was doubtless the writer of this book.

The rest is history! It is the story of perception and acknowledgement of truth, of the strength of love of Sahibzada Abdul Latif رضي الله تعالى عنه Sahib for his beloved Master, the Promised Messiah and Mahdi عليه السلام --a love for which he paid with his life. He was, however, not the first martyr among the followers of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام.

Before visiting Qadian himself, Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sahib رضي الله تعالى عنه sent one of his trusted disciples, Maulvi Abdur Rahman to Qadian to observe the Promised Messiah عليه السلام and his activities and to send back a diary of his observations. Upon his return journeys to Kabul, he brought for his Master various books of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام. In 1901, on one such return journey from Qadian to Afghanistan, he had with him some literature of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام including his pronouncements upon the issue of Jihad. This was reported to the King who issued orders for his arrest and he was subsequently murdered in jail by being suffocated with a cloth. He thus became the first martyr among the followers of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام.

Finally, in 1902 he decided to meet the Promised Messiah عليه السلام in person. When he arrived in Qadian and saw the illuminated and holy face of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام, it was a case of love at first sight. He stayed in the company of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام for several months and parted from him very unwillingly.

Upon his return to Afghanistan, he was asked by the King and the clergy to renounce his acceptance of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام. He refused to reject the claims of Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad عليه السلام to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdi, and as a result the King of Afghanistan, in connivance with the Court clerics, ordered his imprisonment, pending execution. On 14 July 1903 the King ordered that his already shackled body should be dragged along the streets of Kabul, by a rope pierced through his nose--dragged thus to the place of his execution. People in their multitudes lined the streets, jeering and mocking. At the place of his execution, he was half buried in the ground and the first stone was hurled by the chief Qadi (Judge) followed by the King himself, and then by a hail of stones--(O human cruelty! Do you know no bounds?) His body, buried under the heap of stones, was later given a secret burial by his disciples. Thus ended the saintly life of Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sahibzada رضي الله تعالى عنه, martyred in the path of love, in the path of God, faithful to the end.

Commenting on this episode, the Promised Messiah عليه السلام wrote: *'Prior to this tragedy there had also occurred the murder of Mian Abdul Rahman, one of my followers, on which God kept quiet, but He will not overlook this brutality and the terrible consequences of this event shall be witnessed. It has been reported that after the killing of the deceased martyr by thousands of stones, an epidemic of cholera broke out in Kabul and a great number of people, including prominent men and dignitaries of the state and a number of the Amir's relatives, perished. But that is not all. This was a most merciless murder which has no parallel under heaven. Alas, what a pity! What has this ignorant Amir done? He has brutally killed such an incomparable, innocent and righteous man and has ensured his own ruin.*

O land of Kabul! You are a witness to the heinous crime committed on your soil. O miserable land! You have, in the sight of Allah, been condemned as you are the scene of this most atrocious crime.'

Exercise:

Please ask your parents or elders about the history of Afghanistan since late 19th century and how the prayers from Promised Messiah عليه السلام is still holding true for the country. Try to write an article on this and submit to Tahir Magazine.

Questions:

1. Where was Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sb رضي الله تعالى عنه from?
2. What is the name of the book of Hadhrat Promised Messiah عليه السلام which he first read?
3. Who is the first Martyr of Ahmadiyyat ?
4. When and where was Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sb رضي الله تعالى عنه martyred?
5. What did Hadhrat Promised Messiah عليه السلام say addressing land of Kabul up on hearing the news of Sahibzada Abdul Latif Sb رضي الله تعالى عنه's martyrdom?