

MAILIS ATFAL UL AHMADIYYA UK

Plan of Learning

Learn the following prayer & translation:

“Salat un Nabi” (Durood Sharif)

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

Oh Allah, send grace and honour on Muhammad and On the family and true followers of Muhammad just as you sent Grace and Honour on Ibrahim and on the family and true followers of Ibrahim Surely, you are praiseworthy, the Great. Oh Allah, send your blessing on Muhammad and the true followers of Muhammad, just as you sent blessings on Ibrahim and his true followers Surely, you are praiseworthy, the Great

HADITH

Read this short Hadith and try to learn it:

Narrated Anas رضي الله تعالى عنه

The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you will have faith till he wishes for his (Muslim) brother what he likes for himself."

(Sahih Bukhari Volume 1, Book 2, Number 12)

WRITINGS OF THE PROMISED MESSIAH عليه السلام

Read this short text and try to learn it,

Be kind and merciful to humanity, for all are His creatures; do not oppress them with your tongue, or hands, or in any other way. Always work for the good of mankind.

Kashti Nuh

KHILAFAT SECTION

Learn the basic facts about the Khulafa,

The first four Caliphs after The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ are known as the "Guided Khilafat"



Hadrat ‘Umar Faruq رضي الله تعالى عنه
Period of Khilafat: 634-344 AD

By forming a consultative body of advisors to the Caliph and dividing the Islamic state into provinces, Hadhrt Umar bin Khattab رضي الله تعالى عنه established an effective system of Islamic administration and governance.

HISTORY OF ISLAM

Read this story and answer the questions:

The Holy Prophet ﷺ

Whenever darkness spreads in the world, when people drift away from the true path which leads to God, when they turn their backs on Divine guidance, a Prophet is sent by Al-mighty God to bring them

close to Him again. This was the case with the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Before his advent, almost all the Arabs were idol worshippers. It is said that in the Ka'aba alone there were three hundred and sixty idols. The rest of the world was in no better shape. The prevalent faiths had entered upon a period of decay and their followers exhibited none of the virtues taught to them. In Arabia, drinking and gambling were common practices. Women in Arab society had no status and no rights. Putting to death of female children was practised among some families. It was among such people that the Holy Prophet ﷺ of Islam was born.

He was born at Mecca in Arabia in 570 A.D. Mecca was a trading centre where caravans stopped on their way from Syria to Yemen and to the far east. It was also regarded as a holy place because of the Ka'aba, a building which stood in the centre of the city. The Ka'aba, according to the Holy Quran, is the first House of worship that was established on earth. People from all parts of Arabia used to come to Mecca to pay a visit to this House. There was also a holy well called 'Zamzam' close to the Ka'aba.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ belonged to a noble family of Arabia called Qureish. His father's name was Abdullah and his mother's Amina. His father died a few months before he was born and he lost his mother when he was six. He was left in the care of his grandfather, Abdul Mutalib. Two years later his grandfather also died. Thereafter, he was brought up by his uncle Abu Talib.

Trade was the main occupation of the people of Arabia in those days. When Muhammad ﷺ grew up, he was employed by Khadija, a rich widow of Mecca, as her trade agent. She was very impressed by his honesty and offered him her hand in marriage. Khadija at the time of marriage was forty years old, while he was only twenty-five.

From his childhood, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was content, quiet and given to reflection and meditation. He took no part in quarrels and rivalries, rather he tried to put an end to them. He was pious, truthful and honest so much so that he was given the titles of 'The truthful one' and 'Trusted one', by the people. As he grew up, he was greatly concerned with the vices and ills of the society in which he lived.

He loved solitude and used to retire for meditation to a hollow in Mount Hira, a few miles out of Mecca. At the age of forty he received revelation from God that he had been appointed a Prophet whose duty it was to reform mankind. He was meditating in that hollow when he heard a voice commanding him to recite. He was much perturbed. He replied that he did not know how to recite. The voice insisted and so Muhammad ﷺ began to recite as he was directed. This was a new experience for him. He was full of anxiety because of the responsibility which God was about to place on him. He went home immediately and related the incident to his wife.

She said to him, "You are kind and considerate to your relations. You help the poor and bear their burden. You try to restore the virtues that have disappeared. You honour the guests and help those who are in difficulty. Surely God will never let you fail." She suggested that they should go to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufal, a Christian hermit and consult him.

Waraqa heard the account that Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ gave him and said, "I am sure the angel that descended on Moses has descended on you. I wish I would be alive to give you my support when your people will turn you out."

"Will they turn me out?" asked the Prophet ﷺ in surprise. The Christian hermit said, "Never has that come to any, which has come to you, but his people have turned against him."

When the Holy Prophet ﷺ started his Divine mission, he was opposed by all except a few. The majority of the people rejected him and laughed at him. Every effort was made to stop the message of

Islam. He and his followers were persecuted, so much so that they had to leave Mecca and migrate to a town called Yathrab, two hundred miles north of Mecca. The people of Yathrab accepted Islam in large numbers and so it became the first Muslim city and was thereafter known as Medina-tul-Nabi (Medina for short), meaning the city of the Prophet.

When Meccans saw that Islam was prospering in Medina, they decided to destroy it by force. They attacked the city several times, but were defeated each time. These hostilities extended over several years. At last a truce was agreed upon and a treaty was signed by the Muslims and the Meccans at a place called Hudaibya. Within two years the Meccans broke the treaty. The Holy Prophet was therefore forced to march upon Mecca. With ten thousand of his followers he went to Mecca. The helpless Meccans surrendered and he entered the city victorious.

During the life-time of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, Islam had spread throughout Arabia. He died at Medina at the age of 63, and was buried there.

Questions:

1. Where was Muhammad ﷺ (May peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) born?
 2. Why was Mecca regarded as a holy place?
 3. Who took care of Muhammad ﷺ when his mother died?
 4. What was the chief occupation of Meccans in those days?
 5. What was the name of the mount to which Muhammad ﷺ used to retire for meditation?
 6. How far is Medina from Mecca?
 7. Who was Waraqa bin Naufal? What did he say in reply when Muhammad ﷺ related his experience to him?
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