# Majlis Atfal ul Ahmadiyya UK National Online Ta'lim Class

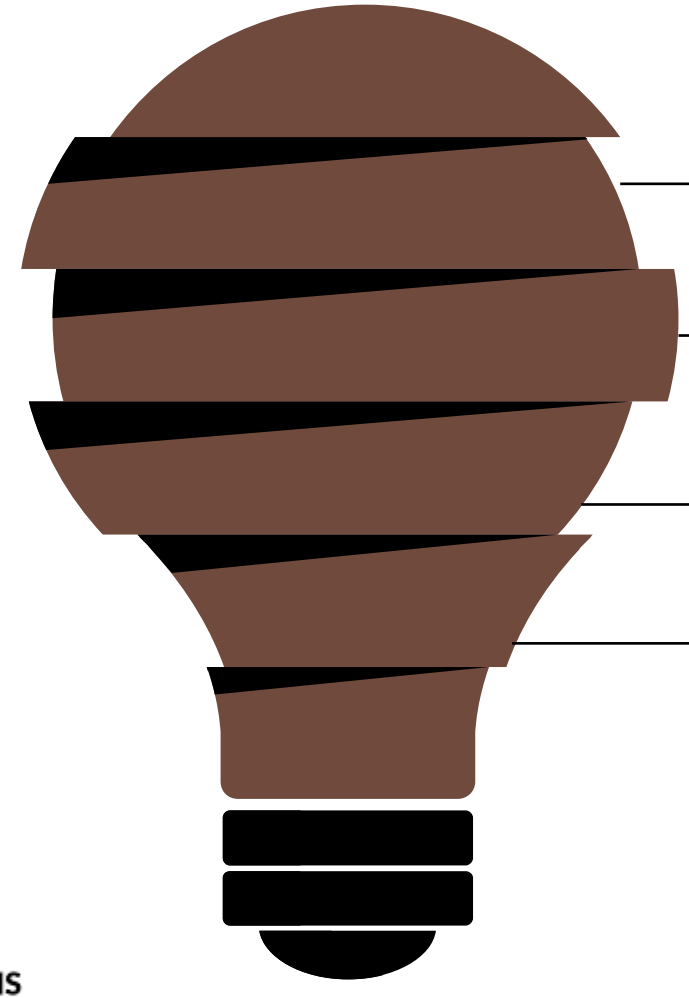
## Age 7-10 years

**Lesson No. 31**

29th July 2020

MAJLIS
ATFALUL AHMADIYYA
UNITED KINGDOM

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ



Welcome to the Online Ta'lim class, organised by Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya UK

This Class is for 7-10 year old Atfal only. Ask your regional nazim for the link to the class for older Atfal if you do not fall in this age group

Please take this time to make sure your regional nazim knows that you are present in the class

If you are facing any technical difficulties, please ask your parents for assistance or consult the Atfal guide on the Atfal website

THE CLASS WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

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“Would anyone like to share what they have done in the past week?”

?

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# Learning Section

"Whichever sin is difficult to get rid off, should be targeted in the prayer. He will gain strength by the grace of God"

*The Promised Messiah (as) - Malfoozaat*

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# Hadith

مَا قَلَّ وَ كَفٰى خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا كَثُرَ وَ اَلْهٰى

*Ma qalla wa kafa khairum-mimma kathura wa 'alha*

A little that suffices one's need is better than plenty that makes him forgetful (of Allah).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| What does this Hadith mean? | What does Islam teach about being excessive? | How can having plenty take one away from God? | Can you think of any other Hadith this can link to? |

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- Badr is the first formal war which took place between the disbelievers and Muslims and its effects also proved to be immensely vast and deeply influential. It is for this reason that the Holy Qur'ān has named this day "Yaumul-Furqān", i.e., a day of distinction between truth and falsehood, and claims that this was the very punishment which had been foretold by the Holy Prophet (sa) to befall the Quraish of Makkah, prior to the migration.
- The Holy Prophet (sa) received news that a trade caravan of the Quraish of Makkah, accompanied by thirty, forty, or in light of various narrations, seventy men, was returning to Makkah from Syria, in the command of Abū Sufyān.
- Their passing by Madīnah from so close, also posed many dangerous risks for the Muslims.
- Upon receiving news, the Holy Prophet (sa) dispatched two Muhājirīn named Ṭalḥah bin 'Ubaidullāh (ra) and Sa'īd bin Zaid (ra), to obtain information. The Holy Prophet (sa) also informed the other Companions that they should remain prepared to set out for the interception of the caravan.
- However, Abū Sufyān also received word of this intention of the Holy Prophet (sa), or perhaps he apprehended this possibility himself. In any case, he dispatched a rider named Ḍamḍam towards Makkah, and emphatically instructed him to reach Makkah as soon as possible, and bring forth the army of the Quraish in order to protect the caravan and strike fear into the hearts of the Muslims.

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- It was decided that every such individual who was able to fight would participate himself, while every such individual who was unable to participate due to a constraint, would arrange for another person to be sent in his place. The chieftains of the Quraish were at the forefront of this proposal.
- Abū Lahab feared the dream of his sister ʻĀtikata bintu ʻAbdil-Muṭṭalib, which she saw only three days prior to the arrival of Ḍamḍam, indicating the destruction of the Quraish.

- Umayyah bin Khalf feared the prophecy of the Holy Prophet (sa) about his being slain, which he had learned of from Sa'd bin Mu'ādh (ra), in Makkah. However, since there was a concern that if these two renowned chieftains had remained behind this would have a negative effect on the disbelieving masses, the other chieftains of the Quraish provoked their passion and jealousy, and ultimately compelled them to agree. In other words, Umayyah became prepared himself and Abū Lahab paid a hefty sum to someone else to stand in his place. In this manner, after a preparation of three days, an army of over 1,000 fearless warriors was prepared to go forth from Makkah.

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- Prior to going forth from Makkah, the Quraish went to the Ka'bah and prayed, "O God! Grant succour to that party from among these two parties, which is more noble and more superior in Your estimation; and disgrace and humiliate the other." After this, the army of the disbelievers departed from Makkah with great pomp and pride.
- On the ninth day after leaving Makkah, (one day was lost due to an error in navigation) , i.e., after eleven or twelve days of receiving news from Ḍamḍam, they reached the nearer bank of the valley of Badr, and setup camp. At that time, the army of the Quraish comprised 1,000 people who were well-armed with the most modern equipment of their time; having 700 camels and 100 horses.

- When the Holy Prophet (sa) received secret intimation by some means that a powerful army of the Quraish was advancing from Makkah. Taking into consideration the weak state of the Muslims at the time and as per a general principle of war tactics, the Holy Prophet (sa) did not allow for this news to become public, so that the Muslim masses were not demoralised in any way.
- It is narrated that the Holy Prophet (sa) established a body in Madīnah, and sought council from his Companions.

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- By this time, although the two Companions who had been sent by the Holy Prophet (sa) to gather intelligence had not yet returned, but since news of the army of the Quraish had been received, the Holy Prophet (sa) did not deem it appropriate to wait any longer. Therefore, on Saturday 12th of Ramaḍān, the Holy Prophet (sa) set out from Madīnah in the name of God, with a party of the Anṣār and Muhājirīn.
- After setting out from Madīnah, the Holy Prophet (sa) ordered the setup of camp after a few miles, and inspected his army. Minors who had come along in their eagerness to ride with the Holy Prophet (sa) in this campaign, were sent back.

- The Holy Prophet (sa) had only proceeded a small distance, when an individual who was an idolater, presented himself before the Holy Prophet (sa) and submitted, "I desire to march with you and participate in war." Upon seeing him, the Companions were immensely delighted, because this individual was particularly renowned for his bravery and valour. However, the Holy Prophet (sa) turned him back saying, "On this occasion, I do not wish to employ the services of an idolater." After some time, that same person returned, but was met with the same answer. He presented himself a third time and offering his services said, "I believe in Allāh and His Messenger." Upon this, the Holy Prophet (sa) said, "Now you are most welcome to accompany us."

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- Proceeding forth from Rauḥā' when the Companions reached Zafrān, passing through one side of the Valley of Ṣafrā', which is only one Manzil short of Badr, news was received that a powerful army of the Quraish was advancing from Makkah. Since the time for maintaining secrecy had now passed, the Holy Prophet (sa) gathered all of the Companions and informed them of this news.
- Then he sought their council as to what should be done. Some Companions submitted, "O Messenger of Allāh!, taking into consideration our apparent means, it seems more appropriate to confront the caravan, because we have not yet fully prepared ourselves to fight the army."

- However, the Holy Prophet (sa) did not approve of this suggestion. On the other hand, when the most eminent from among the Companions heard this suggestion, they would stand up and deliver passionate addresses and submitted that, "Our lives and our wealth belong to God. We offer ourselves to serve on any front."
- As such, Miqdād bin Aswad (ra), who was also known as Miqdād bin 'Amr (ra) said: "O Messenger of Allāh! We are not like the disciples of Moses (as) so that we should tell you, 'Go thou and thy Lord and fight, and here we sit.' Rather, we affirm that you may go wherever you wish, we are with you, and shall fight to your right, and to your left, and in front of you and behind you."

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- Until now, the Muslims had as yet, not found out which party they would encounter. They realised the possibility of confronting one of these two groups, and naturally desired to encounter the weaker of the two, i.e., the caravan.
- The Holy Prophet (sa) began to swiftly advance towards Badr, and when he neared Badr, motivated by some feeling, the Holy Prophet (sa) seated Ḥaḍrat Abū Bakr (ra) behind himself, and proceeded ahead of the Muslim army.

- The Holy Prophet (sa) gently inquired himself, "At this time, where is the army positioned?" The Abyssinian slave responded, "On the opposite side of the hillock before you." The Holy Prophet (sa) inquired, "How many men are there in the army?" He responded, "A multitude, but I am unaware of the exact figure." The Holy Prophet (sa) said, "Alright, then tell me how many camels are slaughtered daily for consumption?" "Ten," he responded. The Holy Prophet (sa) turned to the Companions and said, "It seems as if they are a force of 1,000 men." This estimate actually turned out to be correct.

# History of Islam: Battle of Badr (part 1)

## Background to the Battle of Badr

- The place where the Muslim army encamped was not ideal. At this, Ḥabbāb bin Mundhir (ra) inquired of the Holy Prophet (sa) as to whether he had selected this place according to divine revelation or merely as a strategy of war. Upon this, the Holy Prophet (sa) said, "No divine commandment has been received in this regard, if you wish to make a proposal, then please do so."
- Ḥabbāb submitted, "Then in my opinion, this place is not ideal. It would be better to advance and take possession of the spring located closest to the Quraish. I am aware of this spring and its water is quite pleasant and generally plentiful as well." The Holy Prophet (sa) approved of this proposal and until then, since the Quraish were still encamped on the opposite side of the hillock, and the spring was unoccupied, the Muslims advanced and took possession of this spring.
- However, even at that time, the water of the spring was not as plentiful as usual, and the Muslims were faced with a shortage of water. In addition to this, the side of the valley where the Muslims were positioned was not ideal either, because it was very sandy, which made it difficult to maintain firm footing. After a place to setup camp had been selected, upon the proposal of Sa'd bin Mu'ādh (ra), chieftain of the Aus, a sort of tent was prepared for the Holy Prophet (sa) to one side of the field.
- It is written that in the entire army, it was only the Holy Prophetsa who remained awake all night. The rest were able to take some rest in turns.
- There was some rainfall during the night as well, by which the Muslims found the opportunity to gather water in the form of reservoirs. Another benefit of this was that the sand hardened, which prevented their feet from sinking. Conversely, towards the side of the Quraish, it became muddy and their water also became dirty.

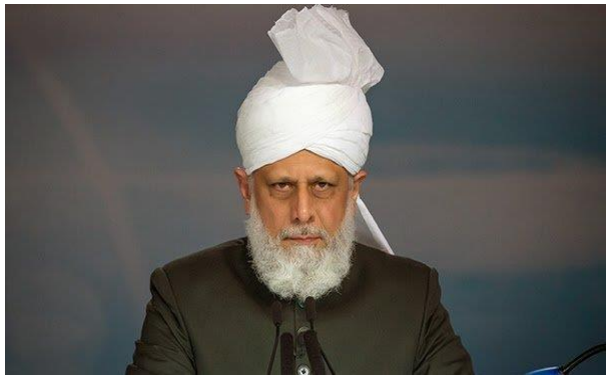
# Abid Khan Sahib's Diary

## "A Sudden Inspection"

I was seated, as in many previous tours, in the car of Nadeem Amini along with Abdul Qadous Khawaja and in the first few hours of the trip, we had an experience that was as pleasant as it was unexpected! The Qafila arrived at Folkestone at 11.40am and stopped for a short break before taking the Eurotunnel.

After a few minutes at the service station we returned to our cars and, just as I was putting my seatbelt on, the door on the other passenger side opened and to my shock the person opening it was Huzoor! Nadeem had recently purchased a new car and Huzoor had graciously come to inspect it. I was unsure if I should step outside or remain seated.

In the moment, I remained seated and Huzoor noticed that the passenger seat next to me was filled with luggage.
Smiling, Huzoor said: "This time your travel companion in the back is not a person but a lot of luggage!"
For a moment, I wished the luggage had not been present, as perhaps then Huzoor would have entered the car and taken a seat for a few moments next to where I was sitting! Or perhaps that was just my wishful thinking!

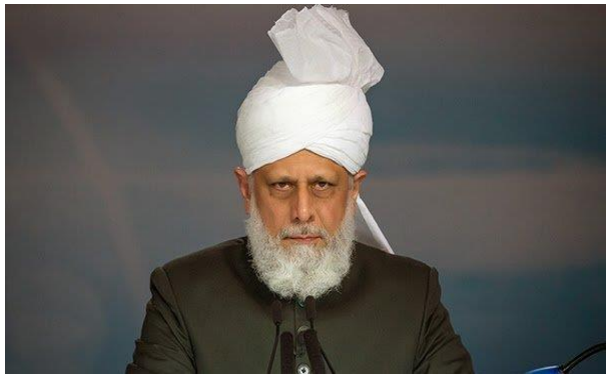


*Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba)*

# Abid Khan Sahib's Diary

## "A Sudden Inspection"

After a few moments, Huzoor returned to his car and we hardly contain our happiness at the sudden and entirely unexpected visit! Nadeem, especially, was overjoyed that so early in the tour, Huzoor had blessed his new car.



*Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba)*

# Activity & Discussion Section

"Whichever sin is difficult to get rid off, should be targeted in the prayer. He will gain strength by the grace of God"

*The Promised Messiah (as) - Malfoozaat*

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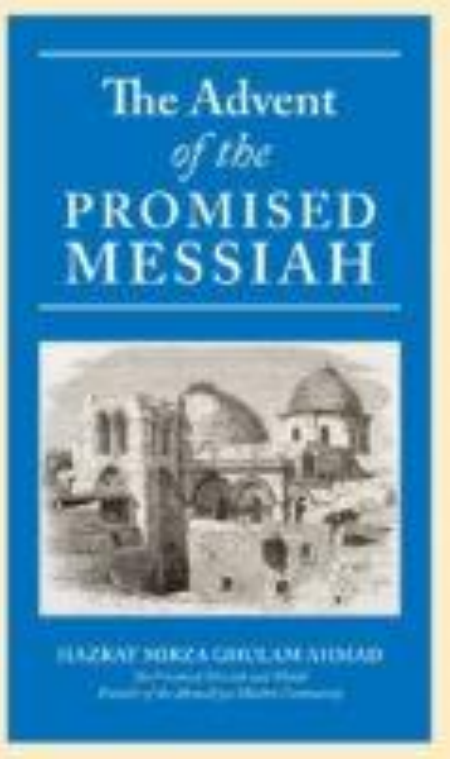
# Book Club: The Advent of the Promised Messiah AS

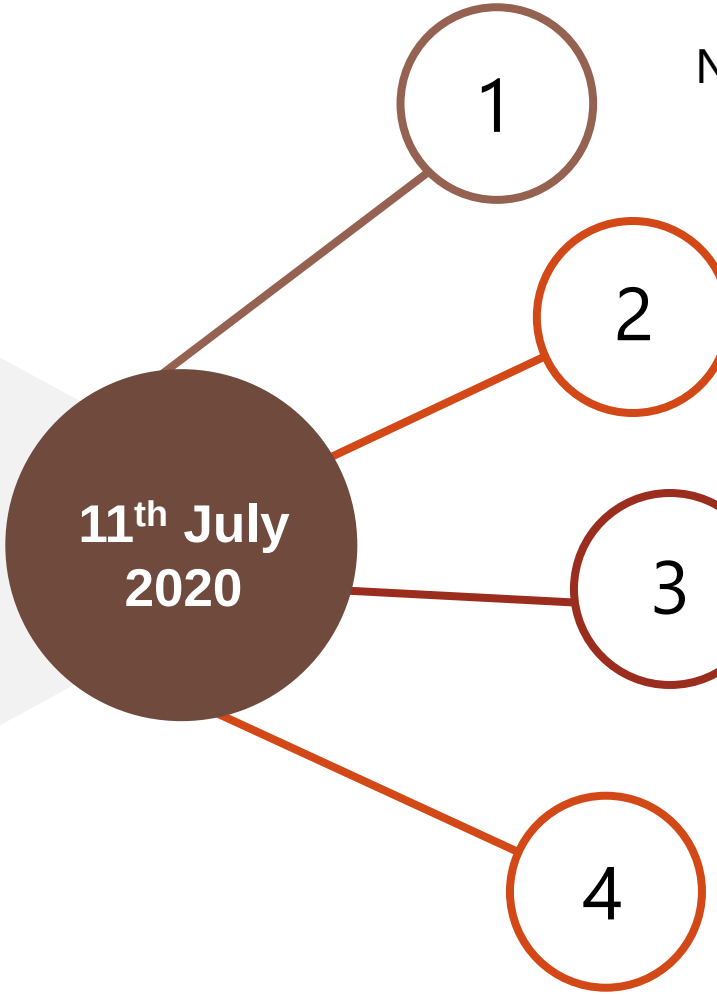
- This is the English translation of the book “Ahmadi Aur Ghair Ahmadi Mein Kiya Farq hai”.
- At a time when injustice, immorality and sin ran rampant, the religion of Islam dawned to revive the bond between humanity and its Creator, and to establish peace in the world. It was at the hand of the Prophet of Islam that an unparalleled moral and spiritual transformation took place. But the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, prophesied that a time would come when the true teachings of Islam would be forgotten and at this time a divinely appointed reformer would appear to rejuvenate Islam. In fulfilment of this prophecy, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, peace be upon him, appeared in Qadian, India, and claimed to be the divinely appointed reformer awaited by all the world religions.
- This book comprises an address delivered by the Promised Messiah, in which he speaks about the purpose of his advent and what it means to be an Ahmadi.
- This book has about 50 small pages. It is essential for Atfal to read this book to learn more about the claims of the Promised Messiah (as) and the purpose of his advent.



# Discussion: Jalsa Salana

- What is the purpose of Jalsa Salana?
- Is the purpose to show off new clothes and just meet friends?
- When was the first Jalsa Salana held?
- Why should we all try to volunteer and do Jalsa duties?
- Why should we look after the guests of the Promised Messiah (as)?
- When was the last Jalsa held in Rabwah?
  - We should be even more grateful now that we can relate as Jalsa has been cancelled this year in the UK

# Announcements




Next Class date for the diaries – **1st August** (Saturday)

All content available on Atfal website:
**Atfal.org.uk/talim**

Make sure you let your regional nazim know that you were in the class

Other initiatives

- ❑ **Qaseeda memorisation challenge**
- ❑ **Spring reading challenge**
- ❑ **Arabic Crash course**
- ❑ **Atfal work out**
- ❑ **Let's Talk**

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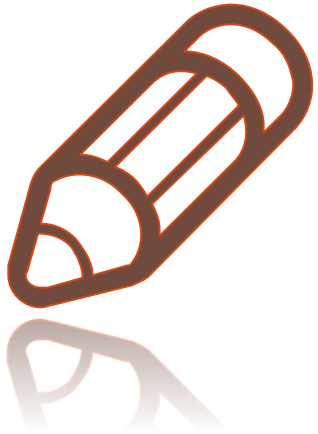
# Homework



## Learn

Make sure to go over the learning section and memorise all that is taught

## Quiz

There will be a short quiz as a recap in the next class

## Resources

The slides will be made available on the Atfal website: Atfal.org.uk