Tahir Academy Workbook
Home of Atfal & Nasirat

Level 2 • Ages 7-8
Name

-----------------------------------------
January 22, 2018

Dear Students of Tahir Academy,

I was asked by Respected National Secretary Tarbiyat of USA to write you a message. So, my request to all of you is to listen to the message which Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih (Ayyadahullah) sends you every Friday via MTA, in which he gives us guidance and advice.

We should develop the habit of listening to him and then following through. Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih al-Khamis has continuously urged us to instill the importance and practice of prayer within our hearts. I take this opportunity to share with you a prayer for Ahmadi children, written by Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih II, Musleh Mau'ud.

A Prayer for our Children

O’ Our God, the Creator. We trust that Thou are only one; that there is no God except for Thee. We accept Thy messenger, Mohammad Mustafa and we accept Thy appointed Mohammad’s Khalifa, Ahmad Qadiani. May Thou increase our love for Thee within our hearts and may Thou grant us the ability to follow Thy commands. Teach us knowledge of our faith and instruct us in Thy Book, the Holy Qur’an.

Instill in our hearts a reverence for our parents. May we love our brothers, sisters and other relatives and safeguard us from cursing others, fighting, growing angry without reason, stealing, lying, and speaking immodestly. May we be courageous. May we never be cowardly. Grant us the ability to gain knowledge. May we never be lazy or indolent. May we be gracious to those who are less fortunate and weaker than ourselves. May we never be envious or greedy.

O Allah, be merciful to our elders. Bestow Thy blessings on the Imam of the Ahmadiyya Jama’at and grant us the ability to fulfill our religious duties according to their instructions. May we give precedence to Islam over all other worldly things.

O Allah, bestow Thy blessings on our age and health and may Thou forever harbor a love for us. (Al-Fazl, 26 December 1970)

May Allah cause you the understand the importance of this prayer. May you turn to him and seek His help in every moment of your life. Try it and you will experience the power of prayer.

Jazakallah and Wassalam,

Khaksar,
Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad
Amir Jama’at USA
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  - Hadrat Musaas (Moses)
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## Additional Activities

## Glossary
Salutatory Abbreviations

sa  Sallallahu ‘Alaihi Wa Sallam (sal-lal-laa-hu ‘a-lai-hi wa sal-lam) – peace and blessings of Allah be upon him– whenever the Holy Prophet Muhammad is mentioned.

as  ‘Alaihis-Salam – peace be upon him – used for other prophets of Allah.

ra  Radiyallahu ‘Anhu (ra-di-yal-laa-hu ‘an-hu) – may Allah be pleased with him – used with the names of companions of the Holy Prophet sa or the Promised Messiah as.

rh  Rahimahullahu ‘Alaihi (ra-hi-ma-hul-laa-hu ‘a-lai-hi) – may Allah have mercy on him – used for other holy personages.

aba  Ayyadahullahu Ta’ala Bi-Nasrih-il-‘Aziz (ay-ya-da-hul-laa-hu ta-‘aa-laa bi-nas-ri-hil-‘a-zeez) – may Allah strengthen him with His Mighty help – used with the title of the present Khalifat-ul-Masih.

Reference Material Used


MTA Storytime – various episodes

Nasir Academy Workbook Level 1 and Level 2 by Ahmadiyya Children’s Sunday School, Canada

Qa’idah Yassarn-al-Qur’an by Pir Manzoor Muhammad

Yassarn-al-Qur’an videos by Qari Muhammad Ashiq

Images

Part I
The Holy Qur'an
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

The teaching and learning of the Holy Qur’an is a source of great blessing. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, “The best of you is the one who learns the Holy Qur’an and then teaches it to others.” (Bukhari, Kitab Fada’il-ul-Qur’an)

Students in level 2 should be able to recognize the Arabic letters and madda and shadda. Lessons from the Yassarn-al-Qur’an are included in this workbook for the convenience of students.

Yassarn-al-Qur’an videos from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson. Qari Muhammad Ashiq Sahib’s videos starting from episode 46 to episode 55 cover the pages below.
Lesson No. 17
The two signs, ـ or ـ, are called, Maddah. The pupil is asked to identify them, in the following:

Lesson No. 18
When Maddah ـ or ـ is placed on any letter, the sound of that letter is prolonged. Example:- ـ is hooo..., ـ is laaa... etc.

Mixed Exercise

Lesson No. 19
Blank Letters
A blank letter is one which is without any sign. It is not pronounced.
yet it is written down. (However every blank letter is not silent. A blank Alif, with Fathah on a letter before it, and no Jazm after it, is not silent. It is pronounced according to lesson No. 10).

Note:- If the letter ya is written without its two dots it is also silent.

Example:- قاّدُ (fadd); Alif is silent.

يَبَّ (ribaa); The last two letters are silent.

عَنْ (un); The waq is silent.

In the examples below, Arabic equivalents have been shown in smaller prints.

\[
\text{قاّدُ + لَا + لَفّ + قاّن + وَال + ذَوّال}
\]

باّل + قاّ + لِي + ذِي + شَابَي + جاَي + وُنَّ + لَّ + شَي حِيَة

وَ + ثُوَّ + ذَيَّاَو + وُنَّ + يَ + رِبْوَا + مُوَا

اَلْتَّثِّيَنْ + يَ + رَبِّ مَوْ

Mixed Exercise

قَاّدَعُ لَتَنَا + قَالَ + قَانَفَجِرَتُ + بِالآخِرَةَ

رَزَقًا + عَلَى + مَثِى + بَلِي + هُدٍ + رَغِدًا + أَبِي

شَيَّيَّا + لِشَابَيَّ + يَافَعُ + وَجَاحَيَّ + أَوَّي

Note:- If Jazm happens to be the first sign in a given line, it still connects the letter of the previous line:
Lesson No. 20

A bend \( \_ \) or \( \cdot \) may also be silent. It is so, when there is no sign or dot over it.

Example:- تَرَکٍ تَرِکٍ is same as ناراکا، Naraaka.

Note:- Rule about the ending sound of a word at the stop is given later. Till then stops are not to be observed as such.

وَإِذْ فَرَقَتَانِ بِكُمْ الْبَحْرَ فَأَنْجَيْنِكُمْ وَأَغْرَقَنَّهُمَا.
فَزََوْنَ وَأَنْتُمْ تَنْظَرُونَ + وَلَقِدْ عَلِمْوًا لَمَّا
اِسْتَهْرَأْتُ مَا لَهُ فِي الْأُخَرَيْنِ مِنْ خَلَائِقِ + وَلْيَبْنِسَ مَا
شرَّوْا بِآنفُسِهِمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ + وَقَالَتْ
أوْ لِسُوْهُمْ أُخْرِجْتُمْ فَمَا كَانَ لَحَكِمَ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ
فَضْلِ فَذَوَّقُوا الْعَذَابَ بِمَا كَسَبْتُمْ تَكْبِرُونَ
قَالَ لَتَوَّا أَحْذِنُي بِمَاتِسِيْتُ وَلَا تَرْهَقْنِي مِنَ الْأَرْمَيْنَ
عُسْرًا + خَذْ الْقَفَّ وَأَمْرَيْتُكُمْ بِالْعُزْفِ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ
الْجِهَلَيْنِ + وَأَوْ حَينَاءَ إِلَى مَوْسِئِي آنِ أَلَقَ عَصَائَكَ
فَإِذَا هَيْ تَلْقَفْ مَا يَافُّكُوْنَ + وَقَالَ الْمَلَأُ مِنْ قُوْمِ
فِزََوْنَ آتَدْرَ مَوْسِئِي وَقَوْمَهُ لَيْفَضْدَا وَيْقَمُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وَيَدَّرُكَ وَأَلْهَتْكَ + وَقَيْلُ يَأَرْضُ الْبَلَّغِي مَآَةَ كَ
وَيَسَّمَا أَقْلِيِّي وَغَيْضُ الْمَيْاءَ وَقَضِيُّ الْأَمْرُ +
لَا تَقْصُصُ رَزْيَتَكَ عَلَى إِخْوَتِكَ فَيَكْيَدُوْلَكَ لَيْدَأَ +
قَالَوْا آضَعَنَّ أَحْلَا مِنْ + وَمَا تَحْنُ بِتَأْوِيلِ الْأَحْلَامِ
بِعَلِيمِيكَ + إِذْهَبْوَا بِقَمِيصِي عَلَى إِخْوَةَكَ + وَقَالَ
أَيِّنْ تُبْتُ بِصَيْرًا + وَأَتَّوِينَيْ بِأَهْلِيكَ آجْمِعِيْنِ + وَلَقِدْ عَلِمْنَا إِلَيْنَا الْمُسْتَقَدِمِيْنِ مَنْكُمْ + وَلَقِدْ عَلِمْنَا
الْمُسْتَأْخِرِيْنِ + وَلَقِدْ جَآَتْ رُسُلُتُنا إِبْرَهِيمٌ
Lesson No. 21

Shaddah

The pupil is asked to identify the sign of Shaddah ـ، in the following:

ش، ش، ش، ش، ش، ش

Lesson No. 22

Shaddah ـ is in effect, is a repetition of a letter, but with two different sounds.

Example:- ـ is ـ (abba), not (ab-ba). ـ is ـ (hilli), ـ is ـ (affu).

The whole of it is read in one continuity, with stress on Shaddah.
Lesson No. 21

Shaddah

The pupil is asked to identify the sign of Shaddah ـ، in the following:

Shaddah ـ، in effect, is a repetition of a letter, but with two different sounds.

Example: - ـ is abá (abba), not abá, ـ is hilli (hilli), ـ is affu (affu).

The whole of it is read in one continuity, with stress on Shaddah.
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Mixed Exercise

علَم + لَعَل + فَصِلَ + يِحْبُ + سَبَع + هَلْمَ
نَبَا + رَبِّكَ + إِنَّمَا + كَانَ + لِكُلِّ + ذَنَكُمُ
كُلَّمَن + رَبِّتَا + إِنَّا + فُصِلَت + يَذَبِّحُونَ
سُعَرَت + عُطِلَت + تُكْونَ + وَلَا غُوَّيْتُمُ
يَتَخَبَّتُ + لَيْمَحُصُ + فَلْنَوْلِينْكُ + قَدَرَ
كَذَّبَت + صَدَقَ + فَسَنْسِيرَ + مَتْكٍيْنَ
تَنْقَس + لَتْنِبْتُمْ + لِيِطْهَرَ + يَمُدْهُمُ
فَلْنِحْيِيَتْنَا + نُّزِّل + حُرِّم + حُجْحُ + رَبِّهمُ

Shaddah on the Vowel

The same rule as above is applied here. Example:- آَوْ is read awwa.
As in lesson No. 19, the blank letters given below are silent.

Example: 

وَلَّ is same as 

walla; 

نَس is same as 

nassu

وَلَّ + تَالَس + هَالَل + مُوَالَص + كَالِٓ

هَالَن + تَالَر + وَالَّ + وَن + فِي الَّ

Mixed Exercise

وَالْدِينَ + يَايُها الْذِينَ + أَمْنُ السَّفَهاءُ + أَقِيمِوا الصَّلْوَةِ + كَالِدِهْنَ + يَايُها الْذِينَ
Meaning of the Word Qur’an

The word Qur’an means, “often read or recited.” The Holy Prophet sa received messages from Allah through verbal revelations for 22 years and 5 months. The Holy Qur’an is the collection of those verbal revelations from Allah.

The First Revelation of the Holy Qur’an

The Holy Prophet Muhammad sa received the first revelation in a cave at Mount Hira, where he often went for meditation and prayers. One night, when the Holy Prophet sa was deep in prayer, the Angel Jibreel as appeared in front of him and asked him to read. The Holy Prophet sa replied that he could not read. The angel again asked him to read in the name of his Creator. For a second time, the Holy Prophet sa told the angel that he could not read. When the angel said this a third time, the Holy Prophet sa recited the verses he was just told.

إِقْرَأْ بِآمَانَةٍ رَبِّيّ لَكَ الَّذِى خَالَقَ (96: 1)

Proclaim thou in the name of thy Lord Who created. (96: 1)

This is how Allah started revealing the Holy Qur’an to His Messenger. This was also the start of the prophethood of Hadrat Muhammad sa. Allah continued to reveal the Qur’an until the death of Holy Prophet sa.

The Holy Qur’an is Memorized and Written

Whenever Angel Jibreel as brought a new revelation, the Holy Prophet sa would repeat the verses after Angel Jibreel as and memorize them. The Holy Prophet sa would then recite the revealed verses to his companions. Many of his companions also memorized the verses. The Holy Prophet sa had designated scribes who wrote down the verses on leather, the bark of trees, or stone. This is because at that time, paper was rare and expensive.
**Arrangement of the Holy Qur’an**

The arrangement of chapters and verses in the Qur’an was done through the guidance of Allah. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was given a specific arrangement by Allah for all the verses.

After the death of the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, his companions collected all of the physical writings of the verses and chapters together and compiled the first written text of the Holy Qur’an. Copies of this text were sent to Muslims in different parts of the world.

The Holy Qur’an was revealed in **Arabic**. It has been translated into many other languages of the world. The Holy Qur’an consists of **30 parts** or ‘siparahs’, which are further divided into **114 chapters** or ‘surahs’.

**Protection of the Holy Qur’an**

The Holy Qur’an is the only book in the world to claim that every word of it is the actual **Word of God**. It also claims that Allah Himself will protect and preserve the Holy Qur’an.

The Holy Books of other religions are no longer found in their original form. Unlike the other holy books, the Qur’an was revealed in Arabic, which is a living language; spoken, read and written by millions and millions of people.

Another way Allah has protected the Holy Qur’an is by making it easy to memorize. Even those who do not speak Arabic can memorize large portions of the Holy Qur’an. Thousands of people around the world have memorized the entire Qur’an.

These people are called **Hafiz-ul-Qur’an** which means guardian of the Qur’an.

The Holy Qur’an is a book which is often read and recited throughout the world. Muslims normally read the entire Holy Qur’an from start to end, several times during their life. This also makes sure that no part of the Holy Qur’an is ever forgotten.

While the recitation of the Qur’an takes place during salat five times a day, a Muslim should also recite the Holy Qur’an outside of salat.
Recitation of the Holy Qur'an and its Reward

The Qur'an can be recited at any convenient time, but the best time is after Fajr Prayer. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

آَقِمِ الْصَّلَاةَ لِيَدْنُوَّلَ الْشَّمْسِ إِلَى غَسَقِهِ
أَلْيَلَ وَقَرْنَاتِ الْفَجْرِ إِنَّ قُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ
كَانَ مَشْهُورًا

_Observed Prayer from the declining and paling of the sun till the darkness of the night, and recite the Qur'an at dawn. Verily, the recitation of the Qur'an at dawn is especially acceptable to Allah. (17:79)_

The Holy Prophet(sa) has said, “Keep reading the Qur'an for it will stand by for its readers on the Day of Judgment.”

The Promised Messiah(as) also had great love for the Holy Qur'an, and has advised his followers to love, read, and honor the Qur'an in these words, “Those who honor the Qur'an shall be honored in the heaven.”

What is in the Holy Qur'an?

The Holy Qur'an has instructions for what we should and should not do. The Holy Qur'an gives a solution to every problem. It is a book of guidance for all people and for all ages.

The Holy Qur'an tells us about the prophets of the past and the history of their nations. It tells us how people behaved and what happened to them, so we can learn from their stories. The Holy Qur'an also contains prophecies. It tells us about things that will happen in the future. There are many scientific discoveries, which man did not know of until recent times and they were revealed in the Holy Qur'an 1400 years ago. This is also proof that the Holy Qur'an is the Word of Allah, because only Allah knows what will happen in the future.
Exercise 1.1: Choose the best answer for the following questions.

The word Qur’an means
a. Often read and recited.
b. That which is read and recited on special occasions.
c. Divine book (divine means from God).
d. A collection of prophecies.

The Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} received the first revelation of the Holy Qur’an when
a. He was doing Tawaaf around the Ka’aba.
b. He was praying and meditating in a cave at Mount Hira.
c. He was taking a trade caravan to Syria.
d. He was praying and meditating in a cave at Mount Thaur.

Which of these is true regarding the Holy Qur’an
a. Many companions of the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} also memorized the Holy Qur’an.
b. Revelations were written down on leather, bark of trees, stones etc.
c. The Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} repeated each revelation after Angel Jibreel\textsuperscript{as} as received it.
d. All of the above are true.

The Holy Qur’an is the only book that claims that
a. It is the actual word of God Himself.
b. God Himself will protect and preserve it.
c. Only a religious scholar can make corrections in it.
d. Both a and b are correct.

The best time to recite the Holy Qur’an is
a. After Isha Prayer.
b. At sunset, just before Maghrib.
c. At dawn, after Fajr Prayer.
d. Between Zuhr and Asr Prayers.

The Holy Qur’an contains the following:
a. Prophecies about the future.
b. Instructions for what to do and what not to do.
c. Life stories about past nations and prophets.
d. Solutions to all the problems for all the people, for all times to come.
e. All of the above are true.

Exercise 1.2: True or False?

The Holy Qur’an was revealed over a period of 32 years. True False
The revelations of the Holy Qur’an stopped after the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} migrated to Medina. True False
The Holy Qur’an was revealed in the Arabic language. True False
Only four revealed Books have their original texts preserved.
The Holy Qur’an is the book most often read and recited throughout the world.
A Muslim should recite the Holy Qur’an three times a week.
We memorize small portions of the Holy Qur’an because it is impossible for people to memorize all of it.
There are 30 chapters in the Holy Qur’an.
There are 30 parts in the Holy Qur’an.

Exercise 1.3: Fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank below.
The Holy Qur’an is a message from ____________________________.
The Holy Qur’an was revealed to ____________________________.
The language of the Holy Qur’an is ____________________________.
A ____________________________ is a special message from Allah sent through His angels.
The Holy Prophet\(^{sa}\) was praying in cave ____________________________ when the Angel ____________________________ brought the first revelation from Allah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLAH</th>
<th>HOLY PROPHET(^{sa})</th>
<th>ARABIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIRA</td>
<td>JIBREEL(^{as})</td>
<td>REVELATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 1.4: Connect the dots below and complete the picture.
Salat and Prayers
Types of Prayers

**Fard Prayers**
The Arabic word, Fard, means **obligatory**. Fard Prayer is performed in congregation behind an Imam preferably in a mosque. Congregational Prayers mean Prayers that are said together in a group. However, when it is not possible to offer it in the mosque or in **congregation**, we offer Fard Prayers at home or any other place on our own. There are five daily Fard Prayers. It is a very serious sin in the sight of Allah to intentionally miss a Fard Prayer. However, if it is missed unintentionally, we can offer the missed Fard Prayers by offering them as missed Prayers.

**Sunnah Prayers**
It was the practice of the Holy Prophet[^sa] of Islam to offer additional Prayers before and after Fard Prayers. These are called Sunnah Prayers. It is very rewarding to offer these Prayers and to miss them intentionally earns Allah’s disapproval.

**Waajib Prayers**
Waajib Prayers are considered **necessary** but they are not obligatory. The Vitr raka’aat at the end of Isha Prayers, **Eid-ul-Fitr** and **Eid-ul-Adha** Prayers are all Waajib Prayers. It is a sin to intentionally miss a Waajib Prayer, but if it is missed by mistake, there is no requirement to offer it afterwards.

**Nafl Prayers**
These voluntary, optional Prayers are preferably performed in the home. There is no required number of Nafl Prayers. They are offered two raka’aat at a time, and can be offered in any number that the person chooses. By offering these voluntary Prayers we can achieve additional blessings of Allah. Moreover, the Sunnah and **Nawaafil** (plural of Nafl) Prayers make good any shortcomings in the performance of Fard Prayers. Tahajjud Prayer, which is offered in the middle of the night and before Fajr time, is among the Nawaafil Prayers. It is reported in ahadith that our beloved Holy Prophet[^sa] used to offer nawaafil very frequently.
Table of Raka’at and Timings

A rak`ah is one whole series of postures which begins from the standing position and ends with prostration. If we stand twice, it means we have prayed two raka’aat. If the Prayer is composed of four raka’aat, we must sit down after two raka’aat and recite ‘at-tashah-hud’ and then stand up without ending our Prayer and complete our four raka’aat by saying two more raka’aat. See the graphic below for one rak’ah.

There are five daily Prayers, each of which should be performed at its own appointed time. If, however, a Prayer is missed for some reason, the midday (Zuhr) and afternoon (Asr) Prayers can be joined together. Similarly, after sunset, Maghrib and Isha Prayers can be joined together.
Exercise 2.1: Demonstration and Discussion

Find an area for Prayer and demonstrate a rak‘ah. With your class and teacher, discuss the proper ways to stand and prostrate in salat.

The table of raka‘aat and timings for various Prayers is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Raka‘aat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sunnah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fajr</td>
<td>In the morning before sunrise</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuhr</td>
<td>In the early afternoon</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asr</td>
<td>In the late afternoon</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghrib</td>
<td>Just after sunset</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isha</td>
<td>After nightfall, after Maghrib Prayer until Fajr Prayers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combining Salat

The Holy Qur’an instructs Muslims to offer Prayer at “fixed hours” (4:104). The Sunnah of the Holy Prophet ﷺ also supports the idea of generally observing daily Prayers at five separate times. With that said, there still is a permission to combine the Prayers. This combining of Prayers can occur both at home and while traveling.

One can only combine these salats together:

- Zuhr and Asr: When combining Zuhr and Asr one would offer 4 Fard for Zuhr and 4 Fard for Asr.
- Maghrib and Isha: When combining Maghrib and Isha one would offer 3 Fard for Maghrib, 4 Fard for Isha and 3 Vitr.

Exercise 2.2: Match the Prayers to their correct timings.

Fajr In the late afternoon
Zuhr After nightfall, when it is dark
Asr In the morning, just before sunrise
Maghrib Just after sunset
Isha In the early afternoon
Exercise 2.3: Fill in the blanks below using the key words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FARD</th>
<th>RAKA‘AAT</th>
<th>WAJIB</th>
<th>TAHAJJUD</th>
<th>FOUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROSTRATION</td>
<td>NAFL</td>
<td>SUNNAH</td>
<td>CONGREGATIONAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There are ____________________________ types of Prayers.

2. Usually performed in congregation, ______________________________ Prayers are obligatory, which means we MUST offer these Prayers no matter what.

3. The Vitr and Eid Prayers are known as ____________________________ Prayers.

4. The Holy Prophet⁴ used to perform ____________________ Prayers before and after the Fard. It is a sin to miss them intentionally.

5. Optional Prayers which we can offer to ask Allah's special blessings are called _______________________Prayers.

6. Nafl Prayers can be offered two ____________________________ at a time.

7. Waking up in the middle of the night to offer Nafl Prayers is called ________________________.

8. Prayers that are offered in a group of three or more are called ______________ Prayers.

9. Placing our forehead on the ground is called sajdah or ______________________.
Exercise 2.4: Match the key words to their correct definitions.

Fard: Prayers which were a tradition of the Holy Prophet (SAW), offered before or after Fard raka’aat

Sunnah: Obligatory (must-do) Prayer

Waaajib: Voluntary Prayers, such as tahajjud

Nafl: Necessary, but not obligatory, Prayers such as Vitr and Eid Prayers

Exercise 2.5: Keep a record of your salat and challenge your friends and family members to see who can offer salat most punctually.

Date | Fajr | Zuhr | Asr | Maghrib | Isha
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---

Exercise 2.6: Fill in the table below with the correct raka’aat and timings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Raka’at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fajr</strong></td>
<td>In the morning before ___________</td>
<td><strong>Sunnah</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zuhr</strong></td>
<td>In the ___________ afternoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asr</strong></td>
<td>In the ___________ afternoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maghrib</strong></td>
<td>Just after ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Isha</strong></td>
<td>After ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prayer between two Sajdahs

Rabbigh-fir-lee warham-nee, wahdi-nee wa aafi-nee, waj-bur-nee war-zuq-nee, war-fa’-nee

At-Tashah-hud

at-tahiyyaatu lillahi, was-salawatu wat-tayyaibaatu As-Salamu ‘alaika ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuhoo; As-Salamu ‘alainaa wa ‘alaa ’ibaadillahissaaliheen;

At this point, raise the index finger to recite:
Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallahu wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan ‘abduhoo wa rasooluh
On Waking Up

Al-hamdu lillahi-ladhee ahyaanaa ba’daa maa amaata-naa wa ilai-hin-nushoor

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

Sleep is a kind of death. When we wake up, it is just like we are alive once again. Therefore, we should always be thankful to Allah and should praise Him for bringing us back to life.

Exercise 2.7: Memorize the prayer

Memorize the salat portions above. Remaining portions will be taught in level 2, part 2.
Islam makes cleanliness of body and mind an essential part of Prayer. Along with the purification of heart, it also requires a Muslim to perform ablution before salat. The Holy Prophet Muhammad \( ^{sa} \) is reported to have asked his companions on one occasion whether there could ever remain any dirt on the body of a person who took a bath five times a day in a stream flowing in front of his house. The companions replied that he would not. The Prophet \( ^{sa} \) then remarked that a person who prayed five times a day could not have any filth or dirt on him. In addition, ablution prepares us mentally for salat. It also helps us concentrate in Prayer.

**Prayer before ablution**

*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

**Exercise 2.8: Memorize Prayer**

Memorize the prayer on waking up and its translation.

**Exercise 2.9: Memorize Translation**

Trace the translation of this prayer to help you memorize it.

All praise belongs to Allah who brought us back to life, after causing us to die, and to Him will we return.
1. Wash your hands three times up to the wrist. Wash the right hand first, then the left.

2. Use your right hand to rinse the mouth with water three times.

3. Use your left hand to rinse the nostrils three times.

4. Wash your face three times with both hands.

5. Wash your forearms up to the elbows 3 times. Wash the right arm first, then the left.

6. Wipe your head with wet hands running them from the forehead to the back of the neck. Then run the fingers around and inside the ears.
7. Wash your feet three times up to the ankles. Wash the right foot first, then the left.

**Prayer after ablution**

*Al-la-hum-maj-’al-nee minat-tawwaabeena waj’alnee minal mutatah-hireen*

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

**Exercise 2.10: Memorization**

Memorize the prayer after wudu (ablution) and its translation. Complete the exercises below to help with the memorization of the translation.

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

________________________! Make me from among those who ______________ of their ____________ and from among those who keep themselves ______________ and clean.
Exercise 2.11: Number the steps of wudu in their correct order.

_____ Rinse your mouth with your right hand, 3 times.
_____ Wipe the inside of the ears with your fingers.
_____ Rinse your nostrils with your left hand, 3 times.
_____ Recite the Tasmīya *(Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim)*
_____ Wash your arms up to your elbows, 3 times each. First the right, then left.
_____ Wipe your head with wet hands to the back of your neck.
_____ Recite the prayer *Al-la-hum-maj‘al-nee minat-tawwaabeena waj‘alnee minal mutatah-hireen*
_____ Wash your face 3 times, using both hands.
_____ Wash your hands 3 times. First the right, then the left.
_____ Wash your feet up to the ankles, 3 times each. First the right, then the left.

Exercise 2.12: Practice the steps of wudu (ablution) during a class with pretend water if necessary.

Exercise 2.13: True or False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ablution helps us concentrate in salat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The last step of wudu is wiping your ears clean.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We start wudu with Tasmīya <em>(Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim)</em></td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We wipe our head and our ears 3 times during wudu.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2.14: Number the pictures of wudu below in the correct order.
Basics of Islam
The Five Pillars of Islam

There are five important acts of worship in Islam, called the **Five Pillars of Islam**. The pillars are the five acts of worship that a Muslim must practice. Faith and practice together complete our religion. The five pillars of Islam are:

1. **Kalimah**
   The Kalimah, or the Declaration of Faith, is:

   \[
   
   
   \text{La Ilaha Illallahu Muhammad-ur-Rasulullah (lal-i-laah-ha il-lal-laah-hu mu-ham-ma-dur-ra-soo-lul-lah)}
   
   \]

   There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad \( \text{sa} \) is the messenger of Allah.

   Our religion centers around believing in Allah and the Holy Prophet Muhammad \( \text{sa} \) as Allah’s messenger. Just saying these words is not enough, we need to believe in them and through our actions, we must show that we are obedient to Allah and His messenger. The remaining pillars of Islam are those actions which we perform to demonstrate our faith.

2. **Salat**
   Allah has commanded us to pray five times a day. Salat means Prayer.
The purpose of Salat is to establish personal **communication** with Allah and purify one’s inner self. In salat, we ask Allah to forgive us for our mistakes and thank Allah for all He has given us. The five daily Prayers are **Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha.**

#3 - Fasting

Fasting is the third pillar of Islam. We fast in the ninth month of Islamic calendar called **Ramadan**. Fasting is obligatory upon every adult Muslim, but the sick or those who are traveling are exempt from fasting in Ramadan. They must, however, make up all the missed days of fasting at another time. Those who are incapable (i.e. too old or too weak) of fasting can feed a poor person for every day of fasting that they miss. This food or the payment of this food is called **Fidya**. At the end of this month, we celebrate **Eid-ul-Fitr**, a day of joy and thanksgiving to Allah.

**How to Fast**

1. During Ramadan we do not eat or drink during daytime. Instead, we have a meal before Fajr, called **Sahoor**.
2. It is important to offer the five daily Prayers and read the Holy Qur’an as much as possible during Ramadan - otherwise fasting has no meaning.
3. We should try to stay away from saying, doing, or listening to bad things like arguing, fighting, wasting time, backbiting, etc.
4. When the sun sets (at Maghrib), we break our fast by drinking and eating food. This meal is called **Iftar**.

#4 - Zakat

Zakat is the fourth pillar of Islam. Zakat means **purification** and signifies the purification of property and increase of goods. Zakat is the money given for the less fortunate from a portion of one’s wealth not used in one year. Zakat plays a great role in regulating the wealth and protecting the society from social problems arising from the unequal distribution of wealth. Paying Zakat not only saves us from becoming greedy, but it also is a way to win Allah's blessings and His pleasure. There are many kinds of property on which Zakat should be given, such as money, gold, silver and other precious metals, land and crops.
#5 - Hajj

Hajj, or the Pilgrimage to **Mecca**, is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is offered in the last month of the Islamic calendar, called **Zul-Hijjah**. At least once in their life, Hajj is obligatory upon every Muslim adult who can afford to perform Hajj and has safe access to Mecca.

Hajj reminds us of the sacrifices of previous prophets like Hadrat Adam[as], Hadrat Ibrahim[as], Hadrat Ismail[as], and Prophet Muhammad[sa]. Hajj is performed from 8th to 12th of Zul-Hijjah. On the 10th of Zul-Hijjah, Muslims celebrate **Eid-ul-Adha**.

**Exercise 3.1: Circle true or false for each statement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Pillars of Islam are actions we must take as Muslims.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and the elderly must fast no matter what.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakat is payable on our unused wealth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 3.2: Trace the key points from this lesson.**

There are **five pillars** of Islam.

The declaration of faith means there is no God but **Allah** and Prophet Muhammad[sa] is **His Messenger**.

The five daily Prayers are **Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha**.

We fast during the month of **Ramadan**.

The Holy Qur’an was sent to the Prophet **Muhammad[sa]**.

**Zakat** creates a way for the needy to be helped and to prevent greed.

During the month of **Zul-Hijjah** Muslim pilgrims travel to Mecca for Hajj.
Discussion 3.3: In class, find out the dates for the next month of Ramadan. Are there any special things that children in your class do to mark the arrival of this month?

Exercise 3.4: Write down the correct pillar for each statement below.

____ Ramadan ______ Eating nothing between sunrise and sunset to please Allah and help us fix our bad habits.

_______________ Muslims must do this five times daily at sunrise, early afternoon, late afternoon, at sunset and at nightfall.

_______________ This is the first act of worship and declares that we believe in one God.

_______________ This pillar describes the process of giving money to those who are less fortunate.

_______________ The end of this month is celebrated by Eid-ul-Fitr, a day of joy and thanksgiving to Allah.

_______________ This pillar stops us from becoming greedy and creates love between the poor and the rich.

_______________ Every Muslims is expected to perform this act of worship at least once in their life if they can afford to do so.

_______________ During the month of Zul-Hijjah, pilgrims come to Mecca for this act of worship.

_______________ During this act of worship, Muslims face towards the Ka'bah and communicate with Allah.

Exercise 3.5: Make a poster about the five pillars and present it to your class.
Attributes of Allah

Let’s review the first three attributes of Allah which we learned in Level 1.

1. Rabb-ul-‘Alamin
2. Ar-Rahman
3. Ar-Rahim

Maaliki Yaumiddeen is another attribute of Allah. It means Master of the Day of Judgment.

Al-Malik means the Sovereign or the King.

Exercise 3.6: Memorize the names of Allah and their meanings.

Exercise 3.7: Match the names of Allah to their correct meanings.

Al-Malik — The Gracious
Maaliki Yaumiddeen — The Merciful
Ar-Rahman — Lord of all the worlds
Rabb-ul-‘Alamin — Master of the Day of Judgment
Ar-Rahim — The Sovereign/King
Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.

This makes it obvious that cleanliness is an integral part of our belief, system and faith. No religion except Islam has taught its followers that cleanliness is a religious duty.

**Exercise 3.8: Memorize the hadith on cleanliness and its translation.**

**Exercise 3.9: Trace the translation of this hadith to help you memorize it.**

Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.

Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.

Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.
Importance of Wudu

Wudu is an act of cleaning ourselves. We have studied the hadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, “Cleanliness is a requirement of faith.”

This means faith is not complete without cleanliness. Allah is pure, and whoever loves Him must be pure or clean, externally, and internally. Since it is Allah’s command to the believers to clean their bodies, and their surroundings, therefore, it is necessary to keep yourselves clean, especially before offering Prayers.

A Prayer, which is a direct contact with Allah, is unacceptable unless the person is clean.

The following things can lapse or break the wudu:

1. Answering the call of nature (urination or passing stool)
2. Passing wind
3. Sleeping or dozing off while leaning against a support
4. Unconsciousness
5. Drawing blood
6. Vomiting

If after ablution, one puts on socks, then it is not necessary to wash one's feet for the following 24 hours when one performs ablution. Instead, we should wet our hands, and after shaking off the excess water, pass our hands over the socks on both feet. This is called mas-ha.

This should be considered an alternative to the washing of the feet. This could be done for three days during a journey.
Importance of Speaking the Truth

• When you speak the truth, you don’t have to remember what you said to whom.
• You will not accidentally contradict yourself.
• You earn the reputation of being an honest person.
• People follow your example and are more truthful to you.
• You sleep better.

Introduction to Auxiliaries: Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya

Hadrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmadra established Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya in July 1940. Boys between the ages of 7-15 are called Atfal which is the plural of the word Tifl. Atfal are divided into two groups:

• Mi’yar-e-Saghir: boys between the ages of 7-12.
• Mi’yar-e-Kabir: boys between the ages of 13-15.

A boy becomes a Khadim in the next Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya year after turning 15.

Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya (MAA) functions under the supervision of Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya (MKA). The national president of MKA (Sadr MKA) oversees the activities of MAA. Sadr MKA appoints the Mohtamim Atfal, who is responsible for MAA activities.

At the local level, MAA works under the supervision of a local Qaid who appoints a Nazim Atfal to lead the Atfal. The local Qaid also appoints a Murabbi Atfal to act as a mentor for the Atfal.

The Nazim Atfal of each local majlis creates his own Amilah, comprised of many departments including:

- Secretary Taleem (Education)
- Secretary Tarbiyat (Moral Training)
- Secretary Umoomi (General Affairs)
- Secretary Maal (Finance)
- Secretary Tajneed (Census)
- Secretary Khidmat-e-Khalq (Humanitarian Services)
- Secretary Waqar-e-Amal (Dignity of Labor)
- Secretary Sihhat-e-Jismani (Health and Physical Fitness)
- Secretary Isha’at (Publication)
- Secretary Sanat-o-Tijarat (Industry & Trade)
- Secretary Waqf-e-Jadid
- Secretary Waqf-e-Nau
Atfal Pledge

All Jama’at members make an individual pledge with Allah. The pledge is repeated at all the meetings to remind everyone of our duties. When you say the pledge, pay attention to what you are promising. The pledge begins by repeating Kalimah Shahada 3 times.

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, the One, without any partner. And I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His messenger.

I solemnly pledge - that I shall always be ready to serve Islam, Ahmadiyyat, the nation and the country. I shall always speak the truth. I shall not abuse anybody. And, I shall strive to obey all the commandments of the Khalifat-ul-Masih. In Shā’ Allāh.

Short Stories

Balancing Mercury

Once, there was a pious man who lived by himself. He spent most of his time in praying, fasting and praising Allah. He was very happy with his spiritual progress. No wicked thoughts came to his mind and no evil temptations entered his heart.

One night, he saw a rather disturbing dream. He saw that a shopkeeper in the town was far superior to him in spirituality and that he must go to the shopkeeper to learn the basics of true spiritual life.

In the morning, the pious man went in search of the shopkeeper. He found him busy with his customers, selling goods and collecting money with a cheerful face. He sat in a corner of the shop and carefully watched the shopkeeper. “No signs of any spiritual life at all,” he said to himself. His dream could not be true. But then, he saw the shopkeeper disappear to offer his Salat. When he returned, he was busy dealing with money matters again.
The shopkeeper noticed the pious man sitting in the corner and said, “As Salamu Alaikum. Would you like something, brother?”

“Wa ‘alaikumus-salam. Oh! No! No!” said the pious man. “I don’t want to buy anything, but I want to ask you a question.” He then related his dream.

“Well, that is very simple to explain,” said the shopkeeper, “but you will have to do something for me before I answer your question.”

“I will do anything for you,” replied the pious man.

“Alright. Take this saucer; there is some mercury in it. Go to the other end of the street and come back within half an hour. If the mercury falls out of the saucer, you will hear nothing from me. Go.”

The pious man took the saucer and started running. The mercury nearly wobbled out of the saucer. He saved it just in time, and slowed down. Then he remembered he had to return within half an hour, so he started walking at a fast pace. At long last he returned puffing and panting. “Here is your mercury, safe and sound,” he told the shopkeeper. “Now tell me the true interpretation of my dream.”

The shopkeeper looked at the pious man’s weary condition and asked him, “Well, friend, how many times did you remember Allah while you were going from this end of the street to the other?”

“Remember Allah!” exclaimed the pious man. “I did not remember Him at all! I was too worried about the mercury in the saucer.”

“But I remember Him all the time,” said the shopkeeper. “When I am doing my business, I am also carrying mercury in a saucer. I am fair, honest and kind to my customers. I never forget Allah in my dealings with other men.”

**Lessons Learned**

1. Always remember Allah because Allah is our Guardian.
2. The purpose of life is to worship Allah but it does not mean that we stop living our life for our family and society.
The Empty Pot

A long time ago in China there was a boy named Ping who loved flowers. Anything he planted burst into bloom. Up came flowers, bushes, and even big fruit trees, as if by magic! Everyone in the kingdom loved flowers too. They planted them everywhere, and the air smelled like perfume. The Emperor loved birds and animals, but flowers most of all, and he tended his own garden every day. But the Emperor was very old. He needed to choose a successor to the throne. Who would his successor be? And how would the Emperor choose? Because the Emperor loved flowers so much, he decided to let the flowers choose.

The next day a proclamation was issued: All the children in the land were to come to the palace. There they would be given special flower seeds by the Emperor. “Whoever can show me their best in a year’s time,” he said, “will succeed me to the throne.” This news created great excitement throughout the land! Children from all over the country swarmed to the palace to get their flower seeds.

All the parents wanted their children to be chosen Emperor, and all the children hoped they would be chosen too! When Ping received his seed from the Emperor, he was the happiest child of all. He was sure he could grow the most beautiful flower.

Ping filled a flowerpot with rich soil. He planted the seed in it very carefully. He watered it every day. He couldn’t wait to see it sprout, grow, and blossom into a beautiful flower! Day after day passed, but nothing grew in his pot. Ping was very worried. He put new soil into a bigger pot. Then he transferred the seed into the rich black soil. Another two months he waited. Still nothing happened.

By and by the whole year passed. Spring came, and all the children put on their best clothes to greet the Emperor. They rushed to the palace with their beautiful flowers, eagerly hoping to be chosen. Ping was ashamed of his empty pot. He thought the other children would laugh at him because for once he couldn’t get a flower to grow.

His clever friend ran by, holding a great big plant. "Ping!" he said. "You’re not really going to the Emperor with an empty pot, are you? Couldn’t you grow a great big flower like mine?" "I’ve grown lots of flowers better than yours," Ping said. "It’s just this seed that won’t grow."

Ping’s father overheard this and said, “You did your best, and your best is good
enough to present to the Emperor." Holding the empty pot in his hands, Ping went straight away to the palace. The Emperor was looking at the flowers slowly, one by one. How beautiful all the flowers were!

But the Emperor was frowning and did not say a word. Finally, he came to Ping. Ping hung his head in shame, expecting to be punished. The Emperor asked, "Why did you bring an empty pot?" Ping started to cry and replied, "I planted the seed you gave me and I watered it every day, but it didn't sprout. I put it in a better pot with better soil, but still it didn't sprout! I tended it all year long, but nothing grew. So today I had to bring an empty pot without a flower. It was the best I could do."

When the Emperor heard these words, a smile slowly spread over his face, and he put his arm around Ping. Then he exclaimed to one and all, "I have found him! I have found the one-person worthy of being Emperor!" "Where you got your seeds from, I do not know. For the seeds, I gave you had all been cooked. So, it was impossible for any of them to grow. I admire Ping's great courage to appear before me with the empty truth, and now I reward him with the entire kingdom and make him Emperor of all the land!"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fvRbPr6MqjI

**Lessons Learned**

- You should not cheat to win anything in life.
- Always do your best, but do not hide the truth to make things look better than they really are.
- Always be honest in your dealings.

**Discussion Questions**

- Would you have had the courage to take the empty pot to the emperor?
- What do you think all the other children did to grow their flowers?
- The rest of the children were trying to make the Emperor happy. By telling the truth and being honest, who did Ping make happy?

**Color the pot with flowers**
History of Islam
Prophets of Allah

Allah selects prophets to guide humans to the right path. Allah chooses kind, truthful, trustworthy and righteous people to be His prophets. He speaks to His prophets, who then teach Allah’s message to their people.

- All prophets believe in one God and do not associate partners with Him.
- Believing in all the prophets is the fourth article of faith for all Muslims.

Prophets have two important duties:

1. They teach us how to improve our relationship with Allah.
2. They teach us how to conduct ourselves in our relationships with other fellow human beings.

The Holy Qu’ran mentions at least 28 prophets by name:

- Adam
- Nuh
- Ibrahim
- Lut
- Isma’il
- Ishaq
- Yaqub
- Yusuf
- Hud
- Salih
- Shuaib
- Musa
- Haroon
- Dawud
- Sulaiman
- Ilyas
- Yunus
- Dhul-Kifl (Ezekiel)
- Al-Yasa
- Idris
- Ayyub
- Zakariyya
- Yahya
- Isa
- Luqman
- Uzair
- Dhul-Qarnain
- Yusuf
- Dhul-Kifl (Ezekiel)
- Muhammad

Tahir Academy Workbook USA
Exercise 4.1: Answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All prophets believed in one God.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims believe in all prophets of Allah.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All prophets are ordinary human beings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many prophets does the Holy Qur’an mention by name?

- a. 12
- b. 21
- c. 28
- d. 52

The two duties of a prophet are to teach us how to

1. Have a relationship with Allah.
2. Have good relationships with others.

How many prophets of Allah can you name?
Hadrat Adam as lived about 6,000 years ago. He was born in present day Iraq and was sent by Allah as the first prophet. Many people believe that he was the first man and that he lived in heaven. We now know from science that human beings lived on earth hundreds of thousands of years before him. Hadrat Adam as was sent to people who were ready to receive the first message of Allah. Hadrat Adam as was made a leader of men by Allah. He was appointed a prophet in the Garden of Eden, which lay near Babylon, Iraq. It was a very fertile land and was referred to as Jannah, which means the garden. It had abundant food and provisions.

With instructions from Allah about where and how to build it, Hadrat Adam as built the Ka'bah in present day Saudi Arabia. He and his followers used it to worship together and to unite them.

Hadrat Adam as was given the following things to teach his people:

1. To believe in one God
2. To believe in the Day of Judgment, when everyone will have to answer for their good and bad deeds in this life
3. To take care of each other and ensure that everyone had food to eat, clothes to wear, water to drink and a home in which to live

According to the Holy Qur'an, Hadrat Adam as was appointed as the prophet in the Garden of Eden near Babylon. Allah forbade him from approaching a quarrelsome family or tribe. The “tree” was a metaphor for this family or tribe because its members were his enemies. Many people wrongly believe that there was an actual tree which had a forbidden apple on it. The study of the Holy Qur'an shows that it was not an actual tree, but a family who Allah knew would create trouble and so Allah asked Hadrat Adam as not to interact with this family.

Hadrat Adam as, who had a great desire for the good of all people, approached
this family, who then argued with him, just as Allah had warned. This eventually ended in a fight and Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} and his people had to migrate from Iraq.

The Holy Qur’an states, “\textit{And verily, We had made a covenant with Adam beforehand, but he forgot, and We found in him no resolve to disobey Us}” (20:116).

This verse shows that Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as}’s mistake was only due to an error of judgment. It was \textit{unintentional}. An act becomes sinful only when it is willfully and knowingly done to disobey Allah. Once he\textsuperscript{as} expressed regret for his mistake and turned to God to \textit{repent}, Allah forgave him.

**Exercise 4.2: Answer the questions below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} was the first man created by God.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} and his wife were thrown out of heaven for eating a forbidden apple.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} was the first to build the Ka'bah.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a real tree with a forbidden apple.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} used to live in which modern day country?**

- a. Syria
- b. Iraq
- c. Saudi Arabia
- d. India

**Discussion Questions 4.3:**

- What important lessons does the story of Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} teach us?
- We may not completely understand something that Allah commands us to do. However, from the story of Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as}, what should we learn about what Allah asks us to do?
- How will the lessons we have learned from the story of Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} help us be better Muslims? What can/should we do differently?
Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} (Noah)

Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} was a prophet of Allah who lived many centuries after Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as}. He lived in what is now southern Iraq in a valley surrounded by the mountains of Mesopotamia. The valley was full of rivers that would flow after a rain. Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} was a righteous man who walked with God. This means that he lived his life according to the rules that God had made for the people of his time.

The people who lived during the time of Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} had forgotten to worship one God. When a holy person passed away, they would make statues of them and place the statues where that person used to sit and worship these statues. This is idol worship, and it greatly disturbed Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as}, and he asked God to show his people the right path.

In answer to Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as}'s prayers, Allah made Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} a law-bearing prophet. Law bearing prophets receive rules from God to share with their people and improve their lives. Allah commanded Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} to call his people to God with love and wisdom. Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} gently told the people of his time to stop worshipping idols, and instead to worship Allah the Almighty.

Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} tried to convince the people and their chiefs. But the chiefs told everyone that Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} was telling them false stories and made fun of him. During a period of drought, Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} warned them that this drought was because they were not listening to him and not believing in one God. If they worshipped Allah, Allah would bless them. This made the chiefs even angrier and they asked Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} why Allah did not send angels to fix the drought instead of an ordinary person.

The people of this time did not think that an ordinary person could be a prophet. They thought a prophet must look extraordinary. They also did not believe that Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} could be their leader. They called him a liar and told him to leave.

A small group of people did listen to Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as}, and the rich and powerful chiefs made fun. They told Hadrat Nuh\textsuperscript{as} that he would fail in his mission.
because nobody who was powerful believed in him. But Hadrat Nuh** as **knew that even though his followers were weak and poor, they were the blessed people because they were obeying Allah.

For a long time Hadrat Nuh** as **kept **preaching** his message even though the people abused him and even threatened to stone him if he persisted. Hadrat Nuh** as **was not scared because he knew Allah would help him. He was never going to leave the path of Allah, no matter what people said. Eventually, all the chiefs decided that they would work together to drive Hadrat Nuh** as **and his small group of followers away.

Allah saw how hard Hadrat Nuh** as **had worked to bring his people on the right path and He also saw that everyone was given a chance to believe in the divine law. So, Allah instructed Hadrat Nuh** as **to build an ark for himself and his followers. An ark is a big boat made out of wood. On this ark, Allah told Hadrat Nuh** as **to bring all the people who believed in one God and also to take some animals. Allah told Hadrat Nuh** as **to bring animals that would help them get resettled once they were off the ark.

When people saw him building this ark, they again made fun of Hadrat Nuh** as **and asked him where such a boat would be needed in this dry weather. Hadrat Nuh** as **again prayed to Allah to come to his rescue and show the people that he was not a liar.

Once the ark was built, dark rain clouds rolled in and it began to rain. These rains also caused the rivers to flood and created chaos for those on land. Hadrat Nuh** as **and those who believed in Allah were going to be saved in this ark while those who ridiculed a prophet of God and called him a liar were going to be swept up in the flood. Sadly, even Hadrat Nuh** as **'s own wife and son were among those people who did not believe him.

Allah taught Hadrat Nuh** as **and his followers some prayers to recite during their time on the ark. Hadrat Nuh** as **followed everything that Allah had told him to do, while the other people made fun of him and laughed that Hadrat Nuh** as **had gone mad. Hadrat Nuh** as **saw his own son being washed away in the floodwater and asked him again to come onto the ark. But the disobedient son thought that he could climb on top of a mountain and save himself. Suddenly, a wave swept him away and he **perished** in the flood along with the other disbelieving people.

The flood raised the waters in the area where the message of Hadrat Nuh** as **'s was sent. Many people believe that it was a **global flood**. But the Holy Qur’an tells us that the flood was **local** to this area. When the ark came to rest on top of a mountain, Hadrat Nuh** as **released a dove to see if there was any sign of dry
When the dove came back with an olive branch showing that there was dry land, Hadrat Nuh as allowed his people to leave the ark. The Holy Qur’an states that the name of this mountain is Judi. No one knows the exact location of this mountain.

The teachings of Hadrat Nuh as continued to thrive through those who were saved on the ark. Hadrat Nuh as’s teachings continued for about 950 years. Some people mistakenly believe that this number represents the age of Hadrat Nuh as. But this was not his biological age; rather, it was the length of how long his teachings continued among the people.

**Exercise 4.4: Answer the questions below.**

Hadrat Nuh as’s people had begun worshiping the graves of their dead ancestors.

This is called _____________________________________________________.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Nuh as brought a pair of all the animals of the world on the ark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Nuh as’s own wife and son were killed in the flood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The flood of Hadrat Nuh as’s time covered the whole earth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hadrat Ibrahim as (Abraham)**

Hadrat Ibrahim as lived in the town of Ur about 950 years after Hadrat Nuh as. Today the town of Ur is called Al-Muqayyar (or Mughair), and is about two hundred miles southeast of Baghdad in Iraq. In Hadrat Ibrahim’s as time, the people of Ur had begun to worship idols. The message of Hadrat Nuh as to worship one God had been discarded. They worshipped the sun and the stars and their chief god, Merodach (Marduk) - originally the god of the morning and the spring sun. They believed that all life depended on the sun.

From his childhood, Hadrat Ibrahim as did not understand how people could
make statues out of their own hands and then believe that these statues could help them in any way or answer their prayers. If these statues could not do anything for themselves, how could they do something for their worshippers? Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}'s uncle did not like that Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} used to talk against the gods. However, he admired Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}'s noble and trustworthy character and married his daughter \textit{Sarah} to him.

Once Allah appointed Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} as a prophet for his people, Allah told him to speak openly against the ills of worshiping idols. One day, when his people went out of the city, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} went and broke all the idols which belonged to his family except for the biggest one. Then, he hung his axe on the shoulder of the biggest idol. When the people came back and saw the scene at the temple, they were furious. They asked Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}, “Who broke the idols?” Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} said that since a God is supposed to know all things, they should ask the biggest idol. He tried to make them understand that idol worship was illogical, but his people ignored his message.

The people in town started to make life difficult for Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and so, he decided to migrate with Hadrat Sarah from this area to Syria. Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} was 75 years old then.

Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}, Hadrat Sarah, his nephew Hadrat Lot\textsuperscript{as}, and a few followers left Ur. During their migration, they traveled through Egypt. The king of Egypt became very impressed with Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and offered the service of a royal lady by the name of Hadrat Hajra.

Since Hadrat Sarah and Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} did not have any children at this time, Hadrat Hajra and Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} were married. All of them prayed to have righteous children in their family.

When he was a very old man, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Hajra had a son, named Ismail. And many years later, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Sarah had a son named Ishaaq. Both of Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}'s sons became prophets. The descendants of Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} are called \textit{Ismaelites}. The descendants of Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as} are called \textit{Israelites}.
Hadrat Sarah
1st wife

Hadrat Ibrahim
2nd wife

Hadrat Isma\(\text{ay}\)as
1st born son

Hadrat Isma\(\text{ay}\)as
2nd born son

Hadrat Hajra
2nd wife

Israelites

Ishmaelites

The scriptures given to Hadrat Ibrahim\(\text{as}\) are known as the Mus-haf. These, however, have not been preserved as Allah intended their message to be for a short period. They included the unity of God, belief in life after death and performing the pilgrimage to the Ka'bah. These laws remained in effect until the time of Hadrat Musa\(\text{as}\) (Moses).

Hadrat Ibrahim\(\text{as}\) was very obedient to Allah and was always willing to sacrifice his life, children, and all of his possessions for Allah. He is given the titles of Khalilullah (Friend of Allah) and Abul-Anbiya (Father of the Prophets).
Exercise 4.5: Answer the questions below.

**Hadrat Ibrahim** as lived in:
- a. Ur, a town in modern Iraq
- b. Abysinnia, a town in modern Egypt
- c. Sodom, a town in modern Syria
- d. None of the above

What is the name of the scripture given to Hadrat Ibrahim** as**?
- a. The Bible
- b. The Zaboor
- c. The Mus-haf
- d. The Hadith

The first wife of Hadrat Ibrahim** as** was:
- a. Hadrat Saudah
- b. Hadrat Hajra
- c. Hadrat Sarah
- d. Hadrat Safiyyah

The teachings sent down to Prophet Ibrahim** as** included:
- a. Performing Hajj
- b. Life after Death
- c. Unity of God
- d. All of the Above

What did the people of Ur do when Prophet Ibrahim** as** broke all their idols?
- a. Sent him into the jungle
- b. Made life difficult for him
- c. Began to believe in one God
- d. Asked for his forgiveness

Where did Hadrat Ibrahim** as**, his wife and nephew migrate to?
- a. Syria
- b. Saudia Arabia
- c. Egypt
- d. Jordan

Hadrat Ibrahim** as** appeared 950 years before Hadrat Noah** as**  True  False
Hadrat Ibrahim** as**’s nephew was Hadrat Lot** as**.  True  False

Name the son who was born to Hadrat Ibrahim** as** and Hadrat Hajra:
Hadrat _________________________________

Name the son who was born to Hadrat Ibrahim** as** and Hadrat Sarah:
Hadrat _________________________________

Write down two titles given to Hadrat Ibrahim** as**
____________________________ meaning friend of Allah
____________________________ meaning father of the prophets
Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} (Ishmael)

Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was the elder son of Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Hajra. He was not a law-bearing prophet, and followed the divine laws given to his father.

When Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was an infant, Allah commanded Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} to leave the boy and his mother alone in the desert with a little food and water. Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} was very grieved by the thought of this. Allah, however, instructed Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} not to worry because a nation would arise from Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as}. So, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} left his son and wife in the Valley of Becca. This valley is where Mecca is now populated. At that time, no settlements existed. In this valley, near the mountains of Safā and Marwa, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} left his wife and son and left for his homeland in Palestine.

After their initial supply of food and water ran out, Hadrat Hajra became very worried about where they would get more food and water. She started running in search of water back and forth between the hills of Safā and Marwa. She ran between these hills seven times, crying and praying for God to help them. At the end of the seventh climb, Hadrat Hajra heard a voice say that her and her baby son's cries had been answered. Hearing this, she rushed back to where Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was and found that a spring of water had appeared where the baby was kicking his foot. Hadrat Hajra quickly surrounded this fountain of water with some small stones. This caused the water to pool up and was used by her and Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as}. This fountain or spring is called Zamzam. It is in honor of Hadrat Hajra's prayers to Allah that Muslims performing Umrah or Hajj, must walk up and down the hills of Safa and Marwa seven times.

Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} used to visit Hadrat Hajra and Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} in Mecca. For a long time, he kept having a dream in which he would see himself sacrificing Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as}. He described the dream to his son one day. Like his father, Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was also very obedient to Allah. He said to his father to do as Allah has shown him in the dream. He assured his father that he would be a patient son. Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} took his only son to the outskirts of the settlement and was about to sacrifice his son as he had seen in his dream. Suddenly, a voice told him that Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} had surely done enough just by attempting to go through with his vision and that he should instead sacrifice a ram to fulfill the dream. Allah was very pleased with the obedience shown by both Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}.

In remembrance of this great act of sacrifice and obedience, Muslims sacrifice
Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} as animals during \textbf{Eid-ul-Adha}. They distribute some of the meat to the poor and keep the rest for themselves, their friends, and close relatives.

The true meaning of ‘slaughtering' in this dream refers to devoting one’s life for the sake of God and not living a worldly life. Allah took Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} sacrifice to mean that he was going to be used for settling Mecca, the construction of the Ka’bah, and to spend his life devoted to Allah and spreading the belief in one God.

Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} and his father dug up the remains of the Ka’bah that Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as} had initially built. Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} received some divine knowledge with which he restored the Ka’bah. Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} would collect stones and hand them over to his father to raise the walls to a certain height. When this was completed, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} placed a distinctive stone, known as the \textbf{Hajar Aswad} in one corner of the cubed walls as a point where people should start their circuit or Tawaaf of the Ka’bah. The four walls were made from unshaped stones and had no roof. The walls were 13.5 feet high, 48 feet wide and 33 feet long.

\textbf{Exercise 4.6: Answer the questions below.}

\textbf{Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as}’s mother was:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item a. Hadrat Sarah
  \item b. Hadrat Hajra
  \item c. Neither Sara nor Hajra
  \item d. Hadrat Amina
\end{itemize}

\textbf{In his dream, what was Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} doing to his son Ismail?}
\begin{itemize}
  \item a. Making him a prophet
  \item b. Offering him in sacrifice
  \item c. Doing Hajj with him in Mecca
  \item d. Building the Ka’bah
Why did Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} leave his wife and infant son in the Valley of Becca?:
- a. Because they were settling a new town
- b. Because it was on a trade route
- c. Because it was commanded by Allah

What is the name of the sacred stone placed in the Ka'aba by the Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and his son?
- a. Zamzam
- b. Kufa
- c. Hajar Aswad
- d. Hilful-Fudool

What are the descendants of Prophet Ismail\textsuperscript{as} called?
- a. Israelites
- b. Ismaelites
- c. Ismailees
- d. None of the Above

We remember the sacrifice of Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} by his father on:
- a. Eid-ul-Fitr
- b. Eid-ul-Adha
- c. Ramadan
- d. None of the Above

Name the two hills that Hadrat Hajra ran between to look for water:
____________________________ and ____________________________

The name of the spring that came out near the feet of the baby Ismail is called Quba

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was a law-bearing prophet.

Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} refused to be killed by his father in sacrifice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}'s eldest son was Hadrat: _____________________________

Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}'s younger son was Hadrat: _____________________________

Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as} (Isaac)

When Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} was a very old man, he was given the glad tidings of another son to be born to Hadrat Sarah and this news surprised them both. The birth of Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as} is a fulfilment of a prayer that Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} made earlier in life asking Allah for messengers who would teach people the right ways. Allah was pleased with the life and sacrifices of Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Sarah and blessed them with their son, Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as}.
Hadrat Ishaaq

He was not a law bearing prophet, but followed the divine laws given to his father and has been described in the Holy Qur’an many times as a righteous follower.

Jewish and Christian traditions give more importance to Hadrat Ishaaq because they believe he was the son who was sacrificed by Hadrat Ibrahim. We have already explained in the pages about Hadrat Ismail that this is not factually possible.

There have been many great prophets in the line of Prophet Ishaaq. Prophet Ishaaq’s son Hadrat Yaqub (Prophet Jacob) was also called Israel. Therefore, the followers of Prophet Ishaaq are called Israelites.

The advent of the great Israelite prophets begins with Hadrat Ishaaq. They include his son Hadrat Yaqub (Jacob) and his grandson Hadrat Yusuf (Joseph), Hadrat Dawud (David), Hadrat Sulaiman (Solomon), and Hadrat Musa (Moses).

Exercise 4.7: Match the relations of Hadrat Ishaaq below to their correct names.

Mother ................................................................. Hadrat Yaqub
Older brother ........................................................... Hadrat Sarah
Father ................................................................. Hadrat Ismail
Son ................................................................. Hadrat Ibrahim

Exercise 4.8: Let’s place the prophets we have learned in their correct order.

_____ Hadrat Ibrahim

1st Hadrat Adam

_____ Hadrat Ismail

_____ Hadrat Ishaaq

_____ Hadrat Nuh
Khulafa Rashidin – The Divinely Guided Successors

It is the design of Allah Almighty that after the death of a prophet, He appoints another person from his believers to become the leader to carry on with the mission of that prophet. Otherwise, the believers would lose the right path, and will not stay together as a nation.

This person does not have the status of a prophet but he is called a khalifa which means a successor of the prophet. The plural of khalifa is khulafa. This whole system is also called Qudrat-e-Sania (Second Manifestation), or Khilafat; meaning the second coming of the divine guidance. Although the followers of the prophet choose that person by giving votes, it is Allah who makes them choose the right person.

That is why after the sad demise of the Holy Prophet Muhammad să, Hadrat Abu Bakr ra, who was the best friend of the Holy Prophet să, was chosen as the first Khalifa.

The names of Khulafa are followed by the script, ‘ra’ which stands for radiy-Allahu ‘anhu, meaning, may Allah be pleased with him.

**Names of Khulafa Rashidin**

1. Hadrat Abu Bakr ra
2. Hadrat Umar ra
3. Hadrat Uthman ra
4. Hadrat Ali ra

**Exercise 4.9: Memorize the names of Khulafa Rashidin in the correct order.**

**Exercise 4.10: Trace the names of the Khulafa Rashidin.**

Hadrat Abu Bakr ra
Hadrat Umar ra
Hadrat Uthman ra
Hadrat Ali ra
Did you know that....

Hadrat Ali<sup>ra</sup> accepted Islam when he<sup>ra</sup> was just 10 years old?

Hadrat Uthman<sup>ra</sup> was a wealthy business man?

Hadrat Umar<sup>ra</sup> was a good wrestler and swordsman?

Hadrat Abu Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was younger than the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?

Exercise 4.11: The names of the Khulafa Rashidin are out of order. Write in numbers next to their names to show the correct order.

____ Hadrat Uthman<sup>ra</sup>

1st Hadrat Abu Bakr<sup>ra</sup>

_____ Hadrat Ali<sup>ra</sup>

_____ Hadrat Ali<sup>ra</sup>

_____ Hadrat Umar<sup>ra</sup>
Part II
The Holy Qur’an
Recognizing Different Strokes

Yassarn-al-Qur’an lessons in part 2 continue with lesson number 23 – 27. Yassarn-al-Qur’an videos #55 - #58 from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson.
Recognizing Different Strokes

Lesson No. 23

As in lesson No. 19, the blank letters given below are silent.

Example:-  walla: is same as nassu

Mixed Exercise

While recognizing the letters 

Mixed Exercise

Level 2 • Ages 7 - 8

67
Shaddah with Tanween

There are three cases: 

Example:- is sirrin 

the letters are all read in continuation. As for instance, is sirrin not sir-rin.

Mixed Exercise

Example:- is mar-juwwan. The last alif is silent.

Mixed Exercise

Shaddah with vertical Fathah

Example:- is allaa (not alla); the last a in allaa is elongated. is sawwaa not sawwa.
Recognizing Different Strokes

**Mixed Exercise**

الله قسومن + من الظلمين + بِل اذرك
لعنهم + قتلقى + سمعون + أكلون + جنت
والذريت + قل الله + قل الله + قلِ اللهم 

**Lesson No. 26**

**Shaddah with vertical Kasrah**

Example:- بَيْ مَا is biyyee (not biyyi). The last two ee’s are very deep. This lesson has three examples. Other examples come under Lesson No. 27.

بَيْ مَا

**Lesson No. 27**

**Three Letters with Combined Sound**

Example:- عَلَّمْ is read ‘allam etc.

عَلَّمْ ٍرَشْم ٍمَسْت ٍكِنل ٍفِذْن

**Mixed Exercise**

Example:- يَسَرنا الفَرَان is ‘Yassarnal-Qur’an, only the underlined part of the long word is the three letter combination which is يَسَر

عَلَّمْنَا + سِخْرَالشَّمَس + مَسْتِهم + وَلِكِنَّ
The Holy Qur'an

Note:- The combination of three letters is not affected by blank letters in between. These remain silent. However blank Alif after Shaddah is not silent.

Mixed Exercise
Recognizing Different Strokes

Lesson No. 28

Four Letters with Combined Sound

Example:- لطییر is read Luttayyar.

لِتَرُقْ فَا + قُلِّی + ِ وَرَزَ + ۛ وُلُّنَّل
Salat and Prayers
Surah Al-Ikhlas

* overcome the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

* Say, He is Allah, the One

* Allah, the Independent and Besought of all.

* He begets not, nor is He begotten;

* And there is none like unto Him.

**Exercise 2.15:** Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Ikhlas.

**Exercise 2.16:** Find key words from the translation of this surah in the word search below.
**Surah Al-Falaq**

*bis-mil-laah-ir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem*
In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

*qul a-‘oo-dhu bi-rab-il-fa-laq*
Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn,

*min-shar-ri maa kha-laq*
From the evil of that which He has created,

*wa min-shar-ri ghaa-si-qin i-dha wa-qab*
And from the evil of darkness when it overspreads,

*wa min shar-rin-naaf-fa-thaa-ti fil-‘u-qad*
And from the evil of those who blow upon the knots of mutual relationships to undo them,

*wa min shar-ri haa-si-din i-dha ha-sad*
And from the evil of the envier when he envies.

**Exercise 2.17: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Falaq.**

**Exercise 2.18: True or False.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should ask Allah to protect us from jealous people.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good and evil both exist in the world.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falaq means the dawn.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Messenger alone protects us from all evil.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2.19: Fill in the blanks using the words in the word bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDINA</th>
<th>SIX</th>
<th>THE LORD OF THE DAWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>EVIL</td>
<td>ALLAH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including Tasmiya, surah Al-Falaq has ____________ verses.

Surah Al-Falaq was revealed in the city of _____________________________.

In this surah, when seeking Allah's help we call Him by His attribute,  ...........................................................................................

In this surah, we are warned that ____________ and ____________ live together in this world.

Only ______________________ can protect us from all types of evil.

Did you know that...

...the Holy Prophet ﷺ used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlas, Surah Al-Falaq, and Surah Al-Nas regularly at night before going to bed?

...Surah Al-Falaq and Surah Al-Nas are both prayers for protection?

...Surah Al-Falaq and Surah Al-Nas are the last two surahs in the Holy Qur'an.
Surah Al-Nas

*__Bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem__*
In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

*__Qul a’oo-dhu bi-rab-bin-naas__*
Say, 'I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind,

*__Ma-li-kin-naas__*
'The King of mankind,

*__I-laa-hin-naas__*
'The God of mankind,

*__Min-shar-ril-was-waa-sil-khan-naas__*
'From the evil whisperings of the sneaking whisperer;

*__Al-la-dhee yu-was-wi-su fee su-doorin-naas__*
'Who whispers into the hearts of men,

*__Mi-nal-jin-na-ti wan-naas__*
'From among jinn and men.'

**Exercise 2.20: Complete the following questions.**

**Where was this surah revealed?**
- a. Mecca
- b. Medina

**What kind of harm or evil does this surah talk about?**
- a. Doubt, fear, misunderstanding
- b. Wars

**How can we save ourselves from the harm mentioned in this surah?**
- a. By looking for Allah’s protection
- b. By saving money

**Exercise 2.21: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Nas.**
Salat and Prayers

Salat in Arabic (continued from Part 1)

Concluding prayers – Prayer 1

Rabbana aatinaa fid-dunyaa hasanatanw-wa fil-'aakhirati hasanatanw-wa qinaa 'azaabannaar

Concluding prayers – Prayer 2

Rab-bij-'al-nee mu-gee-mas-salati wa min dhurriyyatee; Rabbanaa wa tagabbal du’aa. Rab-ba-nagh-fir-lee wa li-waali-dayya wa liimu'mineena yauma yaqoomul-hisaab

Salaam

As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Rahmatullāh

Tasbeeh

At the end of the Prayer, one should say: Subhanallah (Holy is Allah) 33 times, Al-Hamdu Lillah (All praise belongs to Allah) 33 times, and Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) 34 times.

Subhanallah

Al-Hamdu Lillah

Allahu Akbar
Exercise 2.22: Memorize the final portion of the salat in Arabic.

Exercise 2.23: Color the picture of the mosque.

The name of our mosque is __________________________________________.

This means _______________________________________________________.

Level 2  •  Ages 7 - 8
Basics of Islam
Six Articles of Faith

Eeman means belief or faith. Eeman is a trust or confidence in something. The following are the articles of faith in Islam. A Muslim must have eeman (belief) in the following articles:

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 Last Day
6. Belief in the Decree of Allah

#1 - Belief in Allah

Allah is the one God -- the Almighty. He alone is worthy of worship. He has no partners. Allah has created everything. He has created us in the best form. He gives life, and causes death. He listens to our prayers, and accepts them. He has neither wife nor children. He loves us all, and shows mercy to us. He sends His guidance to us through His Prophets. He is the Master of the Day of Judgment. He never sleeps. He does not need any food. He has knowledge of everything. He is All-Knowing, All-Seeing and Just. He is our Master – He has the power to forgive. He is perfect. We can have a relationship with Him by obeying Him, and praying constantly to Him. He answers the prayers of those who obey Him and follow His commands. We can pray to Him in any language. Allah is everywhere. He sees us always, but we cannot see Him with our physical eyes.

#2 - Belief in the Angels of Allah

We believe in the existence of the angels of Allah, and we also believe that they are honored servants of Allah. He has created Angels, and they obey His commands. Physically, angels are hidden from us, we cannot see them, but Allah may show them to some of His servants. When they appear to people, it is usually in human form.

There are a lot of angels, and Allah has assigned various duties to them. One of the duties is to help His prophets and their followers. The four most important angels of Allah are:
Six Articles of Faith

Jibreel\(\text{as}\): He is responsible for conveying revelations. He is the angel who brought revelations to the Holy Prophet\(\text{sa}\). He brings the messages from Allah to whomever Allah wishes among His Prophets and Messengers.

Mika’eel\(\text{as}\): He is in charge of rain and plantation.

Israfeel\(\text{as}\): He is in charge of blowing the Horn on the day of Resurrection (The Day of Judgment).

Izra’eel\(\text{as}\): He is the angel of death, who takes away people’s souls when they die.

#3 - Belief in the Books of Allah

Allah sends His guidance to mankind from time to time. This guidance is given to mankind through Prophets of Allah. It contains laws for our day-to-day life. These laws and rules are called the Books of Allah. We must believe in all books of Allah.

These are the well-known Books of Allah, in order of their revelation:

**Suhuf (Scrolls):** This was given to Prophet Ibrahim\(\text{as}\) (Abraham).

**Taurat (Torah):** This was given to Prophet Musa\(\text{as}\) (Moses). It is the holy book of the Jews.

**Zaboor (Psalms of David):** This was given to Prophet Dawud\(\text{as}\) (David).

**Injeel (Bible):** This was given to Prophet Isa\(\text{as}\) (Jesus). It is the holy book of the Christians.

**The Holy Qur’an:** This was given to Prophet Muhammad\(\text{sa}\). It is the holy book of the Muslims.
#4 - 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 to be His prophets. He speaks to His prophets, and they in turn teach Allah’s message to their people. All past prophets believed in one God, and did not associate any partners with Him.

Hadrat Adam as was the first prophet of Allah. These are some of the prophets of Allah in the order they came:

1. Adam as
2. Nuh as (Noah)
3. Ibrahim as (Ibrahim)
4. Musa as (Moses)
5. Dawud as (David)
6. Sulaiman as (Solomon)
7. Isa as (Jesus)
8. Muhammad sa

#5 - Belief in the Last Day – The Day of Resurrection

On the Day of Resurrection, Allah will give us a new life. He will then judge us according to our deeds on earth.

Those who try to please Allah and do good works will go to heaven. In heaven, they will have nearness to Allah. They will be given everything they need to be happy. There will be no worries in heaven. This will be their reward from Allah.

Those who break the rules set by Allah, and live without trying to please Him, will go to hell to learn their lesson. This will be their punishment from Allah. Hell is a temporary place where people who have sinned will stay until they have paid for their sins. Then, they will be able to go to heaven.

#6 - Belief in the Divine Decree of Allah

Divine decree means that Allah has decided about something to happen at a certain time and it will happen at that time. We believe that Allah is the only one who has control over everything in the universe. He has power to do anything that He wants. When Allah decides that something will happen, it always happens, even if it looks impossible to us. There are certain things which are decreed. These are things that will happen and we cannot change them. For example, Allah has decreed that every living thing, besides Him, will die. But Allah has given us choices in other things. For example, it is our choice how we want to live our life. We can choose right from wrong. Allah has told us where each choice will take us -- to heaven or hell. Allah has made it easy for us to find the right path by sending us His messengers and His books.
Exercise 3.10: Choose the best answer for the questions below.

We believe in all prophets of Allah and the books given to them.

Allah speaks to His prophets and shows them His angels.

**Eeman means**
- a. Pillar
- b. Article
- c. Belief or faith
- d. Truth

**We can communicate with Allah by**
- a. Looking up at the sky for a long time
- b. Playing games all day
- c. Praying to Him
- d. Talking on the phone

**Allah sends guidance for people by**
- a. Email
- b. Regular mail
- c. Sending prophets

**Which of the following is NOT a name of an angel of Allah**
- a. Jibreel<sup>as</sup>
- b. Mika'eeel<sup>as</sup>
- c. Izra'eeel<sup>as</sup>
- d. Ismail<sup>as</sup>

**All the earlier Books, before the Holy Qur’an, are not reliable anymore because**
- a. They have been changed by people, and are not in their original form
- b. They are not in Arabic
- c. They are not true
Exercise 3.11: Fill in the blanks using the words in the word bank below.

As Muslims, we must believe in:

The One ______________ whose name is ________________________.

The ________________ like Jibreel\textsuperscript{as}, Mikaeel\textsuperscript{as}, Israeel\textsuperscript{as} and Izraeel\textsuperscript{as}.

The Holy _______________ like the Torah, the Bible and the Qur’an.

The __________________________ like Hadrat Adam\textsuperscript{as}, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}.

The day of __________________________ when we will be judged for our actions in our life.

We must believe in _________________ Decree which means that Allah has decided how certain things will be in life and we accept Allah’s decisions.

Exercise 3.12: Match the key words to their meaning.

Decree: The holy book of the Jewish people
Torah: A decided matter
Angels: The holy book given to Hadrat Dawud\textsuperscript{as}
Zaboor: Honored servants of Allah
Faith: The holy book of the Muslim people
Holy Qur’an: Trust or confidence in things you believe
In order to get closer to Allah, we have to first understand who Allah is and how to look for Him. One way to find Allah is through His attributes. When we understand all the different characteristics of Allah, it becomes easier for us to find Him. Let’s learn the next 5 attributes of Allah.

**Al-Quddus**
The Holy One

**As-Salam**
The Source of Peace

**Al-Mu’min**
The Bestower of Security

**Al-Muhaimin**
The Protector

**Al-‘Aziz**
The Mighty

**Exercise 3.13: Match the attributes of Allah to their meanings.**

- **_____Rabb-ul-‘Alamin**
  - a. The Merciful
- **_____Ar-Rahman**
  - b. The Mighty
- **_____Ar-Rahim**
  - c. The King (The Sovereign)
- **_____Maaliki Yaumiddeen**
  - d. Master of the Day of Judgement
- **_____Al-Malik**
  - e. The Gracious
- **_____Al-Quddus**
  - f. The Holy One
- **_____As-Salam**
  - g. The Protector
- **_____Al-Mu’min**
  - h. Lord of All the worlds
- **_____Al-Muhaimin**
  - i. The Source of Peace
- **_____Al-‘Aziz**
  - j. The Bestower of Security
Think Before You Speak

اَلْبَلَاءِ مُوَّكَّلُ بِالْمَنْطِقِ

Al-balaa’u mu’akkalum-bilmantiqi

Speaking (without thinking) leads to trouble.

Once our words leave our lips, we have no control over the good or bad effects they may have. Therefore, we should always think before we speak.

We are responsible for the words that we speak, and thus it is very important to think about the effects your words may have on somebody else before you say them.

You should not say something that maybe hurtful to another. Instead, you should say kind things.

Exercise 3.14: Memorize the Arabic and translation for the hadith, “Think before you speak”.

Modesty is All Virtue

اَلْحَيَاةِ خَيْرُ كُلِّهَا

Al-hayaa’u khairun kulluhoo

Modesty is all virtue.

Modesty means to be mindful of being decent in dress and behavior.

A person who is truly modest has a sense of shame when he commits a sin and knows that Allah is aware of everything that he does. Modesty should be apparent in the way you talk, walk, behave and dress. So, we should dress modestly in the way Allah has prescribed, talk in a way that is decent, and walk
Respect of Parents and Elders

Exercise 3.15: Memorize the hadith on modesty and its translation.

Respect of Parents and Elders

- It is the commandment of Allah to respect and obey your parents.
- Listen to their advice as they have experienced much more than you and can offer you a great deal of knowledge about the world.
- Remember that your parents love you more than anything else in the world.
- Show interest in their lives.
- Never raise your voice in front of them and always use respectful language.
- Never think that they are a burden.
- Always be patient with them.
- Be kind to them and try not to complain about having to obey your parents.
- If you feel your parents don't listen to you, take a moment to think about what you want them to know and discuss your problems calmly with them and make sure you listen to their side of story.
- Be helpful and assume responsibility around the house by doing chores.
- Remember that new toys, clothes, cell phones are fun to have, but be aware of your parents' income and how much they can afford to spend.
- The prayers that parents make for their children find special acceptance with Allah.
- Every day, take the opportunity to tell your parents you love them.
- Always remember them in your prayers. Allah taught us this beautiful prayer for parents:

Oh my Lord, have mercy on them since they raised me with kindness in my childhood (17:25)

Prophet Muhammad⁸⁸ said, "He is not one of us who does not have mercy on our young and does not respect our elders".  
(Tirmidhi)
Exercise 3.16: Write a letter to your parents expressing your love and gratefulness to them. Use the space below to draft out ideas with your class.

Dear Mom & Dad

I am grateful for ___________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________
Hadrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad® established Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya in February 1939. Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya means “female helper of Ahmadiyyat”. Girls between the ages of 7-14 are called Nasirat. Each girl is called a Nasira (helper).

Nasirat are sub divided into three age groups:

- Qanitah: 7-9 years of age
- Sadiqah: 10-12 years of age
- Mohsinah: 13-14 years of age

Once a girl turns 15, she is no longer a Nasirah. She then becomes a member of Lajna and moves on the auxiliary of Lajna Imā'illāh.

**Nasirat Aamla**

Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya works under the supervision of National Lajna Sadr and the National Nasirat Secretary. The Local Lajna president assigns a Nasirat Secretary to oversee local Nasirat activities.

Nasirat secretaries should form their own Aamila according to the size and demographics of their Nasirat, including:

- Assistant Finance Secretary
- Assistant Education and Moral training
- Assistant Khidmat-e-Khalq

**Pledge**

All Nasirat members make an individual pledge with Allah. The pledge is repeated at all the meetings to remind everyone of our duties. When you say the pledge, pay attention to what you are promising. The pledge begins by repeating Kalimah Shahada 3 times.
I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, the One, without any partner. And I bear witness that Muhammadṣa 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 the truth. Insha'Allah.

Short Stories

The Patient and the Old Man

When passing through a mountain pass, a Bedouin once came across an old man who was blind and who seemed to be afflicted with various ailments all over his body. It was clear that he was wasting away. He was even paralyzed and was constantly forced to remain in a seated position. The Bedouin could clearly hear him say, “All praise is for Allah, who has kept me safe from ailments with which He has tested many among His creation. And He has indeed preferred me over many among those that He created.”

“My brother!” exclaimed the Bedouin. “How can you say that you are blessed or preferred? By Allah, I think that you have been afflicted with every single kind of ailment!”

“Go away from me,” said the old man, as he raised his head. “Do I not have a tongue with which I can pronounce His Oneness, and with which I can remember Him every single moment? And do I not have a heart with which I can know Him?”

These words of the old man were enough for the Bedouin to repent to Allah for his sins and ask Him for forgiveness.
Lessons Learned

1. There is always someone else who is experiencing more hardship than you.
2. Allah says, “And We bestowed wisdom on Luqman, saying, ‘Be grateful to Allah: and whoso is grateful, is grateful only for the good of his own soul. And whoso is ungrateful, then, surely, Allah is Self-Sufficient, Praiseworthy”.

(31:13).

A Blind Boy

A blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a sign that said, “I am blind, please help.” There were only a few coins in the hat.

A man was walking by. He took a few coins from his pocket and dropped them into the hat. He then took the sign, turned it around, and wrote some words. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by would see the new words.

Soon the hat began to fill up. A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy. That afternoon the man who had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy recognized his footsteps and asked, “Were you the one who changed my sign this morning? What did you write?”

The man said, “I only wrote the truth. I said what you said but in a different way.”

What he had written was: “Today is a beautiful day and I cannot see it.”

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing? Of course, both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply said the boy was blind. The second sign told people they were so lucky that they were not blind. Should we be surprised that the second sign was more effective?

Lessons Learned

1. “It is He, Who has created for you (the sense of) hearing (ears), sight (eyes), and hearts (understanding). Little thanks you give.” [Surah Al-Mu’minun; 78]
2. Think positive.
History of Islam
Prophets of Allah
Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} (Joseph)

Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was a son of Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} and grandson of Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as}. He had 11 brothers. His father, Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as}, loved him more than all his brothers because of his character. His brothers became very jealous of him and started to make plans to get rid of him.

One day, Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} saw a dream that 11 stars, the sun, and the moon were prostrating before him. He told his father about this dream who interpreted the dream as a sign from Allah that Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was a chosen servant of God. He advised Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} not to tell his brothers about this dream. Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} was worried that it would make the other brothers jealous. Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} did not share the dream with his brothers. But, they were already planning to hurt him.

One day, all of Hadrat Yusuf’s\textsuperscript{as} brothers asked their father if they could take him out with them to play. Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as}, being a prophet of God, knew that the brothers were planning something. He told them that since Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was so little (11 or 12 at the time), he was afraid something terrible may happen to him. The brothers promised their father that they would take care of him.

When they were out playing, one of the brothers suggested that they should throw Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} down a well instead of killing him. That way some travelers can pick him up later and they would not have to feel guilty for killing their brother. So, they threw Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} down the well and took his shirt, covered it in the blood of an animal, and took it home to their father. They wanted their father to believe that a wolf had eaten Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}.

When he was thrown in the well, Allah revealed to Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} that a time would come when Allah would grant glory to him. In the same manner, even though the other sons tried to convince Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} that Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was gone forever, Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} knew Allah would take care of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}.

And he was right. As soon as the brothers left the well, Allah sent a caravan of travelers to this well and when they threw in a bucket to get water, Hadrat
Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was rescued out of the well. The person who pulled him out was an Egyptian man of high rank. His people took Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} as a slave with them to their country.

The man who saved Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} seemed to be struck by the noble appearance of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} and he asked his wife to treat Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} well and make him as a part of their family. He saw something special in Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} and wanted him to be treated that way too.

One day the wife of this Egyptian nobleman accused Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} of being inappropriate with her, even though it was she who had behaved inappropriately towards him. The nobleman believed Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was innocent and could not commit any sins against his family. But to save his family’s honor, he sent Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} to prison. This way everyone would think that Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was guilty, instead of his wife.

In prison, Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} would use his special gift to interpret people’s dreams. His interpretations were always true and so he became quite famous. One of the prisoners who was in jail at the same time as Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} escaped but he had witnessed this special gift of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} before he left. Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} spoke to the prisoners about the oneness of Allah. He invited people to follow in the religion of his father, Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as}, and his grandfather, Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as}.

One day the King of Egypt had a dream in which he saw seven fat cows that are eaten up by seven skinny cows. He also saw seven green ears of corn and seven ears of corn that were dry and withered.

The king asked all the wise men in his court to interpret this dream but no one was able to do so. The one man who had escaped from prison and who knew of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}’s ability to interpret dreams told the king about Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}. The king then asked Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} for an interpretation.

Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} said the dream meant that a famine would come and last for seven years, so they should store enough food. He even told them how to preserve the corn which would help save the people from hunger. When this interpretation came true and the people of Egypt were saved from this famine, the king released Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} and made him in charge of the country’s financial matters and food storage.
Sometime after that, the people of Palestine started coming to Egypt to buy food because they had no food in their homeland. The brothers of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} belonged to one of these groups. When they came to Egypt to buy food, they could not recognize Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}.

Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} treated his brothers with kindness and generosity, but did not tell them who he was. He asked them to bring the rest of their family back with them in order to receive any food. He sent a shirt of his with his brothers to Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as}. As soon as Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} saw the shirt, he knew that it belonged to Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} and that his son was alive. They all traveled back to Egypt and Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} asked them to come and live with him.

Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as}'s sons asked their father and brother for forgiveness and thanked Allah for saving Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}. In this way, the first dream that Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} had seen about the 11 stars prostrating became a fulfilled prophecy. The eleven brothers did not pray or prostrate to Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}; rather, they prayed for him to Allah and believed that Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} was a prophet.

**Exercise 4.12: Answer the questions below.**

**The Arabic for Joseph is**
- a. Yaqub
- b. Yusuf
- c. Yazid
- d. None of the above

**In his dream, what did Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} see the sun and moon doing?**
- a. Making him a prophet
- b. Prostrating (Sajdah) to him
- c. Doing Hajj with him in Mecca

**What was Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}'s gift in prison which made him come under notice of the King?**
- a. Reading palms
- b. Interpreting dreams
- c. Predicting the future

**How did the brothers come to meet Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} again?**
- a. The Palestinian tribes needed food from Egypt
- b. The Palestinian tribes were fighting with Egypt
- c. The Palestinian people came for a festival
- d. None of the above
Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}

**How was the dream of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} fulfilled?**

a. The sun and moon eclipsed  
b. The brothers ended up believing in the prophethood of Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}  
c. The brothers were given food by Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}  
d. None of the above

**How many brothers did Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} have?** ____________________________

**Who was Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}’s grandfather?** _______________________________

| When he saw the blood-stained shirt, Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} thought his son was dead. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| True | False |

| Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} interpreted the King’s dream so well that the King put Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} in charge of the country's financial matters. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| True | False |

| The brothers and father actually prostrated to Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as}. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| True | False |
Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} (Moses)

Allah had promised Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} that He would raise many prophets from among his \textit{progeny}. We have seen how Hadrat Yaqub\textsuperscript{as} and Hadrat Yusuf\textsuperscript{as} were both from the family of Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}. From the line of Hadrat Ishaaq\textsuperscript{as}'s children the greatest fulfilment of this promise can be seen in Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was given the Divine Laws in the book called "\textit{Torah}". He lived about 500 years after Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as}. At this time, the Israelites were living under the rule of an Egyptian king, called Pharaoh. Pharaoh thought that he was god and made the Israelites his slaves.

Pharaoh divided the people in classes and \textit{castes}. He chose to favor some people and gave them titles and high ranks. But some others he exploited and suppressed. Pharaoh's terrible ways became unbearable for the Israelites. He continued to mistreat people but he was gripped with fear that he would lose his kingdom to another person. This fear increased his cruelty to keep people in line. He would kill the Israelite men and force their women into slavery. They had no rights or freedom.

Pharaoh once had a dream in which he saw that an Israelite boy had taken over his kingdom. Since he was an arrogant and materialistic man who prized his own worth more than life itself, he ordered that all newborn Israelite boys should be killed. At this time, Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was an infant born into a family that belonged to the suppressed Israelites. His mother did not want him to die. Allah told his mother to put Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} in a basket and let him go in the \textit{Nile River}. His mother followed Allah's instructions because she was comforted by Allah's promise that He would return this baby to her and make him a great prophet.

The basket containing the baby floated in the river until it was discovered by some royalties who were bathing in the Nile. The basket was brought to the Pharaoh's wife. She was at once struck by this baby and wanted to adopt him and raise him as her son. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}'s sister, Miriam, who had been following the basket, saw the queen take the baby and went home and told her mother that their baby brother was saved, just as Allah had promised.
The Pharaoh’s wife needed a wet nurse to take care of the baby. By Allah’s design, this nurse ended up being the mother of Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}. In this way, Allah’s promise to her that her baby would be returned to her was fulfilled and he continued to have the noble presence of his very righteous mother over him through his infancy.

Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} grew up in the house of Pharaoh as the Prince of Egypt. He received the best education from royal tutors and physical training growing up in the house of a king. In addition to his physical and worldly training, Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was also given a great sense of moral training since he was a chosen man of Allah. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} had a noble character and was raised to have high values. He felt compassionate towards the people who were treated unfairly by Pharaoh. All this time, the Pharaoh had no idea that Allah was using his own house to raise a great prophet against him.

When Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was a young man, he began to notice the discrimination faced by the Israelites. One day he saw that an Egyptian man was cruelly beating a weak and powerless Israelite. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} tried to intervene and in doing so he hit the Egyptian man with his fist. This man died as a result of his injury even though that was not Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}’s intention at all. A well-wisher of Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} came to inform him that the high-ranking people were looking to put him to death for this accidental death. It did not matter to these people that Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} had always been truthful and noble. It did not matter to them that this Egyptian man was being cruel and was sinful.

Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} prayed to Allah to save him from these unjust people and he fled to a town called Midian. In Midian, Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was married and worked for his father in law for a period of about 10 years.

After his agreed term of service with his father in law was completed, Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was traveling with his family one day when he saw a light coming from the top of a mountain. When he arrived at the top he saw what is described as a “burning bush” which was the manifestation of Allah’s power and presence. This does not mean that the fire was God or that God was in the fire, but it was just a display of God’s power to help Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} understand that he was being addressed by Allah. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} heard a voice commanding him to go to the Pharaoh and ask him to release the Israelite people and deliver God’s message to them. Allah showed Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} some signs to use to convince the Pharaoh that he was indeed Allah’s messenger. One of these signs was that when Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was told to throw down his walking staff, it seemed to look
like a snake that was alive. The wood did not actually turn into a snake, but Allah caused it to look like it was.

With these commands and help from Allah, Hadrat Musa as returned to the Pharaoh in order to rescue his people and demand that they be released to leave Egypt with him. But when Hadrat Musa as informed the Pharaoh that there is only one Allah and that he was His messenger, Pharaoh became arrogant and mad. He told Hadrat Musa as that if he called anyone other than him God, that he would put Hadrat Musa as in jail. Hadrat Musa as argued with the Pharaoh and even said he could show him signs from Allah that he was telling the truth.

Pharaoh asked him to show him the signs, so when Allah commanded, Hadrat Musa as threw down his rod just as he had done on the mountain. Allah caused everyone who was looking to see this rod as a huge snake. Pharaoh, since he was so arrogant, thought this was a magic trick and called other magicians to come and do the same. But, in the end, the other magicians ended up believing that Hadrat Musa as was in fact telling the truth because his signs were more powerful than any magic tricks that they could do.

The people of Pharaoh were given other signs as well to believe in the truth that Hadrat Musa as was preaching. They were punished with diseases and droughts and famine and each time they asked Hadrat Musa as to pray to help them. Each time Hadrat Musa as prayed and rescued these people from their afflictions, but they still would not believe. During one of these punishing times the son of Pharaoh died because of one of the diseases and this made the king furious. He made the life for the Israelites even more difficult and cruel.

Hadrat Musa as and all of the Israelites set out towards the land of Canaan at night time as directed by Allah. They were promised Allah's protection and safety. When they got to the Red Sea, Allah lowered the water so that the people could walk over the sand dunes underneath and cross safely. All of them walked safely over the sandy earth and got away from a life of slavery and cruelty. When the Israelites were almost out of the water, the Pharaoh and his people came charging after them on their
horses and chariots. They got stuck in the muddy, sandy land and then Allah caused the tides to come in and they were drowned.

The people of Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} were saved and they gave thanks and it strengthened their belief in Allah. They stopped in Sinai on their way to Canaan. Here Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} left his people for a while under the charge of Hadrat Haroon\textsuperscript{as} to pray away from the people on top of a mountain and to give thanks to Allah for his favors.

When Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} went to the top of the mountain, he witnessed another manifestation of Allah which caused the mountains to quake. Allah gave Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} ten rules that his people should follow from then on. These rules are known as the Ten Commandments and explain how Allah wanted people to live their lives. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} wrote these commandments down to share with his people.

The people of Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} were left in the charge of Hadrat Haroon\textsuperscript{as} (Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}'s brother) while he was away. While Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was away, the people put their precious belongings and gold together and made a statue of a calf and began to worship this idol. Hadrat Haroon\textsuperscript{as} tried to stop the people from committing this act of shirk but he was not able to convince them.

When Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} returned and saw this calf statue, he became very angry with his people and told them to ask Allah for forgiveness. The Israelites were still weak in their faith. They were highly influenced by their idol worshipping masters from Egypt. They demanded that they wanted to see Allah themselves so that they could believe. This worried Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} because he had experienced the manifestation of Allah twice and both times he was overcome by the powerful presence he felt. He knew that his people were weak in faith. When Allah did manifest himself to the Israelites with thunder and lightning at Mount Sinai as a sign, they trembled with fear and believed.

While the Israelites were traveling through the desert, they became needy of shelter, food and water. Allah shows special favors for His servants in order to remove their difficulties and promote their comfort. One such favor that Allah showed at this time was the appearance of clouds to provide cover for the migrants in the hot desert. Another favor was the appearance of food and water in a place of wilderness where such eatables were not easy to find. The food and water that appeared as a favor to the Israelites is called Manna and Salwa.
Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} had succeeded in bringing the Israelites out of Pharaoh's cruel and unjust ways and brought them freedom. He passed away in Sinai.

**Exercise 4.13: Fill in the blanks using the word bank below.**

1. The name of the holy book given to Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} is the _______________.

2. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} is the descendant of Hadrat __________________________.

3. A cruel and arrogant man, ____________________________ ordered that all newborn baby boys should be killed.

4. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as}'s mother put him in a __________________________ and floated him down the __________________________ river.

5. Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} began to notice the cruel treatment of the ___________________________ by the high-ranking officials of the king.

6. Pharaoh's army could not catch Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} and his followers because they ___________________________ in the rising tide of the sea.

7. Allah gave Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} the ___________________________ when he was on Mount Sinai.

8. The Israelites made a ___________________________ calf statue while Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} was on the mountain and committed shirk.

9. ___________________________ sent food and water for the people of Hadrat Musa\textsuperscript{as} when they were stranded in the desert.
Hadrat Isa was born about two thousand years ago in a little town called Bethlehem in Jerusalem. He was born to Hadrat Maryam who was a pious and noble woman who devoted her life to serving God. Before he was born, the angel Jibreel appeared to Hadrat Maryam and told her that she was going to have a son. She was very surprised to hear this news because she was not married at that time and thought it was impossible. But, this was a miracle of Allah that was divinely decreed and so on the appointed date, during the summer months, Hadrat Isa was born. Even though Christmas is celebrated on December 25th, the Quran gives us evidence that the birth likely took place between August and September.

Allah taught Hadrat Isa the knowledge of the Torah, granted him wisdom and appointed him prophet for the Israelites. The followers of Hadrat Musa were divided into many sects at that time. Allah sent Hadrat Isa as the final prophet for the Israelites. Allah granted him revelation so that the wrong teachings that had crept into the Torah could be cleared and Jewish beliefs and practices could be brought back to their original form. In this way, Hadrat Isa became a messiah, or reformer, for Hadrat Musa’s teachings. No new laws were given to Hadrat Isa. Instead, he was a prophet whose job was to remind the people of the original messages given to them by Allah.

Hadrat Isa preached the message of Allah, but the people would not believe him and instead turned against him. He spoke to the people in parables or stories, conveying the message to the poor and the rich Israelites alike. Very few of them believed in him. Jews accused him of claiming to be the king of Jews but they did not understand the prophecy that he was to be a spiritual king. When he spoke against their inaccurate beliefs, they turned into his bitter enemies. The Jewish people thought he was a liar and wanted to prove that he was not a prophet, so they persuaded the Romans to hang him on a cross.

Crucifixion was a common way to torture and punish lowly criminals in those days. Allah however, would never let His prophet die a torturous and shameful death. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, delayed the hanging of
Hadrat Isa\textsuperscript{as} and he was only on the cross for a short while. Although people thought he had died, he actually had fallen unconscious.

When the people came to remove him from the cross, they hid his body in a rock cave. Some of his disciples treated him with a balm or cream. This balm was to heal the wounds of someone who had been injured.

When Hadrat Isa\textsuperscript{as} got better, he secretly went back to his followers to show them that he had survived. Many of them thought he had died on the cross and came back to life. That is why, in many Biblical traditions, people believed that Hadrat Isa\textsuperscript{as} went to heaven and then came back to his followers. The people who believed that God had lifted Jesus from the cross into heaven are called Christians.

Allah let Hadrat Isa\textsuperscript{as} continue his mission and he traveled east towards India and preached his message along his travels. He finally came to live a long and productive life in Kashmir, India, where he was known as Yuz-Asaf. Hadrat Isa\textsuperscript{as} passed away in Kashmir, India after preaching for the remainder of his life.
Exercise 4.14: True or False

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Maryam was a noble and pious woman.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The angel Jibreel(^\text{as}) told Hadrat Maryam that she will have a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son even though she was not married.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Isa(^\text{as}) was a law bearing prophet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucifixion was a slow, painful and dishonorable way to die.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A messiah is a reformer who comes to correct the interpretation of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous laws.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadrat Isa(^\text{as}) died on the cross.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 25(^\text{th}) is the correct birthday of Jesus(^\text{as}).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review 4.15: Place the prophets in order of their appearance.

1st  Hadrat Adam\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Ibrahim\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Ismail\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Ishaaq\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Nuh\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Yusuf\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Isa\(^\text{as}\)

___  Hadrat Musa\(^\text{as}\)
**Qudrat-e-Sania** means the second appearance. Before the death of the Promised Messiah, he told the community that there would be a chain of Divinely appointed successors who would continue his work.

These successors are called the **Khalifatul-Masih** – the successors of the Promised Messiah. They are the worldwide head of the **Ahmadiyya Muslim Community**. We are blessed to have a divinely appointed khalifa who guides our community and leads us to the right path.

**Names of Khalifatul-Masih:**

1. Hadrat Hakeem Maulana Nooruddin
2. Hadrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Musleh Maud
3. Hadrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad
4. Hadrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad
5. Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad
Exercise 4.16: Match the names with the portraits of the Khulafa-e-Ahmadiyyat. Trace their names to help you learn them.

Hadrat Hakeem Maulana Nooruddin⁷⁸

Hadrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad⁷⁸

Hadrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad⁷⁸

Hadrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad⁷⁸

Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad⁷⁸
Additional Activities
WHAT DOES NOT FIT?
WHAT COMES NEXT?
Find two identical images

Find the sock that has no pair.
How Many?

Count the similar animals and write the numbers.
FIND 6 DIFFERENCES
Puzzle Game
Cut & Glue

Cut out

Glue
Puzzle Game
Cut & Glue

Cut out 1
Glue 2
Cut out the circles and finish the puzzle.
Use the images as clues and finish the crossword puzzle. Then, write the letters matching each number at the bottom to find the secret answer!
Glossary
Abul-Anbiya: Father of the Prophets. Abraham, may peace be upon him.

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashir-ud-Dīn Maḥmūd (1889-1965) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him:

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām (1835-1908) peace be on him: The Promised Messiah. Claimed to be the Second Advent of Jesus.

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Masroor (1950-...) may Allah strengthen him with His mighty support: Fifth successor (2003-...) to the Promised Messiah (peace be on him).

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Naṣir (1909-1982), Allah’s mercy be on him: Third successor (1965-1982) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.


ʿAlaihis-Salām : may peace be on him.

Hajr Aswad : The Black Stone

Al-Ḥamdul Lillāh : All praise belongs to Allah.

Allāh : The one and only God.

Allahu Akbar : Allah is the Greatest

As-Salāmu ʿAlaikul : May peace be upon you. (The formation assalam-o or assalam-u is incorrect as there is no waw،after mim م،hence the abbreviation AoA or A.O.A. or A-o-A is also incorrect.)

As-Salāmu ʿAlaikul Wa Raḥmatullāh : Peace be with you and blessings of Allah.


Ayyadahullāhu Taʿālā Bi-Nasrīh-il-ʿAziz : May Allah, the Exalted, support him with His Mighty help.

Bukhārī : The most reliable source of the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be on him.

Dawūd : David

Fajr : The dawn-to-sunrise Islamic formal worship.

Fard : duty. obligation. obligatory part of the Islamic worship.

Ḥadīth : Saying of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, رضی الله عنْهَ. a verified account of a statement or action of the Prophet Muhammad. Plural Aḥādīth.

Ḥaḍrat [Hadhrat, Hazrat] : His Holiness

Ḥajj : Formal pilgrimage to Mecca during appointed time of the year.

Ḥilf-Fuḍūl ( esposa o prove) : Covenant/Alliance of Faḍls. A part of the names of most of the signatories was Faḍl (فصل).

In-Shā Allāh, in sha’allāh : God willing.

ʿIshā : Late night formal Islamic worship.
Islam: submission. Name of the religion introduced by Muhammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be on him, in A.D. 610.

Ka'ba (sukūn on 'ain): a cube. House of God in Mecca. Also Ka'aba (fatha on 'ain) and Kaaba.

Kalima, Kalimah, Kalima Tayyaba, Kalimah Shahadah: Proneouncement that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Mohammad is His messenger.

Khādīm: servant, attendant. A member of Majlis Khuddāmul-Aḥmmadiyyah.

Khalifatul-Masāb, Khalifat-ul-Masāb: Successor to Ḥādramirzā Ghulām Aḥmad of Qadian (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah, may peace be upon him.

Khālilullah: friend of God.

Khāmis: Fifth

Khuddām: Plural of khādīm. Servants, attendants. Member of Majlis Khuddāmul-Aḥmmadiyyah.

Khuddāmul-Aḥmmadiyyah: see Majlis Khuddāmul-Aḥmmadiyyah

Khulafā’ur-Rāshidūn: Righteous Successors

Kitab Fada’il-ul-Qur’an: Book on the Excellences of the Quran

Lajina Imāllāh: Committee of bondmaids of Allah. Organization of Ahmadi Muslim ladies above 15 years of age.

Maghrīb: West. Sunset. Islamic formal worship after sunset.

Masb, Mas-h: touch, as in Masb on socks in Wuḍū.

Mi’yār, Me’yār: standard

Mi’yar-c-Kabir: boys between the ages of 13-15.

Mi’yar-c-Saghir: boys between the ages of 7-12.


Muḥsinah: beneficent

nafī: supererogatory worship


Nawāfī: plural of Nafl

Nāzīm: administrator, manager

Qanītah: obedient, devout.

Qubā: A town near Medina (Madīnah) in Arabia.

Qur’ān, Quran, Koran: recitation, a book most read. The Holy Book revealed to Muḥammad, sallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam, in Arabic over 23 years.

Rabb: sustainer, nourisher

raḍiyyallāhu ‘anhu: May Allah be pleased with him.

raḥimahullāh: May Allah have mercy on him.
raka‘aat ركعات: Plural of rak‘at
rak‘at, rak ‘ah ركع: A section of the prescribed Prayer. Plural: rak‘at
Ramađān (Ramadhān, Ramazān, Ramzān) رمضان: Islamic lunar month ascribed for prescribed fasting.
Sadiqah: truthful (female)
saḥūr, suḥūr صحور: last (light) meal before daybreak during Ramađān
sajdah سجدة: prostration
salām سلام: Greeting of peace
Ṣalāt صلاة: Formal Prayer offered according to a prescribed procedure. Thus, Ṣalātut-Tahajjud, Ṣalātul-Fajr, Ṣalātuz-Zuhr, Ṣalātul-‘Asr, Ṣalātul-Maghrib, Ṣalātul-‘Ishā.
ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam صل الله عليه وسلم: peace and blessings of Allah be on him.
Tahajjud تاحيد: Predawn Islamic worship offered after sleeping during the night.
ta‘līm تعليم: education
Taqwā تقوى: righteousness.
tarbiyat, tarbiyah تربیت: training
Tasbīḥ تسبیح: glorification, praise
Ṭawāf تور: circling. circuiting.
Wuḍū وضوء: Ablution. Prescribed washing before Islamic worship.
Zubūr زبور: Book of Psalms
Zakāt, Zakah Zakّة: Prescribed alms. legal alms.
Zuhūr ظهر: Afternoon Prayer.
In 2016, the two separate religious education syllabi for Atfal and Nasirat were unified under the guidance of Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih al-Khamis (may Allah be his helper). This workbook was prepared to provide students and teachers with the necessary supplemental material required to learn the unified syllabus. A team of dedicated volunteers (who wish to remain anonymous) worked tirelessly to develop six workbooks. The content was reviewed by Imam Rizwan Khan and Syed Sajid Ahmad for accuracy.

Please notify National Tarbiyat Secretary at spiritual.fitness@ahmadiyya.us if you find any inadvertent errors or omissions.

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