



*O my Lord, increase
me in knowledge.*
[20:115]

Second Edition

Tahir Academy Atfal & Nasirat Workbook

Level 2 • Ages 7-8



National Tarbiyat Department USA

Name

Message from Amir Jama'at USA

Dear Students of Tahir Academy

As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuhu

Respected National Secretary Tarbiyat asked me to write a brief message for the book. I have only one message and that is to heed to the message and advice of Hadrat Khalifatul Masih Ayyadahullahu Ta'ala Be Nasrihil-'Aziz. You are spiritual children of Hadrat Masih-i-Mau'ud ('Alaihis-Salam), the Reformer and Prophet of our time. So listen to the message of your spiritual Father, what does he want from you? It is all there in "OUR TEACHINGS". So read it and have your parents read it to you and have your teachers read it to you. And try to pick up one virtue, one instruction at a time from it and make it such a part of your life that becomes second nature to you. This will take you closer to your Creator, your God. Once you find God, then you will have no fear. Strive to adopt God's attributes and make God your friend. He would never leave you.

May Allah make us find our God and make us steadfast and faithful to Him.

Wassalam

Sincerely,



Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad

Amir Jama'at USA

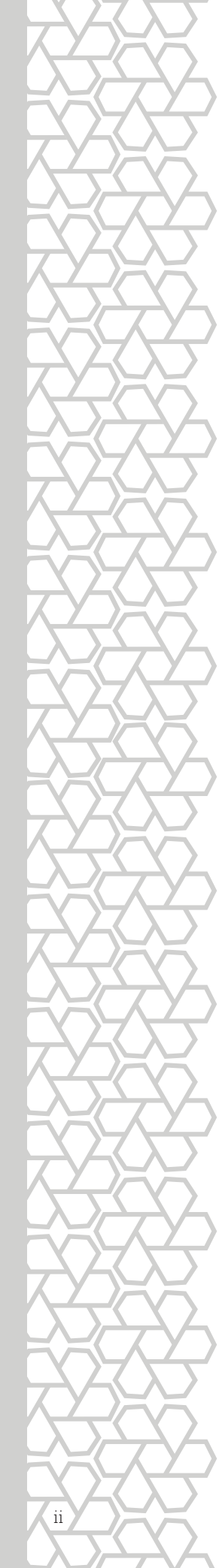


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Salutatory Abbreviations

- 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 including the Promised Messiah^{as}.
- 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 companions of 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

Basics of Religious Education – 5th Edition by Sheikh Abdul Hadi

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

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Auxiliary Pledges

Atfal Pledge

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

*ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa
ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is One and has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad^{sa} is His servant and Messenger.

I sincerely promise that I shall always be ready to serve my faith Islam, Jama'at Ahmadiyya Muslima, my nation, and my country. I shall always tell the truth, will not insult and abuse anybody, and I will try my best to obey all instructions given by Hadrat Khalifatul Masih. Insha'Allah.

Nasirat Pledge

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

*ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa
ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is One and has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad^{sa} is His servant and Messenger.

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve my faith, my nation and my country. I shall always adhere to the truth and shall always be prepared to make every sacrifice for the perpetuation of the Ahmadiyya Khilafat. Insha'Allah.

Parents' Resources

Did You Know?

Happy people tend to produce lower levels of cortisol in response to stressful situations. Cortisol is a hormone that contributes to many of the harmful effects of stress, including disturbed sleep, weight gain, type 2 diabetes, and high blood pressure. Research has shown that being happier may help keep your immune system strong, which may help reduce your risk of developing colds and chest infections.¹



Parenting Tip

Being happy requires being content with your God-given life. Jealousy stems from thoughts of insecurity and comparison of material belongings. It demonstrates a lack of understanding about the purpose of life. Remember that not every child is going to be a straight-A student, star athlete or excellent orator and that is all right.

- Do not compare your children with others. These comparisons can breed jealousy and set up a lifetime of comparison-based ambitions.
- Do not boast about your child's success. This may seem callous to others and invite jealousy towards your household.
- Avoid being unhappy about someone else's child. This is a true example of jealousy.
- Celebrate the success of others.

Islamic Guidance

Hadrat Khalifatul Masih V^{aba} has said, "The main ill to destroy virtue is jealousy and it should never be underestimated. One act borne out of jealousy can ruin virtues of a lifetime."²

¹healthline.com

²Friday Sermon May 26, 2006

In *Life Supreme* (a book by Bashir Ahmed Orchard), we read, "Jealousy is fuel for rancor. Its deadly venom devitalizes the soul of spiritual magnetism and hinders the cultivation of the same heavenly power. It is an emotion which assails everyone from time to time to a lesser or greater extent. It is an emotion which is extremely hard to prevent entering the heart; and also, to extinguish once it has taken flame...."

Love and jealousy often go hand in hand, for where there is love there is also jealousy. But love and jealousy enter the heart uninvited. There is no explanatory reason why two persons are sometimes drawn together by deep bonds of love. Neither invited the love. It just found its way into their hearts. More or less in a similar way jealousy finds its way into peoples' hearts. It is not invited. The spiritual man abhors its presence and does all in his power to combat it with the aid of prayers and mental discipline; and as much as he is successful so is he more easily able to resist and combat it in the future until such times that he becomes a master of himself and is no longer violable to its obtrusion.

'May Allah be our Protector from the evil of the envier when he envies.' (Holy Qur'an 113:6)" ³

Pop Quiz

Consider these situations.

1. Myra is your daughter's close friend and both are 14 years old. Myra has straight A's in school, and she is well spoken and good looking. Your child may not possess all or any of these qualities. How do you feel towards Myra and her family?
 - a. Deep in your heart you are happy about Myra and her family.
 - b. You are happy for them but wish things were better for your daughter.
 - c. You wish that your daughter had one or all those qualities.
 - d. You do not like the idea of Myra being better than your daughter in any way.



³Life Supreme, B.A. Orchard, pp. 47-48

5. Sultan is your 17-year-old nephew. He was just accepted to an Ivy League college with a 50% scholarship and your son could not get admission into any well recognized university. How do you feel towards Sultan and his family?
 - a. You are delighted about your nephew's success, and you take sweets to their house to congratulate him and your brother.
 - b. You call your brother and nephew to congratulate them but keep thinking of your own son's future.
 - c. You wish it were your son who had the acceptance letter and scholarship.
 - d. You are not happy about your nephew's achievement because now your sister-in-law will brag about it.

Pop Quiz Introspection

Comparing your children with other children is no different than looking at material things that others possess. Such comparisons will breed jealousy and such jealousy can easily get out of control resulting in lack of happiness and going further away from God.

Do not allow yourself to have negative thoughts about your children or become preoccupied with constant self criticism. The more you allow that, the more it will grow in your head and result in your own dissatisfaction from life. Most importantly, it will take you further from understanding your God-given life. Remember, children are an 'amanat' (something given in trust) of Allah, just like our life. Having children is a privilege, not a right. Allah is our Provider, and He controls our fate and the fate of all others around us.

Now, to answer the quiz, selecting choice "a" for both questions means you will live a much happier life. Answer "b" means you have some jealousy and should reflect on how this can be addressed. Answer "c" for both means you expect that God will do as you like and not as He likes for you. This is a moment to ask for forgiveness and understand our relationship with the Creator of life and Giver of our children. Answer "d" speaks to a deeper-rooted problem.

Remember, Allah states: "Man achieves what he strives for." If we want better for our kids, we should channel our energies in the right direction: prayer and genuine effort.

Wonder Together

Use the following questions to encourage a dialog with your child during everyday conversations.

Do I believe that I am in control of every outcome, or do I trust Allah to establish the way?

What are the benefits of Allah creating everyone differently?

Is my gratefulness to Allah evident at all times and in all circumstances?

What does it mean to be happy for someone else?

What are some things that are unique and special about me? About our family?

Read Together

The following titles are available on amibookstore.us and Jalsa bookstalls:

- Quranic Teachings about Taqdeer (chapter within *The Words of Wisdom and Purification* by Rashid Ahmad Chaudhry)
- *Conditions of Bai'at and Responsibilities of an Ahmadi* by Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{atba}

The following titles are available from online retailers:

- *Me and My Fear* by Francesca Sanna
- *Spoon* by Amy Krouse Rosenthal
- *Sticks* by Diane Alber

Part I



The Holy Qur'an

Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Learning and teaching the Holy Qur'an is a source of great blessings. The Holy Prophet^{sa} 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 maddah and shaddah. 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,  or , are called, *Maddah*.
The pupil is asked to identify them, in the following:



Lesson No. 18

When *Maddah*  or  is placed on any letter, the sound of that letter is prolonged. Example:- هَ is *hooo...*, لَ is *laaa...* etc.

يَ لَ سَ آ هَ يَ هَا سُو فِي فِي رَا

Mixed Exercise

آلَا + سَوَاءٌ + أَهْلُهُ + يَسْتَحْيِي + بِهَا أَوْدَيْنِ
يَادَمُ + لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ + لَيْسُوْءٌ + بَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ
هَآنَتْكُمْ + يَا بَلِيسُ + أَتَيْنَا آلَ + فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ
وَرِثَهُ أَبَوْهُ + نِسَاءً + سَئِحَتٍ + بَطَائِنُهَا

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:- فَادُ is same as فَدُ (fadd); Alif is silent.

رَبُّوا is same as رَبِّ (ribaa); The last two letters are silent.

وُن is same as وُن (un); The wao is silent.

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

فَا	فَادُ	لَا	لَا ف	فَانُ	وَالُ	ذُوَالُ
فَدُ	لَف	فَن	وَل	ذُل		
بَالُ	قَا	لِي	دِي	شَايِي	جَايِي	وُ
بَل	ق	ل	د	شِي	جِي	ء
وَا	تُو	ذِي	اُو	وُن	مِي	رَبُّوا
ءَا	تُء	ذِء	ءُن	ء	رَب	مُوَا
مُو						

Mixed Exercise

فَادُءُ لَنَا + فَالُّنَ + فَانْفَجَرَتْ + بِالْآخِرَةِ
 رَزَقًا + عَلَى + مَتًى + بَلًى + هُدًى + رَغَدًا + أَبِي
 شَيْئًا + لِشَايٍ + يَأْيَسُ + وَجَايٍ + أَوْى

Note:- If Jazm happens to be the first sign in a given line, it still connects the letter of the previous line:

يَذَرُوكُمْ + وَالْفُؤَادَ + بِسْوَإِ + تُؤْمِنُونَ
يَقُومِ لِمَ تُؤْذُونَنِي + ذِي أَوْثَمِ + خَلَقَ
الْإِنْسَانَ + أُولَئِكَ + مِائَةً + ذُو الْفَضْلِ
الْعَظِيمِ + تَهْوَى الْأَنْفُسُ + بُرَاءُوا مِنْكُمْ
أُنْزِلَ + إِيْتَائِي + يَسْتَهْزِئُ + صَلَوَةٌ
بِعَزِيْزِيْ ذِي انْتِقَامٍ + كَانُوا + فِي الْأَرْضِ
زَكُوَّةَ + فَأَوَّا + وَاعْلَمُوا + لَا إِلَى هَؤُلَاءِ

Lesson No. 20

A bend ۞ or ۞ may also be silent. It is so, when there is no sign or dot over it.

Example:- نَرَاكَ is same as نَرَاكَ *Naraaka*.

نَرَاكَ + أَرَانِي + مِيْكَيلَ + نَجْوَاهُمْ + أَتَاهَا
بِأَيْدٍ + مَثْوَاهُ + مَاوَاهُمْ + أَرْدَكُمْ
هَدَانِي + مَوْلَانَا + أَتَقَكُمُ + هَوَاهُ

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 فَرَقْنَا بَيْنَكُمْ الْبَحْرَ فَأَنْجَيْنَاكُمْ وَأَغْرَقْنَا آلَ

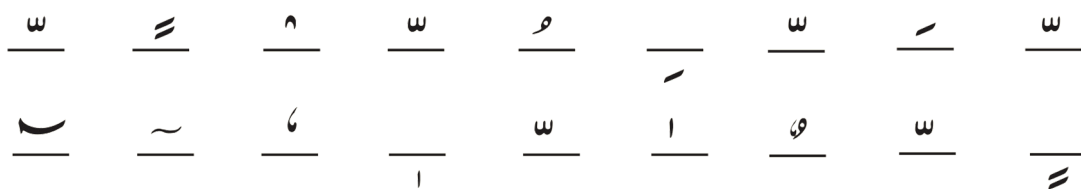
فِرْعَوْنَ وَ أَنْتُمْ تَنْظُرُونَ + وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوا لَمَنِ
 اشْتَرَاهُ مَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَاقٍ + وَلَبِئْسَ مَا
 شَرَّوَابِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ + وَقَالَتْ
 أُولَهُمْ لِآخِرِهِمْ فَمَا كَانَ لَكُمْ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ
 فَضْلٍ فذُوقُوا الْعَذَابَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْسِبُونَ
 قَالَ لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيتُ وَلَا تُرْهِقْنِي مِنْ أَمْرِي
 عُسْرًا + خذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْعُرْفِ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ
 الْجَاهِلِينَ + وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَى مُوسَى أَنْ أَلْقِ عَصَاكَ
 فَإِذَا هِيَ تَلْقَفُ مَا يَأْفِكُونَ + وَقَالَ الْمَلَأُ مِنْ قَوْمِ
 فِرْعَوْنَ أَتَدْرُ مُوسَى وَقَوْمَهُ لِيُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ
 وَيَذَرَكَ وَالْهَتَكَ + وَقِيلَ يَا رِضْ أَبْلَعِي مَاءَكَ
 وَيَسْمَأْ أَقْلِعِي وَ غِيضَ الْمَاءِ وَ قُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ +
 لَا تَقْصُصْ رُءْيَاكَ عَلَى إِخْوَتِكَ فَيَكِيدُوا لَكَ كَيْدًا +
 قَالُوا أَضْغَاثُ أَحْلَامٍ + وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَأْوِيلِ الْأَحْلَامِ
 بِعِلْمَيْنِ + إِذْ هَبُوا بِقَمِيصِي هَذَا فَالْقُوهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ
 أَبِي يَاتِ بَصِيرًا + وَأَتُونِي بِأَهْلِكُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ + وَ
 لَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا الْمُسْتَقْدِمِينَ مِنْكُمْ وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا
 الْمُسْتَأْخِرِينَ + وَلَقَدْ جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ

بِالْبُشْرِى قَالُوا سَلَمًا قَالَ سَلَمٌ فَمَا لَبِثَ أَنْ جَاءَ
بِعِجْلٍ حَنِيزٍ + إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا
وَأَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا +
وَأَنْ طَائِفَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلَحُوا
بَيْنَهُمَا + هَذَا عَطَاءٌ نَافِمُنْ أَوْ أَمْسِكْ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

Lesson No. 21

Shaddah

The pupil is asked to identify the sign of *Shaddah* ّ, in the following:



Lesson No. 22

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

Example:- أَبَبَّ is أَبَبَب (abba), not (ab-ba). حِلَّ is حِلِل (hilli),
أُفُّ is أَفُف (affu).

The whole of it is read in one continuity, with stress on *Shaddah*.

أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ
أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ
أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ	أَبَبَّ



Mixed Exercise



عَلَّمَ + لَعَلَّ + فَصَّلَ + يُحِبُّ + سَبَّحَ + هَلُمَّ
 نَبَأَ + رَبُّكَ + إِنَّمَا + كَانَ + لِكُلِّ + ظَنُّكُمْ
 كَلَّمَنُ + رَبَّنَا + إِنَّا + فَصَّلْتُ + يُذَبِّحُونَ

سُعِرْتُ + عَطَلْتُ + تَكُونَنَّ + وَلَا غُورِيَنَّهُمْ
 يَتَخَبَّطُ + لِيُمَحِّصَ + فَلَنُؤَلِّيَنَّكَ + قَدَّارُ
 كَذَّبْتُ + صَدَقَ + فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُ + مُتَكِّئِينَ
 تَنَفَّسَ + لَتَنْبِئَنَّهُمْ + لِيُطَهَّرَ + يَمُدُّهُمْ
 فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهُ + نُزِّلَ + حُرِّمَ + حُجَّةُ + رَبِّهِمْ



Shaddah on the Vowel



The same rule as above is applied here. Example:- اَوَّ is read *awwa*.

اَوَّ بَوَّ تَوَّ ثَوَّ جَوَّ حَوَّ خَوَّ
 دَوَّ دَوَّ دَوَّ ذَوَّ ذَوَّ رَوَّ رَوَّ رَوَّ
 زَوَّ سَوَّ سَوَّ شَوَّ صَوَّ صَوَّ عَوَّ وَوَّ مَوَّ
 اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ اَيَّ

حَيَّ خَيَّ خَيَّ سَيَّ دَيَّ مَيَّ ذَيَّ
قَيَّ بَيَّ لَيَّ رَيَّ طَيَّ زَيَّ مَيَّ صَيَّ

صَوَّ إِيَّ شَوَّ مَيَّ دَوَّ نَيَّ تَوَّ نَيَّ رَوَّ
بَيَّ لَوَّ حَيَّ بَوَّ رَيَّ أَيَّ قَوَّ فَوَّ غَيَّ كَوَّ هَيَّ زَوَّ

Mixed Exercise

مُبَيِّنَاتٍ + مِنْ قُوَّةٍ + ثَيِّبَاتٍ + يُزَوِّجُهُمْ + أَيُّهَا
نُسُوءِي + سَوَّلَ + سَيَّاتِهِ + ثَوَّبَ + يَتَخَيَّرُونَ
كُورَتْ + زُوِّجَتْ + سَيَّرَ + زَيْنَ + لَدَيَّ + أَوَّلَ

Introduction to the Holy Qur'an

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. A revelation is a **message** sent by Allah, and the Holy Qur'an is the collection of those verbal revelations.

The First Revelation of the Holy Qur'an

The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} received the first revelation in the cave **Hira**, where he often went for meditation and prayers. The cave of Hira is on the mountain called **Jabal an-Nur** or Mountain of Light. 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.



اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Proclaim thou in the name of thy Lord Who created. (96: 2)

This is how Allah started revealing the Holy Qur'an to His Messenger^{sa}. This was also the start of the **prophethood** of Hadrat Muhammad^{sa}. Allah continued to reveal the Qur'an in Mecca and in Medina. The revelations only stopped at the death of the 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} chose people who would write 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^{sa} was given a specific arrangement by Allah for all the verses.

After the death of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}, his companions collected all of the physical writings of the verses and chapters 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**. These parts 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 this book 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. Over time, people have added or removed wordings from the other holy books. Also, 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 Qur'an. A person who has committed the entire Qur'an to

memory is 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:

أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذُلُوكِ الشَّمْسِ إِلَى غَسَقِ
الَّيْلِ وَقُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ ۖ إِنَّ قُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ
كَانَ مَشْهُودًا ۝

Observe 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 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**, which are revelations about the future. There are many scientific discoveries, which we did not know of until recent times, that were already 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^{sa} received the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an when:

- a. He was doing Tawaaf around the Ka'bah.
- b. He was praying and meditating in cave 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 about the Holy Qur'an:

- a. Many companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} also memorized the Holy Qur'an.
- b. Revelations were written down on leather, bark of trees, stones etc.
- c. The Holy Prophet^{sa} repeated each revelation after Angel Jibreel^{as} as he 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: Circle True or False for the statements below.

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 ^{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.	True	False

The Holy Qur'an is a book which is often read and recited throughout the world.	True	False
A Muslim should recite the Holy Qur'an only three times a week.	True	False
We memorize small portions of the Holy Qur'an because it is impossible to memorize all of it.	True	False
There are 30 chapters in the Holy Qur'an.	True	False
There are 30 parts in the Holy Qur'an.	True	False

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 _____.

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.

ALLAH

HOLY PROPHET^{sa}

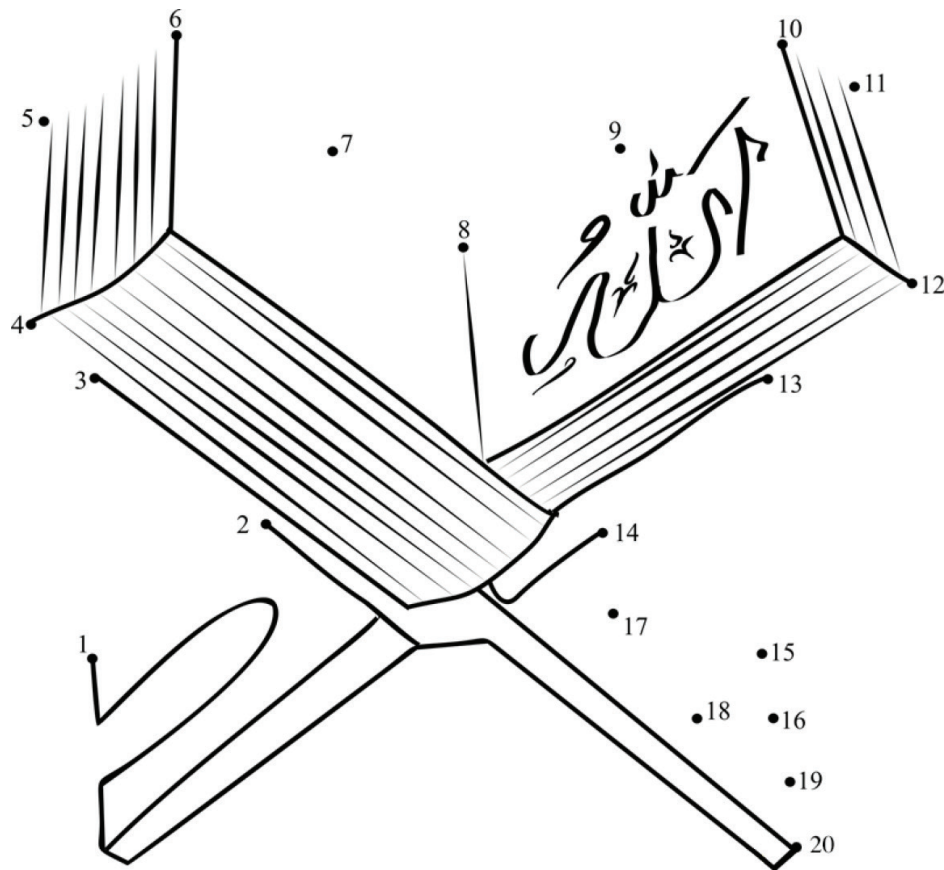
ARABIC

HIRA

JIBREEL^{as}

REVELATION

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**. Anything that you must do is called obligatory. Fard Prayers are performed in congregation behind an Imam, preferably in a mosque. **Congregational** Prayers mean prayers that are offered together in a group. However, when it is not possible to offer Prayers in the mosque or in congregation, we offer Fard Prayers at home with our family or on our own. There are five daily Fard Prayers that Allah says we must do. That is why missing them on purpose is a serious sin. However, if they are missed unintentionally, we can make up the missed Fard Prayers. We should offer them as soon as possible even after the time has passed.

Sunnah Prayers

It was the practice of the **Holy Prophet^{sa}** to offer additional Prayers before and after Fard Prayers. These are called Sunnah Prayers. It is very rewarding to offer these Prayers and missing them on purpose disappoints Allah.



Waajib Prayers

Waajib Prayers are considered **necessary**. The three raka'at of **Witr** at the end of Isha Prayers, **Eid-ul-Fitr** and **Eid-ul-Adha** Prayers are all Waajib Prayers. We should not intentionally miss a Waajib Prayer, but if it is missed by mistake, there is no requirement to offer it after the time has passed.

Nafil Prayers

These voluntary, optional Prayers are preferably performed alone. There is no required number of Nafil Prayers. They are offered two raka'at at a time and can be offered in any number that a person chooses. By offering these voluntary Prayers, we can achieve additional blessings of Allah. Moreover, the Sunnah and **Nawaafil** (plural of Nafil) Prayers help to cover our mistakes if we made any during Fard Prayers. **Tahajjud** Prayer, which is offered in the middle of the night and before Fajr time, is a special Nafil Prayer. It is reported in ahadith that our beloved Holy Prophet^{sa} used to offer Nawaafil frequently.

Exercise 2.1: Fill in the blanks below using the keywords in the box.

FARD	RAKA'AT	WAAJIB	TAHAJJUD	FOUR
PROSTRATION	NAFL	SUNNAH	CONGREGATIONAL	

1. There are _____ types of Prayers.
2. Usually performed in congregation, _____ Prayers are obligatory, which means we MUST offer these Prayers because Allah said we must.
3. The Witr and Eid Prayers are known as _____ Prayers.
4. The Holy Prophet^{sa} used to offer _____ Prayers before and after the Fard Prayers. It is very rewarding to offer these Prayers and missing them on purpose disappoints Allah.
5. Optional Prayers which we can offer to ask for Allah's extra blessings are called _____ Prayers.
6. Nafl Prayers can be offered two _____ at a time.
7. The Nafl Prayers that we offer in the middle of the night are called _____ Prayers.
8. Prayers that are offered in a group are called _____ Prayers.

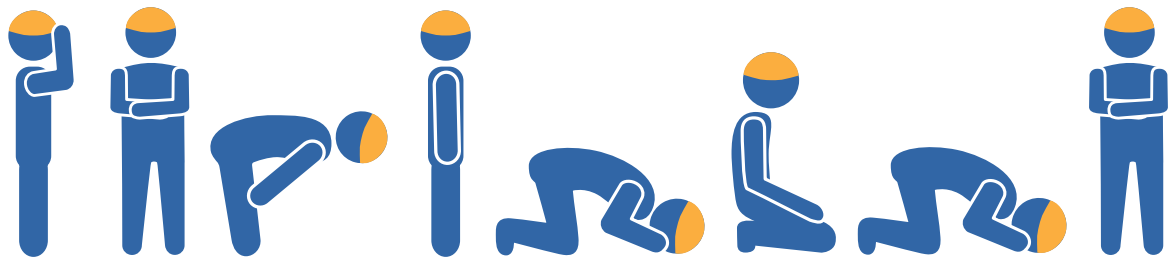
Exercise 2.2: Match the keywords to their correct definitions.

Fard	Prayers which were a tradition of the Holy Prophet ^{sa} , offered before or after Fard raka'at
Sunnah	Obligatory (must-do) Prayers
Wajib	Voluntary Prayers, such as Tahajjud
Nafl	Necessary, but not obligatory, Prayers such as Witr and Eid Prayers

Raka'at and Timings

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 offered two raka'at. If the Prayer is composed of three or four raka'at, we must sit down after two raka'at and recite 'At-Tashah-hud' and then stand up without ending our Prayer and offer the remaining raka'at. See the graphic below for one rak'ah.



Exercise 2.3: 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'at and timings for the five daily Prayers is as follows:

Salat	Timing	Raka'at			
		Sunnah	Fard	Sunnah	Witr
Fajr	In the morning before sunrise	2	2		
Zuhr	In the early afternoon	4	4	2	
Asr	In the late afternoon		4		
Maghrib	Just after sunset		3	2	
Isha	After nightfall*		4	2	3

*We can offer Isha Prayer until shortly before dawn, however the better option is to offer it before midnight.

Combining Salat

The Holy Qur'an instructs Muslims to offer Prayer at "fixed hours" (4:104). The Sunnah of the Holy Prophet^{sa} also supports the idea of generally observing daily Prayers at five separate times. With that said, Allah has given permission to combine Prayers under special circumstances, for example during travel, Jalsas and inclement weather.

If a Prayer is missed or needs to be combined 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.

We can only combine these Salat together:

- Zuhr and Asr: When combining Zuhr and Asr, we offer 4 Fard for Zuhr and 4 Fard for Asr.
- Maghrib and Isha: When combining Maghrib and Isha, we offer 3 Fard for Maghrib, 4 Fard for Isha and 3 Witr.

Salat During Travel

If you are traveling and are unable to stand for Qiyam, you may offer your Prayers while sitting. It is also not necessary to face the Qibla (Ka'bah) if you are in a car, plane, train or boat. Allah has also allowed that we shorten the raka'at of Salat as the table below shows. Sunnah raka'at are offered only during Fajr Prayers.

Salat	Travel Raka'at			
	Sunnah	Fard	Sunnah	Witr
Fajr	2	2	-	
Zuhr		2	-	
Asr		2	-	
Maghrib		3	-	
Isha		2	-	3

Exercise 2.4: 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 2.5: Circle True or False for the statements below.

You can not sit and offer prayers while in a vehicle. True False

When you are in a plane, you do not have to face towards the Qiblah (Ka'bah). True False

Prayers can be combined in special circumstances. True False

Exercise 2.6: Fill in the table below with the correct raka'at and timings.

Salat	Timing	Raka'at			
		Sunnah	Fard	Sunnah	Witr
Fajr	In the morning before -----				
Zuhr	In the ----- afternoon				
Asr	In the ----- afternoon				
Maghrib	Just after -----				
Isha	After -----				

EARLY

LATE

SUNSET

NIGHTFALL

SUNRISE



Salat in Arabic
(continued from Level 1)

Prayer Between Two Sajdahs

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

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي
وَاجْبُرْنِي وَارْزُقْنِي وَارْفَعْنِي۔

At-Tashah-hud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ۔ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ
أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى
عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ط اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ط

At-tahiyyaatu lillahi, was-salawaatu wat-tayyibaatu

As-Salamu `alaika ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuhoo;

As-Salamu `alainaa wa `alaa `ibaadillahissaaaliheen;

At this point, raise the right index finger to recite:

Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallahu wa

ash-hadu anna Muhammadan `abduhoo wa rasooluh



Durud Sharif – Salat ‘Alan-Nabi

Allahumma salli ‘alaa
muhammadin -wa ‘alaa aali
muhammadin, kamaa sallaita
‘alaa ibraheema wa ‘alaa aali
ibraheema, innaka hameed-
ummajeed

Allahumma baarik ‘alaa
Muhammadinwa ‘alaa aali
Muhammadin, kama baarakta
‘alaa Ibraheema, wa ‘alaa aali
Ibraheema innaka Hameed-
ummajeed

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى اٰلِ
اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ط

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى اٰلِ
اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ط

Exercise 2.7: Memorize the portions of Salat above.

Memorize the Salat portions above. The remaining portions will be taught in Level 2, Part 2.



Wudu: Ablution Before Salat

Having a clean body and mind is an essential part of our Salat. Before we stand up to pray, we remove all bad thoughts and feelings and perform ablution, or **wudu**. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} once asked his companions that if someone took a bath five times a day in a stream, would they still be dirty? The companions replied, "No!" The Prophet^{sa} explained that in the same way, a person who performs their prayers five times a day will be pure and clean inside their heart and in their outer body as well. Wudu also prepares us for Salat because we start to think that we are about to talk to Allah. It also helps us concentrate in prayer and makes sure that we are not bothering anyone else praying next to us because we have smelly breath or feet.

Prayer Before Ablution

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim

Translation: In the name of Allah, the
Gracious, the Merciful

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

Steps of Ablution



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 **three** times. Wash the **right** arm first, then the **left**.



6. Wet your hands with water and then, using only your pinky, ring & middle fingers pass them over your head. Run your clean index finger inside your ears. Then, with your thumbs, clean the back of the ears. Finally, use the back of your hands to wipe the back of your neck.

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

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ
وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

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

Exercise 2.8: Memorize the prayer after wudu (ablution) and its translation.

Exercise 2.9: 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 2.10: Number the steps of wudu in their correct order.

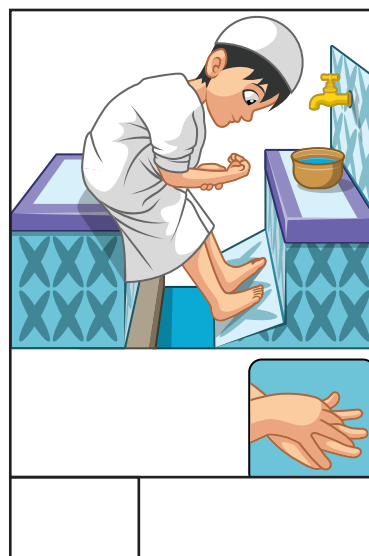
- _____ Rinse your mouth with your right hand, 3 times.
- _____ Wipe the inside of the ears with your fingers.
- _____ Rinse your nostrils with your left hand, 3 times.
- _____ Recite the Tasmiyah (*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*).
- _____ Wash your arms up to your elbows, 3 times each. First the right, then the 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 2.11: Practice the steps of wudu (ablution) during a class with pretend water if necessary.

Exercise 2.12: Circle True or False for the statements below.

Ablution helps us concentrate in Salat.	True	False
The last step of wudu is wiping your ears clean.	True	False
We start wudu with Tasmiyah (<i>Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim</i>).	True	False
We wipe our head and our ears 3 times during wudu.	True	False

Exercise 2.13: Number the pictures of wudu below in the correct order.

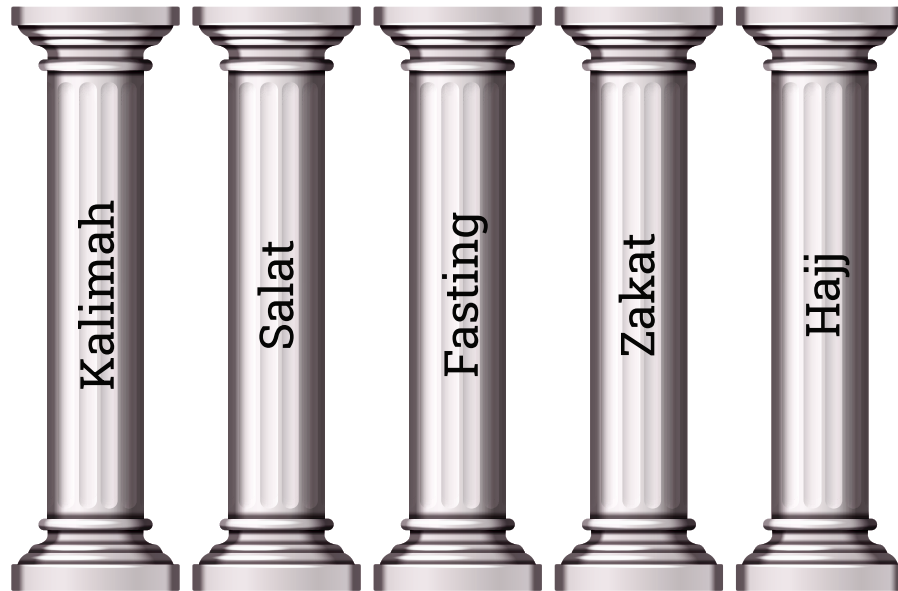




Basics of Islam

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:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu mu-ham-ma-dur-ra-soo-lul-lah

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad^{sa} is the messenger of Allah.

Our religion centers around believing in Allah and the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} as Allah's messenger. Just saying the words of the Kalimah 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 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. When we

pray, we become aware of what is in our hearts and minds. 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, and Isha**.



#3 - Fasting

Fasting is the third pillar of Islam. We fast in the ninth month of the Islamic calendar called **Ramadan**. Fasting is required of every adult Muslim. However, if you are sick or traveling, Allah grants you the privilege of skipping that fast during Ramadan. You can make up all the missed days of fasting at another time. Those who are not able to fast, like old or weak people, can feed a needy 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 the 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. We should not argue, fight, waste time, backbite, etc.
4. When the sun sets (at Maghrib), we break our fast by drinking and eating food. This meal is called **Iftar**. It was the practice of the Holy Prophet^{sa} to break his fast with dates and water.



#4 - Zakat

Zakat is the fourth pillar of Islam. Zakat means **purification** and paying it purifies our wealth and savings. Zakat is the money given for the less fortunate from a portion of our saved or unused wealth. Zakat helps make sure that there is less difference between people who have a lot of money and people who have nothing. It saves us from becoming greedy, and it is also 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 performed in **Dhul-Hijjah**, the last month of the Islamic calendar. Every Muslim adult who can afford to perform Hajj and has safe access to Mecca is obligated to perform it at least once in his or her lifetime.

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 Dhul-Hijjah. On the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah, Muslims celebrate **Eid-ul-Adha**.

**Exercise 3.1: Circle True or False for each statement.**

The Pillars of Islam are acts of worship that all Muslims must practice.

True False

Children and the elderly must fast no matter what.

True False

Zakat is payable on our unused wealth.

True False

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 Muhammad^{sa} is His Messenger.

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

We fast during the month of Ramadan.

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

During the month of Dhul-Hijjah Muslim pilgrims travel to Mecca for Hajj.

Exercise 3.3: Discussion Question - 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.

_____ **Fasting** _____ Eating nothing between dawn 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 involves giving money to those who are less fortunate.

_____ This pillar takes place during Ramadan and ends with Eid-ul-Fitr, a day of joy and thanksgiving to Allah.

_____ This pillar helps stop us from becoming greedy and creates love between the poor and the rich.

_____ Every Muslim 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 Dhul-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

Allah is Al-Malik

God is the King

There are a lot of adults who are responsible for taking care of you because you are young right now. For example, you have parents, teachers, policemen, bus drivers and/or older siblings who are all helping you stay safe and protected. But there is one Being who is above all others and will always be first in charge. He is above you, your parents, the police, and even the President. That Being is Allah. Allah is the One who is King over all of us. He is completely in charge of all His creation. The whole universe is His Kingdom. He knows everything, and has the power to do anything as He wills.



What does it mean to me if Allah is The King?

Because Allah is **Al-Malik**, you are protected and cared for by the One who controls the whole world. There is nothing that happens in this world that Allah is not aware of. This also means that we accept that Allah is the most Powerful Being. We obey our parents and other elders so that as we get older, we learn to submit to God.

Here is a list of things a good king or a leader would do for the people of his country. Can you see how Allah does all these things and MORE for people all over the world?



- Take care of his people
- Provide food
- Make people feel safe
- Help people learn new things
- Keep the country peaceful
- Provide equal justice for all people
- Solve people's problems

Allah is Al-Quddus

God is the Holy One

You have probably heard the word “holy” a lot. We talk about the Holy Qur’an and the Holy Prophet^{sa}. You may have heard people say that someone was a very holy person. Do you understand though, what the word holy means? Holy means something that is so special that it can not be compared to anyone or anything else. Holy means that something is so pure and so perfect that nothing can be like it. Holy means that something is without any faults. Allah is the most perfect, most flawless Being. He has no faults or weaknesses and all His qualities are so perfect that He is set apart from everyone and everything we know.



What does it mean to me if Allah is the Holy One?

Because Allah is **Al-Quddus**, everything about Allah is perfect. As human beings, we can never be perfect, but we look to Allah’s holiness to try to live holy lives. Allah wants us to live our lives in a way that could be described as holy or different than anyone else. As an Ahmadi Muslim child, you are and always will be set apart from other children. When people look at you, they should be able to see a child who is loving, caring, honest and faithful. Allah has sent us the Holy Qur’an and the Holy Prophet^{sa} to show us how to live holy lives.

Exercise 3.6: Discussion Questions

- In your own words, what does it mean to be ‘holy’?
- Do you think it is possible to be holy? Why or why not?
- Can you become a holy person without believing in God?
- What are some things you can do to try and live a holy life?

Allah is As-Salaam

God is the Source of Peace

You can probably recognize a place or situation that is peaceful. It is often quiet, safe, happy and without any worries. Peacefulness can feel like a warm hug or a loving smile and can sound like happy laughter or birds chirping happily in the sky.

You can probably also recognize places and situations that are not peaceful. You might imagine fighting or yelling, hunger or poverty, tears, and worry. When there is no peace, you might feel anxious or upset.

The good thing is, that no matter where you are, peacefulness is something that comes from God. Even if you are in a worrisome place or a terrible situation, Allah can bring peace to your heart if you trust that He is **As-Salaam**.



What does it mean to me if Allah is the Source of Peace?

Because Allah is As-Salaam, peace comes from Him and it comes because of your prayers and trust in Him. He wants all of us to live in a happy and peaceful world. Do you know, when you say, "As-Salamu 'Alaikum", you are saying, "Peace be with you". What a kind thing to say to someone!

We live in a world where people sometimes make selfish decisions and because of those bad choices, the world is sometimes an unpeaceful place. At times, God puts us in situations where we are worried or upset. The important thing to remember in these times is that God is also the one who is the Source of Peace. You may be worried when you hear the thunder rumbling in a storm, when you hear about something scary on TV, or when you have a big test coming up, but that is exactly when you should remember that Allah is As-Salaam. By praying to Allah and trusting that He is the Source of Peace, you will feel safe in your heart no matter what is going on around you.

Exercise 3.7: Circle the ways in which you can create peace in the world.



Hadith

Cleanliness

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ-

Attuhooru shatr-ul-eemaan

Cleanliness is a requirement of faith. (Muslim)

The Holy Qur'an (5:7) commands the believers to clean their bodies and environment. Keeping ourselves and our surroundings clean is an act of faith.

This hadith tells us that being clean and promoting cleanliness is a part of being a good Muslim. Islam teaches 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. Then fill in the blanks of the translation.

Cleanliness is a
requirement of faith.

Cleanliness is a
requirement of faith.



Cleanliness is a requirement of _____.

_____ is a requirement of _____.

Importance of Wudu

Wudu is an act of cleaning ourselves. We have studied the hadith of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, "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, from the inside and outside. Since it is Allah's command that we should keep our bodies clean, it is necessary to perform Wudu before offering Prayers.

A prayer, which is a direct contact with Allah, is unacceptable unless the person is clean. When we go to someone's house or for an important meeting, we make an effort to look tidy, be clean and fresh. The same is true when we perform Salat. In Salat, we are meeting God and the way we present ourselves is important.



The following things can lapse or break the wudu:

1. Having to use the bathroom
2. Passing wind
3. Sleeping or dozing off while leaning against a support
4. Unconsciousness
5. Drawing blood
6. Vomiting

If we put on our socks after ablution, then it is not necessary to wash our feet for the following 24 hours when we perform 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**.

Mas-ha is an alternative to the washing of the feet and can be done for the sake of convenience during times of illness or travel, for example.

Importance of Speaking the Truth

- Allah is always watching you, and He loves those who speak truthfully.
- 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 will follow your example and will be more truthful to you.
- You sleep better, knowing that you have nothing to hide.

Introduction to Auxiliaries: Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya

Hadrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad^{ra} 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 the following groups:

- Sitara Atfal: 7-8 years
- Hilal Atfal: 9-10 years
- Qamar Atfal: 11-12 years
- Badar Atfal: 13-15 years

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. An Amilah is a group of boys who are selected to carry out various duties. The Amilah is comprised of many departments including:



**Majlis Atfalul
Ahmadiyya USA**

- 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 their duties. When you say the pledge, pay attention to what you are promising.

The Atfal pledge begins by repeating **Kalimah Shahada** three times in Arabic, followed by the translation once.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ
لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

*ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa
ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

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

I sincerely promise that I shall always be ready to serve my faith Islam, Jama'at Ahmadiyya Muslima, my nation, and my country. I shall always tell the truth, will not insult and abuse anybody, and I will try my best to obey all instructions given by Hadrat Khalifatul Masih. Insha'Allah

Short Stories

Balancing Mercury

Once, there was a pious man who lived by himself. He spent most of his time 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 do 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.

"All right. 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.

**Mercury is a shiny, silver, liquid-metal. It is unsafe to touch, which is why the man had to work very hard to make sure it did not spill.*

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

- Always remember Allah because He is our Guardian.
- The purpose of life is to worship Allah, but this does not mean that we should stop living our life and never do anything else.
- Worldy activities and successes are not against the spirit of Islam. We should strive to serve the world to the best of our abilities, while keeping Allah in our hearts and minds.

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 he loved 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 will succeed me to the throne," he announced. 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 as the next 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. He waited for another two months. Still nothing happened.

Eventually, 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 that this seed 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 everyone, "I have found him! I have found the one person worthy of being Emperor! Where you got your seeds from, I do not know. Because 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 an empty pot and the truth, and now I reward him with the entire kingdom and make him Emperor of all the land!"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9K-sAKdk2Y&t=8s>

This story is taken from the book, *The Empty Pot* by Demi.

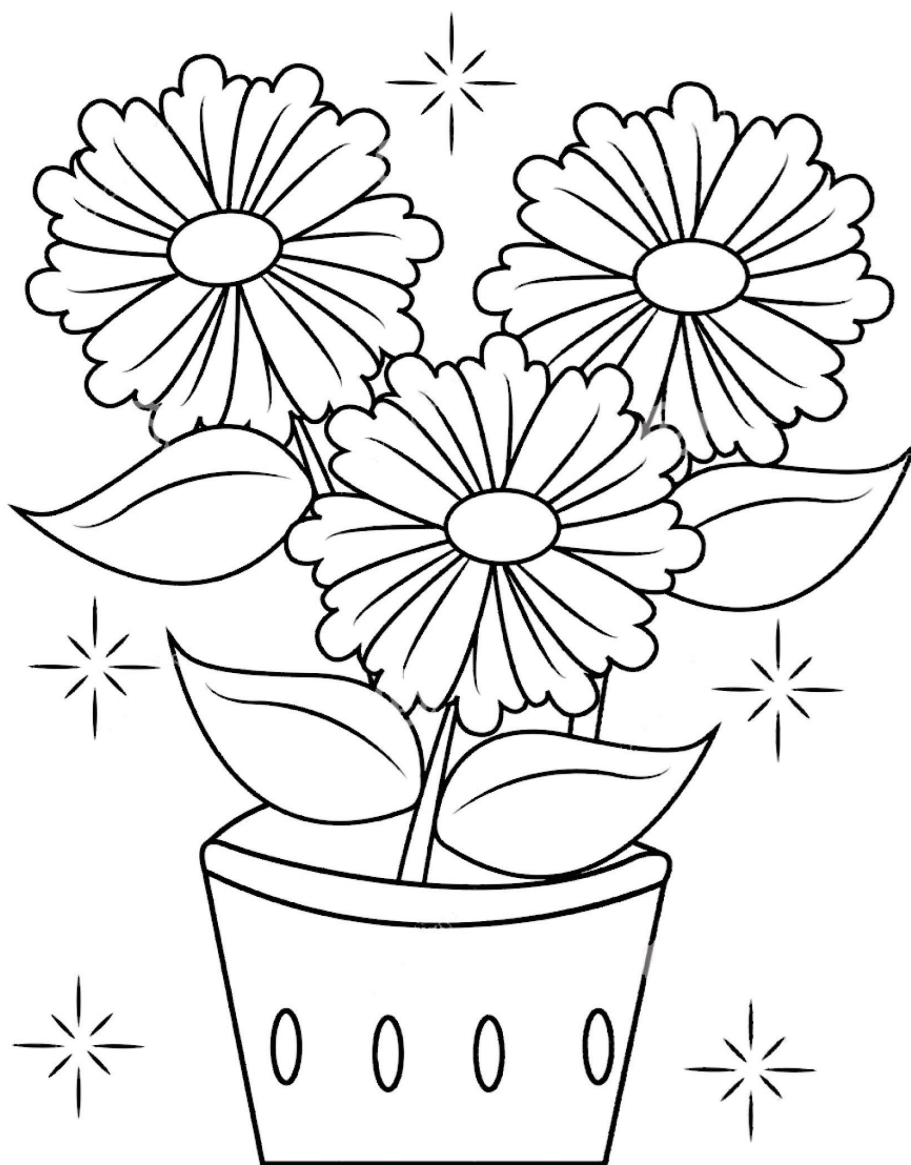
Lessons Learned

- 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, what was most important to Ping?

Exercise 3.10: Color the pot of flowers.





History of Islam

Prophets of Allah

Allah selects prophets to guide humans to the right path. Allah chooses kind, truthful, trustworthy and righteous human beings 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 a part of every Muslim's faith.

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 these prophets by name:

Adam ^{as}	Shuaib ^{as}	Ayyub ^{as} (Job)
Nuh ^{as} (Noah)	Musa ^{as} (Moses)	Zakariyya ^{as} (Zachariah)
Ibrahim ^{as} (Abraham)	Haroon ^{as} (Aaron)	Yahya ^{as} (John)
Lut ^{as} (Lot)	Dawud ^{as} (David)	Isa ^{as} (Jesus)
Ismail ^{as} (Ishmael)	Sulaiman ^{as} (Solomon)	Luqman ^{as}
Ishaaq ^{as} (Isaac)	Ilyas ^{as} (Elijah)	Uzair ^{as} (Ezra)
Yaqub ^{as} (Jacob)	Yunus ^{as} (Jonah)	Muhammad ^{sa}
Yusuf ^{as} (Joseph)	Dhul-Kifl ^{as} (Ezekiel)	
Hud ^{as}	Al-Yasa ^{as} (Elisha)	
Salih ^{as}	Idris ^{as} (Enoch)	

Exercise 4.1: Answer the questions below.

All prophets believed in one God.	True	False
Ahmadi Muslims believe in all prophets of Allah.	True	False
All prophets are righteous human beings.	True	False

Believing in the prophets of Allah is:

- a. a pillar of Islam
- b. an article of faith
- c. a verse in the Holy Qur'an
- d. not required in Islam

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}

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, which is not true. 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.



Hadrat Adam^{as} built the **Ka'bah** in present day Saudi Arabia, with instructions from Allah about where and how to build it. He and his followers used it as a place to worship together and be united.

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, water to drink, clothes to wear, and a home to live in.

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 particular tree in the garden and from eating its fruit. The "tree" was a metaphor for a **quarrelsome** family or tribe whose 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. 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^{as} and his people had to migrate from Iraq.

The Holy Qur'an states, *"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^{as}'s mistake was only due to an error of judgment. It was **unintentional**. An act becomes sinful only when it is willfully and knowingly done to disobey Allah. Once he expressed regret for his mistake and turned to God to **repent**, Allah forgave him.

Exercise 4.2: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Adam ^{as} was the first man created by God.	True	False
Hadrat Adam ^{as} and his wife were thrown out of heaven for eating a forbidden apple.	True	False
Hadrat Adam ^{as} was the first to build the Ka'bah.	True	False
There was a real tree with a forbidden apple.	True	False

Hadrat Adam^{as} used to live in which modern day country?

- Syria
- Iraq
- Saudi Arabia
- India

Exercise 4.3: Discussion Questions

- What important lessons does the story of Hadrat Adam^{as} teach us?
- We may not completely understand something that Allah commands us to do. However, from the story of Hadrat Adam^{as}, why do you think it is important to obey Allah?
- How can the lessons we have learned from the story of Hadrat Adam^{as} help us be better Muslims? What can/should we do differently?

Hadrat Nuh^{as} (Noah)

Hadrat Nuh^{as} was a prophet of Allah who lived many centuries after Hadrat Adam^{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 it rained. Hadrat Nuh^{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^{as} had forgotten to worship one God. When a family member or holy person passed away, they would make statues of them. Then, they would place those statues where that person used to sit and worship the statues. This is **idol worship**, and it greatly disturbed Hadrat Nuh^{as} who asked God to show his people the right path.

In answer to Hadrat Nuh^{as}'s prayers, Allah made Hadrat Nuh^{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^{as} to call his people to God with love and wisdom. Hadrat Nuh^{as} gently told the people of his time to stop worshipping idols, and instead to worship Allah the Almighty.



Hadrat Nuh^{as} tried to convince the people and their chiefs. However, the chiefs told everyone that Hadrat Nuh^{as} was telling them false stories and made fun of him. During a period of drought, Hadrat Nuh^{as} warned them that this drought was because they were refusing to listen to him and not believing in one God. If they worshiped Allah, Allah would bless them. This made the chiefs even angrier, and they asked Hadrat Nuh^{as} why did Allah 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^{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^{as}, and the rich and powerful chiefs made fun of them also. The chiefs told Hadrat Nuh^{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 anyone 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 some animals. Allah told him to bring animals that would help them get resettled once they were off the ark.

When people saw Hadrat Nuh^{as} building this ark, they again made fun of him 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 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 the 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.

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. The disbelieving people now faced a punishment from Allah for their actions and ill-treatment of the prophet. 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} 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. Allah taught Hadrat Nuh^{as} and his followers some prayers to recite during their time on the ark. 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 land. 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 family members. This is called _____.

Hadrat Nuh ^{as} brought a pair of all the animals of the world on the ark.	True	False
Hadrat Nuh ^{as} 's own wife and son were killed in the flood.	True	False
The flood of Hadrat Nuh ^{as} 's time covered the whole earth.	True	False
Allah instructed Hadrat Nuh ^{as} to construct an ark.	True	False

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 worshiped 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 worshipers? Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s uncle did not like that Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} used to talk against the gods. However, he admired Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s noble and trustworthy character and married his daughter Hadrat **Sarah** to him.

Once Allah appointed Hadrat Ibrahim^{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^{as} went and broke all the idols that 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^{as}, "Who broke the idols?" Hadrat Ibrahim^{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.

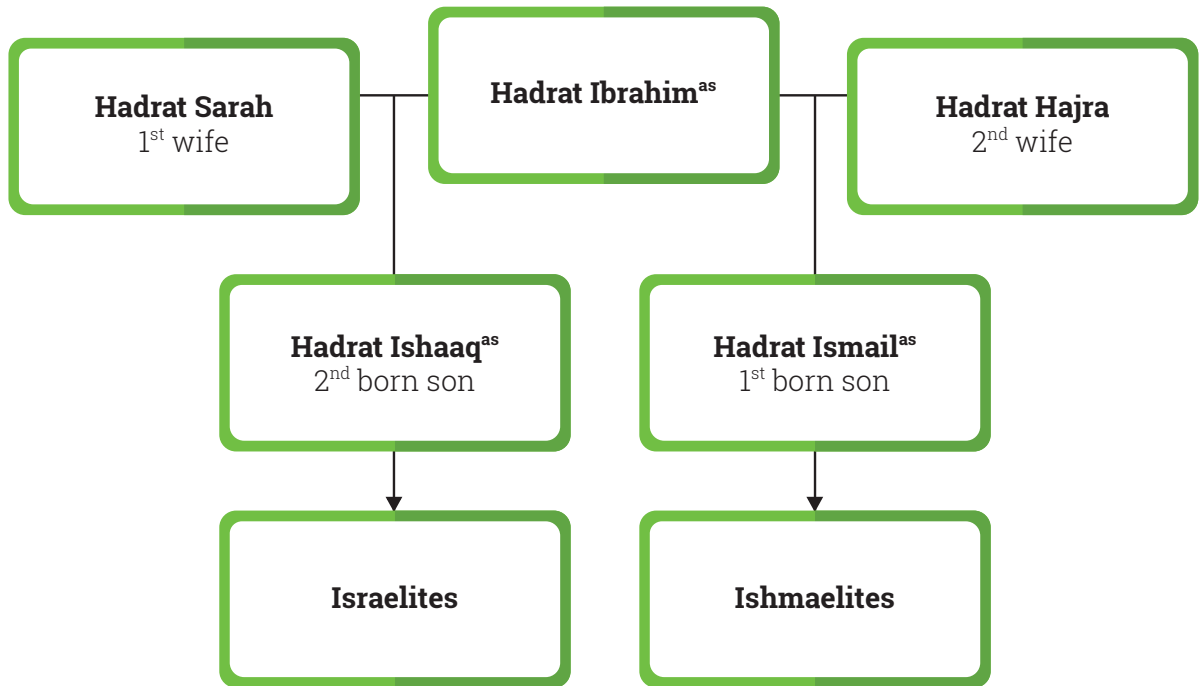
The people in town started to make life difficult for Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and so, he decided to migrate with Hadrat Sarah from this area to **Syria**. Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} was 75 years old then.

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

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

When he was a very old man, Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Hajra had a son, named Ismail. And many years later, Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Sarah had a son named Ishaaq. Both of Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s sons became prophets. The **descendants** of Hadrat Ismail^{as} are called **Ishmaelites**. The descendants of Hadrat Ishaaq^{as} are called **Israelites**.





The messages given to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} are known as the **Scripture**. These messages, however, have not been preserved as Allah intended them to be for a short period. They included unity of God, belief in life after death and performing pilgrimage to the Ka'bah. These laws remained in effect until the time of Hadrat Musa^{as} (Moses).

Hadrat Ibrahim^{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:

- Ur, a town in modern Iraq
- Abysinnia, a town in modern Egypt
- Sodom, a town in modern Syria
- None of the above

What is the name of the messages given to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}?

- The Bible
- The Psalms
- The Scripture
- 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 pilgrimage to the Ka'bah
- 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 Nuh ^{as} .	True	False
---	------	-------

Hadrat Ibrahim ^{as} 's nephew was Hadrat Lot ^{as} .	True	False
---	------	-------

Hadrat Ibrahim ^{as} was always obedient to Allah and always willing to sacrifice everything in His name.	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^{as} (Ishmael)

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

When Hadrat Ismail^{as} was an infant, Allah commanded Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} to leave the baby boy and his mother alone in the desert with little food and water. Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} was very grieved by the thought of this. Allah, however, instructed Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} not to worry because a nation would arise from Hadrat Ismail^{as}. So, Hadrat Ibrahim^{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^{as} left his wife and son and returned to 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 time she ran, 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^{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^{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 Safā and Marwa seven times.

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} used to visit Hadrat Hajra and Hadrat Ismail^{as} in Mecca. For a long time, he kept having a dream in which he would see himself sacrificing Hadrat Ismail^{as}, now a young boy. He described the dream to his son one day. Like his father, Hadrat Ismail^{as} was also very **obedient** to Allah. He said to his father to do as Allah had shown him in the dream. He assured his father that he would be a patient son. Hadrat Ibrahim^{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 Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} that he had surely done enough just by attempting to go through with his vision, and he should instead sacrifice a ram to fulfill the dream. Allah was very pleased with the obedience shown by both Hadrat Ismail^{as} and Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}.

In remembrance of this great act of sacrifice and obedience, Muslims sacrifice

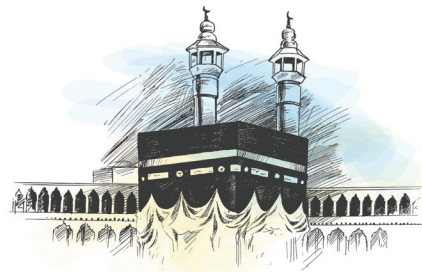


animals during **Eid-ul-Adha**. They distribute some of the meat to the poor and keep the rest for themselves, their friends, and close relatives.

The true meaning of 'sacrificing' in this dream refers to devoting one's life for the sake of God and not living a worldly life. Allah took Hadrat Ismail^{as}'s sacrifice to be that he was going to settle Mecca, construct the Ka'bah, spend his life devoted to Allah,

and spreading the belief in one God.

Hadrat Ismail^{as} and his father dug up the remains of the Ka'bah that Hadrat Adam^{as} had initially built. Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} received some divine knowledge which helped him restore the Ka'bah. Hadrat Ismail^{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^{as} placed a distinctive stone, known as the **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.



Exercise 4.6: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Ismail^{as}'s mother was:

- Hadrat Sarah
- Hadrat Hajra
- Neither Hadrat Sara nor Hadrat Hajra
- Hadrat Amina

In his dream, what was Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} doing to his son Hadrat Ismail^{as}?

- Making him a prophet
- Offering him in sacrifice
- Performing pilgrimage to the Ka'bah
- Building the Ka'bah

Why did Hadrat Ibrahim^{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 are the descendants of Prophet Ismail^{as} called?

- a. Israelites
- b. Ishmaelites
- c. Ismailees
- d. None of the Above

What is the name of the sacred stone placed in the Ka'bah by Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and his son?

- a. Zamzam
- b. Kufa
- c. Hajar Aswad
- d. Hilful-Fudool

We remember the sacrifice of Hadrat Ismail^{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 _____

Name of the spring that came out near the feet of baby Ismail is called Quba.	True	False
Hadrat Ismail ^{as} was a law-bearing prophet.	True	False
Hadrat Ismail ^{as} refused to be killed by his father in sacrifice.	True	False

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s elder son was Hadrat: _____

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s younger son was Hadrat: _____

Hadrat Ishaq^{as} (Isaac)

When Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} was a very old man, he was given the good news that another son would be born to him. Both he and Hadrat Sarah were surprised by this news. The birth of Hadrat Ishaq^{as} is a fulfillment of a prayer that Hadrat Ibrahim^{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^{as} and Hadrat Sarah and blessed them with their son, Hadrat Ishaq^{as}.

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 Ishaq^{as} because they believe he was the son who was to be sacrificed by Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}. This was not possible because Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} saw in the dream that he was sacrificing his only son. Hadrat Ishaq^{as} was never an only son since he was born many years after Hadrat Ismail^{as}.

There have been many great prophets in the line of Prophet Ishaq^{as}. Prophet Ishaq^{as}'s son Hadrat Yaqub^{as} (Jacob) was also called Israel. Therefore, the followers of Prophet Ishaq^{as} are called Israelites.

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

Exercise 4.7: Match the relations of Hadrat Ishaq^{as} below to their correct names.

Mother	Hadrat Yaqub ^{as}
Older brother	Hadrat Sarah
Father	Hadrat Ismail ^{as}
Son	Hadrat Ibrahim ^{as}

Exercise 4.8: Place the prophets we have learned about in their correct order.

_____ Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

__1st__ Hadrat Adam^{as}

_____ Hadrat Ismail^{as}

_____ Hadrat Ishaq^{as}

_____ Hadrat Nuh^{as}

Khulafa Rashidun – The Divinely Guided Successors

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

This person does not have the status of a prophet but instead 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^{sa}, Hadrat Abu Bakr^{ra}, the best friend of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and a truly pious leader, was chosen as the first Khalifa.

The names of Khulafa are followed by the script, 'ra' which stands for Radiyallahu 'Anhu (ra-di-yal-laa-hu 'an-hu), meaning, may Allah be pleased with him.

Names of Khulafa Rashidun

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

Exercise 4.9: Learn the names of the Khulafa Rashidun in the correct order.

Exercise 4.10: Trace the names of the Khulafa Rashidun.

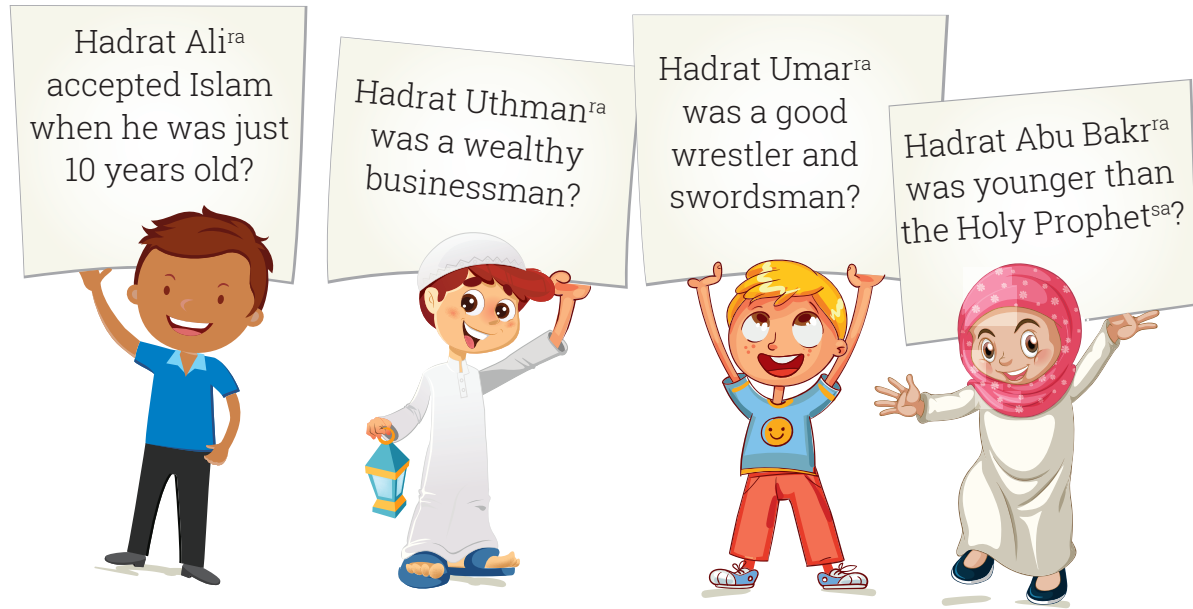
Hadrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

Hadrat Umar^{ra}

Hadrat Uthman^{ra}

Hadrat Ali^{ra}

Did you know that...



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

_____ Hadrat Uthman^{ra}

1st _____ Hadrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

_____ Hadrat Ali^{ra}

_____ Hadrat Umar^{ra}

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.

Lesson No. 23

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

Example:- وَالَّ is same as وَلَّ *walla*; نَسَّ is *nassu*

وَالَّ + نَالَسْ + هَالَّ + مُوَالَصَّ + كَالِدِ
هَالِنَّ + نَالِرَّ + وَالِرَّ + وَنَّ + فِي السَّ +

Mixed Exercise

وَالَّذِينَ + يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ + أَمِنَ السُّفَهَاءُ +
أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ + كَالِدِهَانَ + يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
مِنَ الرَّبِّوَا + اتُّوَالِرَّكَوَّةَ + فِي السَّمَوَاتِ
لَتَنْبَبُونَ + وَاتَّبَعُوا الشَّهَوَاتِ + لِلذَّكَرِ



Lesson No. 24

Shaddah with Tanween

There are three cases: ـَـ , ـِـ , ـِـ .

Example:- صِرْرُن is صِرْرُن ; صِرْرُن is صِرْرُن ; صِرْرُن is صِرْرُن

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

Mixed Exercise

Example:- مَرْجُوءَا is *mar-juwwan*. The last | *alif* is silent.

صِرْرُن + حَظَّ + حَظَّ + ظِلَّ + ظِلَّ
 رَبَّ + حَيَّ + فَجَّ + جَوَّ + كَلَّ + بَرَّ + نَمَّ

Mixed Exercise

حُبَّا + صَفَّا + قَوِّيَّ + مَرْجُوءَا + وَلِيَّ + مُكَبَّا
 سَوِيَّا + عُتْلِيَّ + عَدُوَّ + مَدَّا + صُمَّ + ثُمَّ

Lesson No. 25

Shaddah with vertical Fathah

Example:- اَلَّ is *allaa* (not *alla*); the last *a* in *allaa* is elongated. سَوَّ is *sawwaa* not *sawwa*.

اَلَّ اَلَّ سَوَّ نَظَّ لَدَّ عَنَّ لَقَّ

Mixed Exercise

اَللَّهُ فَسَوَّهَنَّ + مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ + بَلِ ادْرَكَ
لَعَنَّهُمْ + فَتَلَقَّى + سَمِعُونَ + أَكَلُونَ + جَنَّتِ
وَالذَّرِيَّتِ + قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ + لِلَّهِ + فَلِلَّهِ + حَتَّى

Lesson No. 26

Shaddah with vertical Kasrah

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

بِيَّ بِيَّ نِيَّ مِيَّ نَبِيَّ

Lesson No. 27

Three Letters with Combined Sound

Example:- عَلَّمَ is read '*allam* etc.

عَلَّمَ رَشَّمَ مَسَّتْ كِنَلْ فِدُنْ

Mixed Exercise

Example:- يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ is '*Yassarnal-Qur'an*, only the underlined
part of the long word is the three letter combination which is يَسَّرْ

عَلَّمْتَنَا + سَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ + مَسَّثَهُمْ + وَلَكِنَّ

الْبِرِّ + فِي الدُّنْيَا + وَالنَّسْلِ + عَلِمْنَا + فَسَبِّحْ
 أَخْرَجْتَنِي + صَرَفْنَا + نَبِّئُهُمْ + لِلْسَّلَامِ + مِمَّنْ
 وَحْدَهُ اشْمَأَزَّتْ + وَلَقَدْ يَسِّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ
 فَعَا رَبًّا ضَنَا رَدًّا خَوًّا إِيَّا لَمَّا

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.

فَعَالٌ + رَبَّانِيْنَ + أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ + ذِكْرِي الدَّارِ
 خَوَانٍ + إِيَّاكَ + الْأَخِلَاءُ + تَبَوَّؤُ الدَّارَ + قَهَّارٌ
 كَلَّا + لَوَّاحَةٌ + مِمَّا + سَنَارٌ + رَزَاقٌ + ضَرَاءُ
 حَبُّو مُتُّو وَلَّوْ بَيُّو نِيُّو أَيُّو لَوُّو

Mixed Exercise

يُحِبُّونَهُ + وَعِنْدَهُمُ التَّوْرَةُ + حَوَارِيُّونَ
 يَتَوَلَّوْنَ + نَبِيُّونَ + لَوَّارُءُوسِهِمْ + أَيُّوبُ
 رَبَّانِيُّونَ + حُلُّوْا + فَوْقَكُمْ الطُّورُ + يَظُنُّونَ
 صَلِّيْ مِدِّي مَشْيِي رُلِّي حَيِّي رَبِّي
 مِنَ الْمُصَلِّينَ + يَوْمِ الدِّينِ + فَازَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ

مُنْفَكَيْنَ + وَإِذَا حُيِّتُمْ + قَفَيْنَا + يُزَكِّكُمْ

Note:- In the following line of this exercise there are two *Shaddah* signs side by side.

Examples: نَصَّدَّ is *Nassadda*, لَيْلَّ is *Liyyulla*.

نَصَّدَّ وَدُلَّ لَيْلَّ نَسِيَّ يَذَّكَ مُطَوَّ

More examples in two *Shaddah* side by side. لَنْصَدَّقَنَّ is read '*Lanassadda-qanna*'. The following part is from three letter combination.

لَنْصَدَّقَنَّ + يَوْدُ الَّذِينَ + يَعْمَلُونَ السَّيِّئَاتِ
وَالَّذِينَ + يَذْكُرُونَ + يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُرْمَلُ
يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ + ذُرِّيَّتُهُ + فَاطَهُرُوا + يَصَدَّكَ

إِنَّ لَّ أُمِّيَّ وَفَصَّ إَلَّ لَّ كَنَّ ظَّ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ + فِي الْأُمِّيِّ سَبِيلُ
يُوفَى الصَّابِرُونَ + إِلَّا إِلَيَّ + لَنْهَلِكَنَّ الظَّالِمِينَ



Salat and Prayers

Quranic Surahs

Surah Al-Ikhlās

bis-mil-laa-hir--rah-maa-nir-ra-heem

qul hu-wal-laa-hu a-had

al-laa-hus-sa-mad

lam ya-lid wa lam-yoo-lad

wa lam ya-kul-la-hoo ku-fu-wan a-had

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ④

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑤

Exercise 2.14: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Ikhlās.

Surah Al-Falaq

bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem

qul a-'oo-dhu bi-rab-bil-fa-laq

min-shar-ri maa kha-laq

wa min-shar-ri ghaa-si-qin i-dha wa-qab

wa min shar-rin-naf-fa-thaa-ti fil-'u-qad

wa min shar-ri haa-si-din i-dha ha-sad

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ②

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ③

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ④

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ⑤

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑥

Exercise 2.15: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Falaq.

Surah An-Nas

bis-mil-laa-hir-rah-maa-nir-ra-heem

qul a-'oo-dhu bi-rab-bin-naas

ma-li-kin-naas

i-laa-hin-naas

min-shar-ril-was-waa-sil-khan-naas

al-la-dhee yu-was-wi-su fee su-doo-rin-naas

mi-nal-jin-na-ti wan-naas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ②

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ③

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ④

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ⑤

الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑥

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑦

Exercise 2.16: Memorize the Arabic for Surah An-Nas.

Did you know that...

...the Holy Prophet^{sa} used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlās, Surah Al-Falaq, and Surah An-Nas regularly at night before going to bed?

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

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



Salat in Arabic

(continued from Part I)

Concluding prayers – Prayer 1

*Rabbanaa aatinaa fid-dunyaa
hasanatanw-wa fil-`aakhirati
hasanatanw-wa qinaa
`azaabannaar*

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي
الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ۝

Concluding prayers – Prayer 2

*Rab-bij-`al-nee mu-
qee-mas-salati wa min
dhurriyyatee; Rabbanaa
wa taqabbal du`aa. Rab-ba-
nagh-fir-lee wa li-waali-
dayya wa lilmu`mineena
yauma yaqoomul-hisaab*

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي
رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ۝ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ
وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ۝

Salaam

*As-Salāmu `Alaikum Wa
Rahmatullāh*

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ-

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

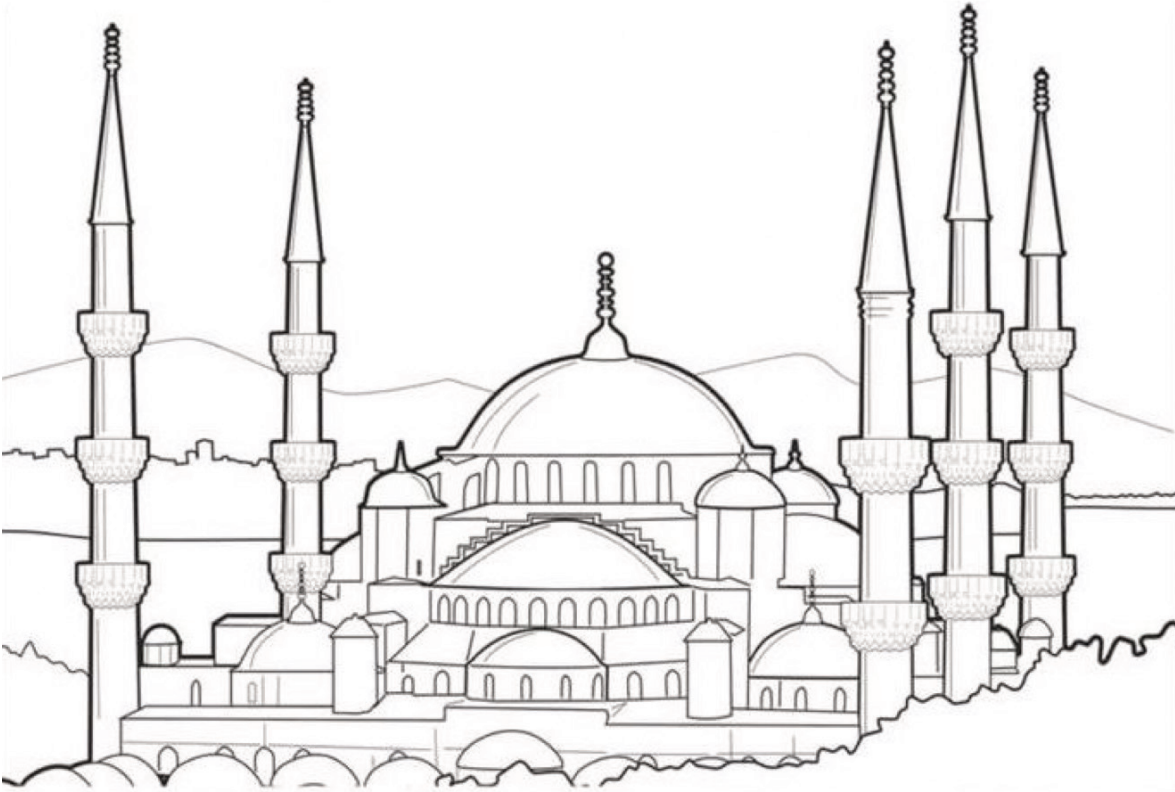
Al-Hamdu Lillah

Allahu Akbar

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ-
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ-
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ-

Exercise 2.17: Memorize the final portion of the Salat in Arabic.

Exercise 2.18: Color the picture of the mosque.



Prayers

On Waking Up

*Al-hamdu lillahil-ladhee ahyanaa
ba`da maa amaata-naa wa ilai-hin-
nushoor*

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ
مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Translation: 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 2.19: Memorize the prayer on waking up and its translation.

Exercise 2.20: 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.

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



Basics of Islam

Six Articles of Faith

Eeman means belief or faith. Eeman is having 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 and has created us in the best form. He gives life and causes death. He listens to our prayers and accepts them. He has neither a 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 so 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 their duties is to help His prophets and their followers. The four most important angels of Allah are:



Jibreel^{as}: He is responsible for conveying revelations. He is the angel who brought revelations to the Holy Prophet^{sa}. He brings the messages from Allah to whomever Allah wishes among His prophets and messengers.

Mika'eel^{as}: He is in charge of rain and plantation.

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

Izra'eel^{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, and it is given to mankind through the prophets of Allah. It contains laws for our everyday life. These laws and rules are compiled into holy books and we believe in all of them.

The Holy Qur'an remains in its original form while the older books have been changed by people over time. Allah sent those books as temporary guidance for people, so they were not meant for all times. Allah has promised to guard the Holy Qur'an so no one can change it and it is meant for all times to come.

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

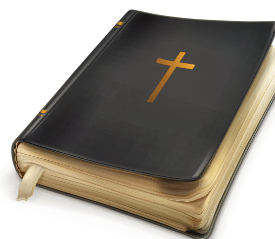
Scripture: This was given to Prophet Ibrahim^{as} (Abraham).

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

Psalms of David: This was given to Prophet Dawud^{as} (David).

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

The Holy Qur'an: This was given to Prophet Muhammad^{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} | 5. Dawud ^{as} (David) |
| 2. Nuh ^{as} (Noah) | 6. Sulaiman ^{as} (Solomon) |
| 3. Ibrahim ^{as} (Abraham) | 7. Isa ^{as} (Jesus) |
| 4. Musa ^{as} (Moses) | 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 when Allah has decided something is going to happen at a certain time, it will happen at that time. We believe that Allah is the only One who has control over everything in the universe. He has the power to do anything that He wants. When Allah decides for something to 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 3.11: Choose the best answer for the questions below.

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

Allah speaks to His prophets and shows them His angels.	True	False
---	------	-------

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^{as}
- b. Mika'eel^{as}
- c. Izra'eel^{as}
- d. Ismail^{as}

Holy books that came 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 were only meant for a certain time period/group of people
- c. All of the above

Exercise 3.12: 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^{as}, Mika'eel^{as}, Israfeel^{as} and Izra'eel^{as}.

The holy _____ like the Torah, the Bible and the Qur'an.

The _____ like Hadrat Adam^{as}, Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Musa^{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.

ALLAH

PROPHETS

GOD

RESURRECTION

ANGELS

BOOKS

DIVINE

Exercise 3.13: 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 ^{as}
Psalms		Honored servants of Allah
Faith		The holy book of the Muslim people
Holy Qur'an		Trust or confidence in things you believe

Attributes of Allah

Allah is Al-Mu'min**God is the Bestower of Security**

Have you ever thought about how brave the prophets of Allah were? Even though the whole world was against them, would make fun of them and even threatened to kill them, they never stopped believing in one God. Do you know why they were so strong and so brave? It is because they knew that Allah is the One who keeps them secure.



We try to keep some of our things protected by putting them in locked drawers or securing them with a password. We might put a fragile glass vase inside a cushioned box, but can you be absolutely sure that the box will keep the glass vase intact? Probably not. What if the whole box were to fall from your hands? Still, we try to secure, or protect, what is important to us.

Just like that, you are important to God. Allah wants you to be safe and protected. Know that He will keep you safe from everything because remember, He is the One who controls everything.

What does it mean to me if Allah is the Bestower of Security?

Because Allah is **Al-Mu'min**, you can speak the truth with the same braveness that was shown by our prophets. Allah protects those who put their trust in Him. Allah protects those who stand for the truth. You do not have to worry about how people will look at you because your confidence comes from God, Al-Mu'min.



Be thankful to Allah for the safety and security He has given you in this world. Whenever you are feeling scared and unsafe, pray to Allah so that He can keep you safe and sound.

Exercise 3.14: Let's see if the following actions can make others feel safe and secure or if these actions will make them insecure and worried. Think about how Allah makes you feel safe and protected.

If I see a dog barking really loudly when we are at the park and my mom/dad holds my hand and walks with me, I would feel...	Secure / Safe	Insecure / Worried
If someone tells me a secret, and instead of keeping it to myself, I share it with the whole class, he/she would feel...	Secure / Safe	Insecure / Worried
If my friend asks me to hold his/her money at the book fair, and I remember to give it back the next day, he/she would feel...	Secure / Safe	Insecure / Worried
If my friend dropped his/her phone at the store and could not find it, he/she would feel...	Secure / Safe	Insecure / Worried
If I take care of someone else's toy with care, he/she will feel...	Secure / Safe	Insecure / Worried

Allah is Al-Muhaymin

God is The Protector

Human beings are fragile or delicate, so we need some things to protect ourselves. For example, your dad may ask you to wear a jacket on a cold day to protect you from the chilly weather. Your mom will ask you to put on a seatbelt when you sit in the car. They want to protect you as much as possible because they love you and want to keep you safe. What kinds of things do you do to protect things you love? Do you have a case on your cell phone or iPad to keep it protected? Of course you do! Because you are trying to keep them safe.

Ultimately, all of our man-made protections are just small attempts at keeping ourselves and our things safe. However, the ultimate Protection comes from Allah. He watches over us because we are His creation and because He loves us. He wants to save us from fear and hurt, and so He teaches us that He is the best Protector. If we remember that Allah is Al-Muhaymin, it will be as if we've put on a case of protection around ourselves.



What does it mean to me if Allah is the Protector?

Because Allah is **Al-Muhaymin**, you are always being watched and protected by God, who wants to keep you safe. This protection is not just physical, but it can be inside your heart and mind, too. Allah protects us from the wrong thoughts we may have or the bad feelings that can creep inside our minds. You might think it is good for you to go outside and play today and then suddenly, it begins to rain. Stop and think that maybe because it rained, Allah protected you from going outside and getting hurt.

You may ask for something specific in a prayer but then not get it. This is because Allah is protecting you and knows something that maybe you do not know right now. He is the One who will know that something better is coming for you and so He even protects us from ourselves! Even your parents, who ask you to wear jackets and seat belts, pray to Allah for you so that He keeps you in His Protection.

You can always keep Allah's protection around you and others by praying before you start a car ride, begin your day or start your test. It is a simple way to ask for and receive Allah's protection.

Exercise 3.15: Circle the ways in which you can get Allah's protection.



Allah is Al-Aziz

God is The Mighty

Who is your superhero? Superheroes can do amazing things like lift airplanes and stop a meteor from crashing into earth. Of course, these superheroes are imaginary and not real. Allah, however, who can do all those things and much much more, is real. He is as real as the person reading this book. You may want to see evidence of how mighty God really is. Let us look around. Think about the sun and how hot it is (9,941° F). Allah is Mightier than all the suns and moons and planets in our universe. Think about the tallest mountain (29,000+ feet). Allah is Mightier than all the mountains, oceans and rivers in the world. There are no limits to God's strength, and nothing is hard for Him to do. As humans, we get tired and need to rest or sleep. Allah has no such limitations because he is Al-Aziz, The Mighty and The Powerful.



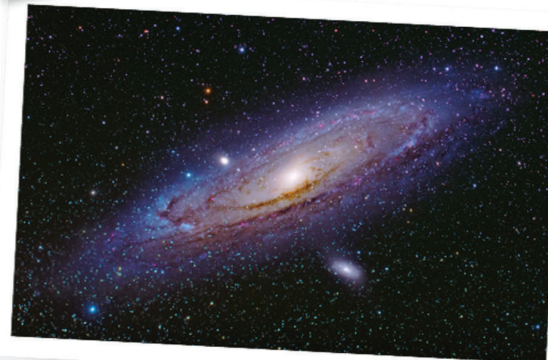
You may think having a lot of money or having big muscles will make you mighty. In fact, the only thing that Allah wants your strength to come from is your faith in Him. No amount of money or muscles can give you the kind of strength that comes from believing in The Mighty, Allah.

What does it mean to me if Allah is The Mighty?

Because Allah is **Al-Aziz**, you can draw your strength and power from Him. In life, you may face things that are too hard or big for you to handle alone. Maybe your family is going through a hard time, another kid at school is being unkind to you or you are having trouble in a particular subject at school. In those times, you must remember that you do not have to face your problems alone. Allah, the Mighty, knows what you need and will help you. He knows that we are weak, but He has told us how to find strength in Him. Just pray and ask Him for His strength!

Many people in power, including superheroes sometimes, misuse their strength. However, Allah's Power is used in His complete Wisdom. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah calls Himself Al-Aziz-ul-Hakeem, meaning the Mighty and Wise, a total of forty seven times. For us, that is an important reminder that as you grow into positions of power and authority, always use your strength in the wisest way possible.

Exercise 3.16: Here are some mighty things Allah has created in our world. Think about them and try to imagine their power and size. Then think about how these things are tiny when compared to Allah's power. How does this make you feel?



Hadith

Think Before You Speak

الْبَلَاءُ مُؤَكَّلٌ بِالْمَنْطِقِ-

Al-balaa'u mu'akkalum-bilmantiq

Speaking (without thinking) leads to trouble.

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

You are responsible for the words that you 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 can be hurtful to another. Instead, you should say kind things.

Before you speak:

THINK

T = Is it True?

H = Is it Helpful?

I = Is it Inspiring?

N = Is it Necessary?

K = Is it Kind?

Exercise 3.17: Memorize the Arabic and translation for the hadith, "Think before you speak".

Modesty is All Virtue

الْحَيَاءُ خَيْرٌ كُلِّهِ

Al-hayaa'u khairun kulluh

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 in a way that does not attract unwanted attention. True modesty keeps us away from all types of sin.

Exercise 3.18: Memorize the hadith on modesty and its translation.

Tarbiyat Topics

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, discuss your problems calmly with them and make sure you listen to their side of the story.
 - Be helpful and take responsibility around the house by doing chores.
 - Remember that new toys, clothes, and cell phones are fun to have, but be respectful of your parents' income and how much they can afford to spend.
 - Your parents' prayers for you are especially accepted by Allah.
 - Every day, take the opportunity to tell your parents you love them.
- Remember that parents are a blessing given to you by God.



- Always remember them in your prayers. Allah taught us this beautiful prayer for parents:

رَبِّ اَرْحَمُهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْنِي صَغِيرًا

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

Prophet Muhammad^{sa} said, "He is not one of us who does not have mercy on our young and does not respect our elders". (Tirmidhi)

Exercise 3.19: Write a letter to your parents expressing your love and gratefulness to them. Use the space below to draft ideas with your class.

Dear Mom & Dad

I am grateful for _____

Introduction to Auxiliaries: Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya

Hadrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad^{ra} established **Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya** in February 1939. Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya means “female helper of Ahmadiyyat”. Girls between the ages of 7-15 are called Nasirat. Each girl is called a Nasirah (helper).

Nasirat are sub divided into three age groups:

- Grade 3: 7-9 years of age
- Grade 2: 10-12 years of age
- Grade 1: 13-15 years of age



Nasiratul Ahmadiyya USA

When a girl turns 16 years of age between October 1st and December 31st, she moves onto the auxiliary of **Lajna Imā'illāh**. However, if she turns 16 after January 1st, she remains a Nasirah until October 1st of the next year.

Nasirat Amilah

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 Amilah according to the size and demographics of their Nasirat, including:

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

Nasirat Pledge

As mentioned in Part 1, all Jama'at members make an individual pledge with Allah. The pledges of the auxiliaries are repeated at all meetings to remind us of our duties. When we recite the pledge, we should pay attention to what we are promising.

The Nasirat pledge begins by repeating the **Kalimah Shahada** three times in Arabic. Then the translation and remaining pledge is recited once.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh

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

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve, my faith, my nation and my country. I shall always adhere to the truth and shall always be prepared to make every sacrifice for the perpetuation of the Ahmadiyya Khilafat. Insha'Allah.

Short Stories

Count Your Blessings

When passing through a mountain pass, a Bedouin once came across an old man who was blind and 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

- It is common for us to look at people who have more than us, but it is better to look at those who have less because it will remind us of all the ways God has blessed us.
- Being thankful to Allah in every circumstance is the mark of a grateful person, and Allah loves those who are grateful.

The Favorite Student

In the early days of Islam, there was a righteous young man by the name of Haatim al Asam. He was a student in a class of boys, but it seemed that the teacher showed Haatim a lot of special attention and love. The other students of the class started to notice that Haatim was being treated better by the teacher compared to the rest of them. They were of course not happy about this.

One day they complained to their teacher, "Sir, you are treating Haatim better than any of us. It's not fair! We should all be treated equally by you."

The teacher knew that this was correct. He was treating Haatim better as he was his favorite student, and the teacher had a good reason for this. He knew that his students were not on an equal level to Haatim, in terms of his faith. The teacher thought this would be a good opportunity to show the rest of the students why Haatim was his favorite. So one day, the teacher brought a live chicken for each and every one of his students.

He said, "I have a task for you, my dear students. I want you to go somewhere where no one can see you and slaughter your chicken."

The students all thought that this was a very interesting assignment. They all went away to their individual secret locations and came back after some time with their slaughtered chickens, except for Haatim. He had returned to class, without slaughtering his chicken. It looked as if he had failed his assignment.

The teacher asked Haatim, "Why didn't you slaughter your chicken as I asked you to do, my dear student?"

Haatim replied, "Well, you told me to go where no one can see me. But everywhere I went, Allah could see me." The rest of the boys realized then that Haatim's understanding of God was deeper than theirs, and that is why the teacher favored him.

Lessons Learned

- We usually think of other human beings seeing us and knowing our faults and actions. We worry about others catching us doing something sinful. So, we hide behind closed doors and hide behind excuses and find ways to justify our bad behavior. However, hiding from Allah is impossible.
- It does not matter whether a sin is big or small, what matters is who is watching, and Allah is always watching us.



History of Islam

Prophets of Allah

Hadrat Yusuf^{as} (Joseph)

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

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

Hadrat Ishaq^{as}

Hadrat Yaqub^{as}

Hadrat Yusuf^{as}

One day, Hadrat Yusuf^{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 it as a sign from Allah that Hadrat Yusuf^{as} was a chosen servant of God. He advised Hadrat Yusuf^{as} not to tell his brothers about this dream. Hadrat Yaqub^{as} was worried that it would make the other brothers jealous. Hadrat Yusuf^{as} did not share the dream with his brothers. But, they were already planning to hurt him.

One day, all of Hadrat Yusuf's^{as} brothers asked their father if they could take him out with them to play. Hadrat Yaqub^{as}, being a prophet of God, knew that the brothers were planning something. He told them that since Hadrat Yusuf^{as} was so young (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^{as} down a well instead of killing him. That way some travelers could pick him up later, and the brothers would not have to feel guilty about killing him. So, they threw Hadrat Yusuf^{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^{as}.

Allah revealed to Hadrat Yusuf^{as} when he was thrown in the well, 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^{as} that Hadrat Yusuf^{as} was gone forever, Hadrat Yaqub^{as} knew Allah would take care of Hadrat Yusuf^{as}.

And he was right. As soon as the brothers left, Allah sent a caravan of travelers to the well. When they threw in a bucket to get water, Hadrat Yusuf^{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^{as} as a slave with them to their country.

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



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

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



One day, the King of Egypt had a dream in which he saw seven fat cows being 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 man who had escaped from prison and knew of Hadrat Yusuf^{as}'s ability to interpret dreams told the King about Hadrat Yusuf^{as}. The King then asked Hadrat Yusuf^{as} for an interpretation.

Hadrat Yusuf^{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^{as} and made him in charge of the country's financial matters and food storage.

Some time after that, the people of Palestine started coming to Egypt to buy food because they ran out of food in their homeland. The brothers of Hadrat Yusuf^{as} belonged to one of these groups. When they came to Egypt to buy food, they could not recognize Hadrat Yusuf^{as}.

Hadrat Yusuf^{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 food. He sent a shirt of his with his brothers to Hadrat Yaqub^{as}. As soon as Hadrat Yaqub^{as} saw the shirt, he knew that it belonged to Hadrat Yusuf^{as} and that his son was alive. They all traveled back to Egypt, and Hadrat Yusuf^{as} asked them to come and live with him.

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

Exercise 4.12: Answer the questions below.

The Arabic word for Joseph is:

- a. Yaqub
- b. Yusuf
- c. Yazid
- d. None of the above

In his dream, what did Hadrat Yusuf^{as} see the sun and moon doing?

- a. Making him a prophet
- b. Prostrating to him
- c. Doing Hajj with him in Mecca

What was Hadrat Yusuf^{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^{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

How was the dream of Hadrat Yusuf^{as} fulfilled?

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

How many brothers did Hadrat Yusuf^{as} have? _____

Who was Hadrat Yusuf^{as}'s grandfather? _____

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

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

The brothers and father actually prostrated to Hadrat Yusuf ^{as} .	True	False
---	------	-------

Allah was protecting and guiding Hadrat Yusuf ^{as} while he was out of his father's care.	True	False
--	------	-------

Hadrat Musa^{as} (Moses)

Allah had promised Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} that He would raise many prophets from among his **progeny**. We have seen how Hadrat Yaqub^{as} and Hadrat Yusuf^{as} were both from the family of Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}. From the line of Hadrat Ishaq^{as}'s children, the greatest fulfilment of this promise can be seen in Hadrat Musa^{as}. He was given the Divine Laws in the holy book called the "**Torah**". He lived about 500 years after Hadrat Ibrahim^{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 into classes and **castes**. He chose to favor some people and gave them titles and high ranks. However, he exploited and suppressed others. 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.

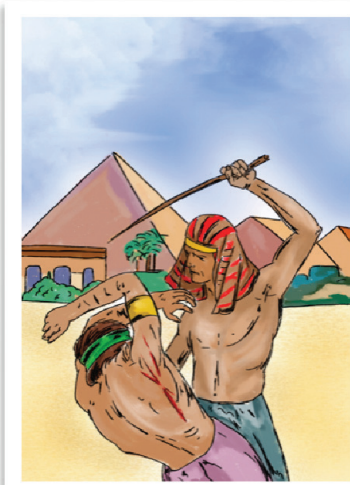
Pharaoh once had a dream in which he saw that an Israelite boy had taken over his kingdom. Since he was an arrogant and materialistic man who prized his own worth more than life itself, he ordered that all newborn Israelite boys be killed. At this time, Hadrat Musa^{as} was an infant born into a family that belonged to the suppressed Israelites. His mother did not want him to die. Allah told his mother to put Hadrat Musa^{as} in a basket and let him go in the **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 royals who were bathing in the Nile. The basket was brought to Pharaoh's wife. She was at once struck by this baby and wanted to adopt him and raise him as her son. Hadrat Musa^{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^{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 throughout his infancy.

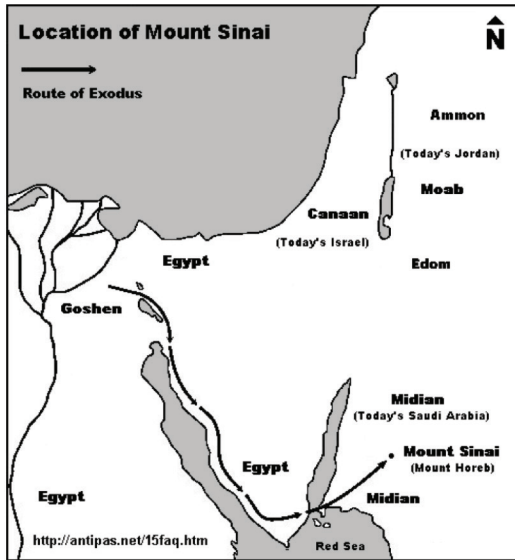
Hadrat Musa^{as} grew up in the house of Pharaoh as the Prince of Egypt. He received the best education from royal **tutors** and physical training growing up in the house of a king. In addition to his physical and worldly training, Hadrat Musa^{as} was also given a great sense of moral training since he was chosen as a man of Allah. Hadrat Musa^{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, Pharaoh had no idea that Allah was using his own house to raise a great prophet against him.



When Hadrat Musa^{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^{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^{as}'s intention at all. A well-wisher of Hadrat Musa^{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^{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^{as} prayed to Allah to save him from these unjust people, and he fled to a town called Midian. In Midian, Hadrat Musa^{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^{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^{as} understand that he was being addressed by Allah. Hadrat Musa^{as} heard a voice commanding him to go to Pharaoh, ask him to release the Israelite people and deliver God's message to them. Allah showed Hadrat Musa^{as} some signs to use to convince the Pharaoh that Hadrat Musa^{as} was indeed Allah's messenger. One of these signs was that when Hadrat Musa^{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 did.

With these commands and help from Allah, Hadrat Musa^{as} returned to Pharaoh in order to rescue his people and demand that they be released to leave Egypt with him. But when Hadrat Musa^{as} informed 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, then he would put Hadrat Musa^{as}

in jail. Hadrat Musa^{as} argued with 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. However, they could not copy him. In the end, the other magicians ended up believing that Hadrat Musa^{as} was 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, droughts, and famine and each time they asked Hadrat Musa^{as} to pray to help them. 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 due to one of the diseases and this made the king furious. He made the life for the Israelites even more difficult.

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, Pharaoh and his people came charging after them on their horses and chariots. They got stuck in the muddy,



sandy land. Then, Allah caused the **tides** to come in and they were drowned.

The people of Hadrat Musa^{as} were saved and it strengthened their belief in Allah. They stopped in **Sinai** on their way to Canaan. Here, Hadrat Musa^{as} left his people for a while under the charge of Hadrat Haroon^{as} (Hadrat Musa^{as}'s brother) in order to pray on top of a mountain and give thanks to Allah for His favors.

When Hadrat Musa^{as} went to the top of the mountain, he witnessed another manifestation of Allah which caused the mountains to quake. Allah gave Hadrat Musa^{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^{as} wrote these commandments down to share with his people.

While Hadrat Musa^{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^{as} tried to stop the people from committing this act of **shirk**, but he was not able to convince them.

When Hadrat Musa^{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 worshiping masters from Egypt. They demanded that they wanted to see Allah themselves so that they could believe. This worried Hadrat Musa^{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^{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^{as} is the _____.
2. Hadrat Musa^{as} is the descendant of Hadrat _____.
3. _____ was a cruel and arrogant man who ordered that all newborn baby boys should be killed.
4. Hadrat Musa^{as}'s mother put him in a _____ that floated him down the _____ River.
5. Hadrat Musa^{as} began to notice the cruel treatment of the _____ by the high-ranking officials of the King.
6. Pharoah's army could not catch Hadrat Musa^{as} and his followers because they _____ in the rising tide of the sea.
7. Allah gave Hadrat Musa^{as} the _____ when he was on Mount Sinai.
8. The Israelites made a _____ calf statue and committed shirk while Hadrat Musa^{as} was on the mountain.
9. _____ sent food and water for the people of Hadrat Musa^{as} when they were stranded in the desert.

TEN COMMANDMENTS	ISRAELITES	ALLAH
BASKET	DROWNED	ISHAAQ ^{as}
	NILE	PHARAOH
		TORAH
		GOLDEN

Hadrat Isa^{as} (Jesus)

Hadrat Isa^{as} 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 and devoted her life to serving God. Before Hadrat Isa^{as} was born, the angel Jibreel^{as} 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^{as} was born. Even though Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus^{as} on December 25th (Christmas), the Qur'an gives us evidence that the birth likely took place between August and September.

Allah taught Hadrat Isa^{as} the knowledge of the **Torah**, granted him wisdom and appointed him as a prophet for the Israelites. The followers of Hadrat Musa^{as} were divided into many sects at that time. 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^{as} became a **messiah**, or reformer, for Hadrat Musa^{as}'s teachings. No new laws were given to Hadrat Isa^{as}. Instead, he was a prophet whose job was to remind the people of the original messages given to them by Allah.



Hadrat Isa^{as} 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. The Jewish people 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^{as}, so that he was only on the cross for a short while. People thought he died while on the cross, but he actually just fell unconscious (fainted).

When his followers 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 to heal his wounds and injuries.

When Hadrat Isa^{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^{as} went to heaven and then came back to his followers. The people who believe that God had lifted Jesus^{as} from the cross into heaven are called **Christians**.

Allah let Hadrat Isa^{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^{as} passed away in Kashmir, India after preaching for the remainder of his life.



Exercise 4.14: Circle True or False for each statement.

Hadrat Maryam was a noble and pious woman.	True	False
The angel Jibreel ^{as} told Hadrat Maryam that she will have a son even though she was not married.	True	False
Hadrat Isa ^{as} was a law-bearing prophet.	True	False
Crucifixion was a slow, painful and dishonorable way to die.	True	False
A messiah is a reformer who comes to correct the interpretation of previous laws.	True	False
Hadrat Isa ^{as} died on the cross.	True	False
December 25 th is the correct birthday of Jesus ^{as} .	True	False
Allah saved Hadrat Isa ^{as} from the cross so that he could continue his mission to spread the message of God.	True	False

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

_____ Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

__**1st**__ Hadrat Adam^{as}

_____ Hadrat Ismail^{as}

_____ Hadrat Ishaq^{as}

_____ Hadrat Nuh^{as}

_____ Hadrat Yusuf^{as}

_____ Hadrat Isa^{as}

_____ Hadrat Musa^{as}

Ahmadiyya Khilafat

Before his death, the Promised Messiah^{as} told his community that there would be a chain of divinely appointed successors who would continue his work. This is called Qudrat-e-Sania, which means the second appearance of Allah's will to continue the mission of His prophets.

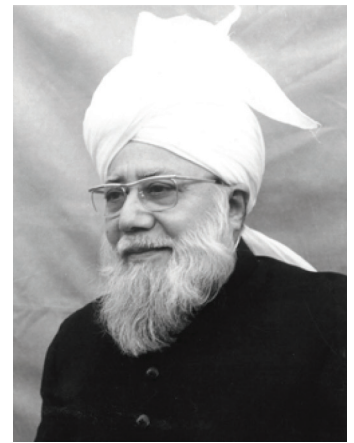
These successors are called the **Khalifatul-Masih** – the successors of the Promised Messiah^{as}. The khalifa is the worldwide head of the **Ahmadiyya Muslim Community**. We are blessed to have a divinely appointed khalifa who guides our community and leads us to the right path.



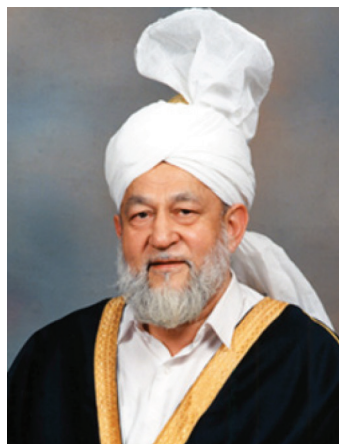
1. Hadrat Hakeem
Maulana Nooruddin^{ra}



2. Hadrat Mirza
Bashir-ud-Din
Mahmud Ahmad,
Musleh Maud^{ra}



3. Hadrat Mirza Nasir
Ahmad^{rh}

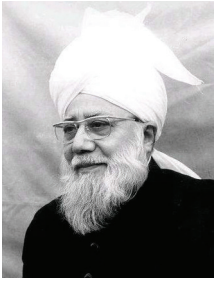


4. Hadrat Mirza Tahir
Ahmad^{rh}



5. Hadrat Mirza
Masroor Ahmad^{aba}

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
Nooruddin^{ra}



Hadrat Mirza
Bashir-ud-Din
Mahmud Ahmad^{ra}



Hadrat Mirza Nasir
Ahmad^{rh}



Hadrat Mirza Tahir
Ahmad^{rh}



Hadrat Mirza
Masroor Ahmad^{aba}

Answer Key

Part I

Exercise 1.1: Choose the best answer for the following questions.

The word Qur'an means

a. Often read and recited.

The Holy Qur'an is the only book that claims that

d. Both a and b are correct.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} received the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an when

b. He was praying and meditating in cave Hira.

The best time to recite the Holy Qur'an is

c. At dawn, after Fajr Prayer.

Which of these is true about the Holy Qur'an

d. All of the above are true.

The Holy Qur'an contains the following:

e. All of the above are true.

Exercise 1.2: Choose True or False for the statements below.

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 ^{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.	True	False
The Holy Qur'an is the book most often read and recited throughout the world.	True	False
A Muslim should only recite the Holy Qur'an three times a week.	True	False
We memorize small portions of the Holy Qur'an because it is impossible for people to memorize all of it.	True	False
There are 30 chapters in the Holy Qur'an.	True	False
There are 30 parts in the Holy Qur'an.	True	False

Exercise 1.3: Fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank below.

The Holy Qur'an is a message from __ **Allah** __.

The Holy Qur'an was revealed to __ **Holy Prophet^{sa}** __.

The language of the Holy Qur'an is __ **Arabic** __.

A __ **revelation** __ is a special message from Allah sent through His angels.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} was praying in cave __ **Hira** __ when the Angel __ **Jibreel^{as}** __ brought the first revelation from Allah.

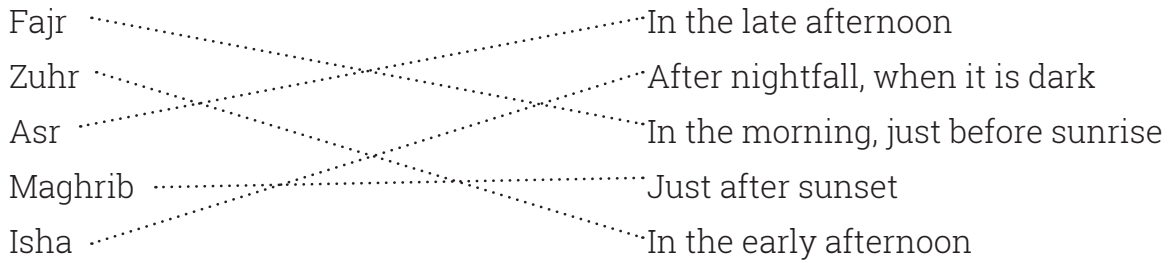
Exercise 2.1: Fill in the blanks below using the keywords in the box.

1. There are __ **four** __ types of Prayers.
2. Usually performed in congregation, __ **Fard** __ Prayers are obligatory, which means we MUST offer these Prayers because Allah said we must.
3. The Witr and Eid Prayers are known as __ **Waajib** __ Prayers.
4. The Holy Prophet^{sa} used to offer __ **Sunnah** __ Prayers before and after the Fard Prayers. It is a very rewarding to offer these Prayers and missing them on purpose disappoints Allah.
5. Optional Prayers which we can offer to ask for Allah's extra blessings are called __ **Nafl** __ Prayers.
6. Nafl Prayers can be offered two __ **raka'at** __ at a time.
7. The Nafl Prayers that we offer in the middle of the night are called __ **Tahajjud** __ Prayers.
8. Prayers that are offered in a group are called __ **congregational** __ Prayers.

Exercise 2.2: Match the keywords to their correct definitions.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Fard | Prayers which were a tradition of the Holy Prophet ^{sa} , offered before or after Fard raka'at |
| Sunnah | Obligatory (must-do) Prayer |
| Waajib | Voluntary Prayers, such as Tahajjud |
| Nafl | Necessary, but not obligatory, Prayers such as Witr and Eid Prayers |

Exercise 2.4: Match the Prayers to their correct timings.



Exercise 2.5: Circle True or False for the statements below.

You can not sit and offer prayers while in a vehicle.

True

False

When you are in a plane, you do not have to face towards the Qiblah (Ka'bah).

True

False

Prayers can be combined in special circumstances.

True

False

Exercise 2.6: Fill in the table below with the correct raka'at and timings.

Salat	Timing	Raka'at			
		Sunnah	Fard	Sunnah	Witr
Fajr	In the morning before __ sunrise __	2	2		
Zuhr	In the __ early __ afternoon	4	4	2	
Asr	In the __ late __ afternoon		4		
Maghrib	Just after __ sunset __		3	2	
Isha	After __ nightfall __		4	2	3

Exercise 2.9: Complete the exercises below

__ **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: Number the steps of wudu in their correct order.

- __ 3 __ Rinse your mouth with your right hand, 3 times.
- __ 8 __ Wipe the inside of the ears with your fingers.
- __ 4 __ Rinse your nostrils with your left hand, 3 times.
- __ 1 __ Recite the Tasmiyah (*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*).
- __ 6 __ Wash your arms up to your elbows, 3 times each. First the right, then left.
- __ 7 __ Wipe your head with wet hands to the back of your neck.
- __ 10 __ Recite the prayer *Al-la-hum-maj-'al-nee minat-tawwaabeena waj'alnee minal mutatah-hireen*.
- __ 5 __ Wash your face 3 times, using both hands.
- __ 2 __ Wash your hands 3 times. First the right, then the left.
- __ 9 __ Wash your feet up to the ankles, 3 times each. First the right, then the left.

Exercise 2.12: Circle True or False for the statements below.

Ablution helps us concentrate in Salat.

True

False

The last step of wudu is wiping your ears clean.

True

False

We start wudu with Tasmiyah (*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*)

True

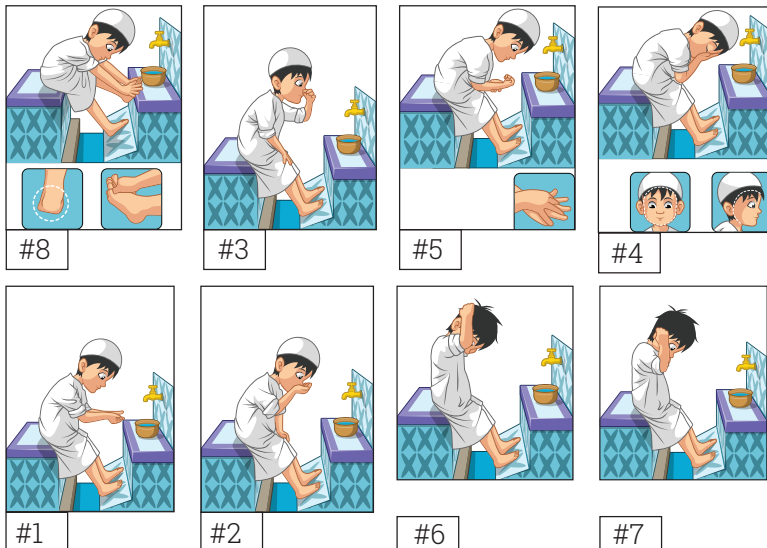
False

We wipe our head and our ears 3 times during wudu.

True

False

Exercise 2.13: Number the pictures of wudu below in the correct order.



Exercise 3.1: Circle True or False for each statement.

The Pillars of Islam are actions we must take as Muslims.

True

False

Children and the elderly must fast no matter what.

True

False

Zakat is payable on our unused wealth.

True

False

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

-- **Fasting** -- Eating nothing between dawn and sunset to please Allah and help us fix our bad habits.

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

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

-- **Zakat** -- This pillar involves giving money to those who are less fortunate.

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

-- **Zakat** -- This pillar helps stop us from becoming greedy and creates love between the poor and the rich.

-- **Hajj** -- Every Muslim is expected to perform this act of worship at least once in their life if they can afford to do so.

-- **Hajj** -- During the month of Dhul-Hijjah, pilgrims come to Mecca for this act of worship.

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

Exercise 3.7: Circle the ways in which you can create peace in the world.



Exercise 4.1: Answer the questions below.

All prophets believed in one God.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
Ahmadi Muslims believe in all prophets of Allah.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
All prophets are righteous human beings.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False

Believing in the prophets of Allah is:

b. an article of faith

Exercise 4.2: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Adam ^{as} was the first man created by God.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False
Hadrat Adam ^{as} and his wife were thrown out of heaven for eating a forbidden apple.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False
Hadrat Adam ^{as} was the first to build the Ka'bah.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
There was a real tree with a forbidden apple.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False

Hadrat Adam^{as} used to live in which modern day country?

b. Iraq

Exercise 4.4: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Nuh^{as}'s people had begun worshiping the graves of their dead family members. This is called __ **idol worship** ____.

Hadrat Nuh ^{as} brought a pair of all the animals of the world on the ark.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False
Hadrat Nuh ^{as} 's own wife and son were killed in the flood.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
The flood of Hadrat Nuh ^{as} 's time covered the whole earth.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input checked="" type="radio"/> False
Allah instructed Hadrat Nuh ^{as} to construct an ark.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False

Exercise 4.5: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} lived in:

a. Ur, a town in modern Iraq

The first wife of Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} was:

c. Hadrat Sarah

What is the name of the messages given to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}?

c. The Scripture

The teachings sent down to Prophet Ibrahim^{as} included:

d. All of the Above

What did the people of Ur do when Prophet Ibrahim^{as} broke all their idols?

b. Made life difficult for him

Where did Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}, his wife and nephew migrate to?

c. Egypt

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} appeared 950 years before Hadrat Noah^{as}

True

☒ False

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s nephew was Hadrat Lot^{as}.

☒ True

False

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} was always obedient to Allah and always willing to sacrifice everything in His name.

☒ True

False

Name the son who was born to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Hajra:

Hadrat __ **Ismail^{as}** __

Name the son who was born to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Sarah:

Hadrat __ **Ishaaq^{as}** __

Write down two titles given to Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

__ **Khalilullah** __ meaning Friend of Allah

__ **Abul-Anbiya** __ meaning Father of the Prophets

Exercise 4.6: Answer the questions below.

Hadrat Ismail^{as}'s mother was:

b. Hadrat Hajra

In his dream, what was Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} doing to his son Hadrat Ismail^{as}?

b. Offering him in sacrifice

Why did Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} leave his wife and infant son in the Valley of Becca?:

c. Because it was commanded by Allah

What is the name of the sacred stone placed in the Ka'bah by Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and his son?

c. Hajar Aswad

What are the descendants of Prophet Ismail^{as} called?

b. Ishmaelites

We remember the sacrifice of Hadrat Ismail^{as} by his father on:

b. Eid-ul-Adha

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

__ **Safā** __ and __ **Marwa** __

Name of the spring that came out near the feet of baby Ismail is called Quba.	True	False
Hadrat Ismail ^{as} was a law-bearing prophet.	True	False
Hadrat Ismail ^{as} refused to be killed by his father in sacrifice.	True	False

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s elder son was Hadrat __ **Ismail^{as}** __

Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}'s younger son was Hadrat __ **Ishaaq^{as}** __

Exercise 4.7: Match the relations of Hadrat Ishaaq^{as} below to their correct names.

Mother Hadrat Yaqub^{as}
 Older brother Hadrat Sarah
 Father Hadrat Ismail^{as}
 Son Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

Exercise 4.8: Place the prophets we have learned about in their correct order.

__ **3rd** __ Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

__ **1st** __ Hadrat Adam^{as}

__ **4th** __ Hadrat Ismail^{as}

__ **5th** __ Hadrat Ishaaq^{as}

__ **2nd** __ Hadrat Nuh^{as}

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

__ **3rd** __ Hadrat Uthman^{ra}

__ **1st** __ Hadrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

__ **4th** __ Hadrat Ali^{ra}

__ **2nd** __ Hadrat Umar^{ra}

Part II

Exercise 3.11: Choose the best answer for the questions below.

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

☒ True

☐ False

Allah speaks to His prophets and shows them His angels.

☒ True

☐ False

Eeman means

c. Belief or faith

Which of the following is NOT a name of an angel of Allah

d. Ismail^{as}

We can communicate with Allah by

c. Praying to Him

All the earlier Books, before the Holy Qur'an, are not reliable anymore because

c. All of the above

Allah sends guidance for people by

c. Sending prophets

Exercise 3.12: Fill in the blanks using the words in the word bank below.

As Muslims, we must believe in:

The One __ **God** __ whose name is __ **Allah** __.

The __ **angels** __ like Jibreel^{as}, Mika'eel^{as}, Israfeel^{as} and Izra'eel^{as}.

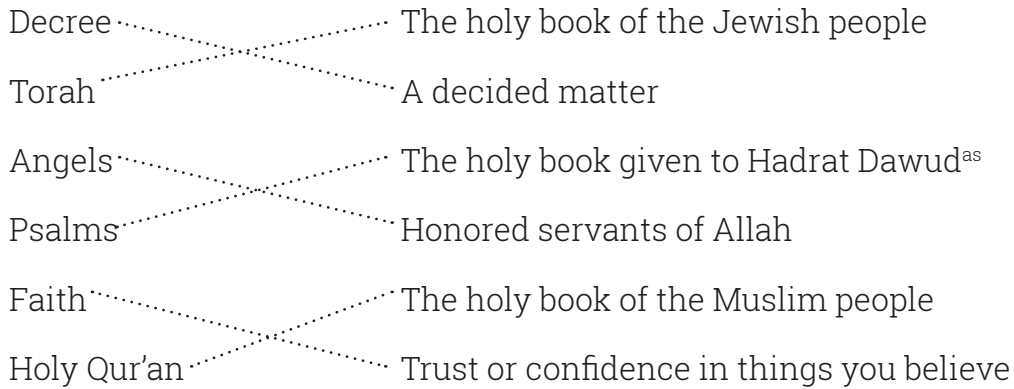
The holy __ **books** __ like the Torah, the Bible and the Qur'an.

The __ **prophets** __ like Hadrat Adam^{as}, Hadrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hadrat Musa^{as}.

The Day of __ **Judgment** __ when we will be judged for our actions in our life.

We must believe in __ **Divine** __ Decree which means that Allah has decided how certain things will be in life and we accept Allah's decisions.

Exercise 3.13: Match the keywords to their meaning.



Exercise 3.14: Let's see if the following actions can make others feel safe and secure, or if these actions will make them insecure and worried. Think about how Allah makes you feel safe & protected.

If I see a dog barking real loud when we are at the park and my mom/dad holds my hand and walks with me, I would feel.....

Secure / Safe
Insecure / Worried

Someone tells me a secret, and instead of keeping it to myself, I share it with the whole class. They will feel....

Secure / Safe
Insecure / Worried

My friend asks me to hold his/her money at the book fair, and I remember to give it back the next day, he/she will feel....

Secure / Safe
Insecure / Worried

If my friend dropped his/her phone at the store and can't find it, he/she would feel.....

Secure / Safe
Insecure / Worried

If I take care of someone else's toy with care, they will feel...

Secure / Safe
Insecure / Worried

Exercise 3.15: Circle the ways in which you can get Allah's protection.



Exercise 4.12: Answer the questions below.

The Arabic word for Joseph is

b. **Yusuf**

In his dream, what did Hadrat Yusuf^{as} see the sun and moon doing?

b. **Prostrating to him**

What was Hadrat Yusuf^{as}'s gift in prison which made him come under notice of the King?

b. **Interpreting dreams**

How did the brothers come to meet Hadrat Yusuf^{as} again?

a. **The Palestinian tribes needed food from Egypt**

How was the dream of Hadrat Yusuf^{as} fulfilled?

b. **The brothers ended up believing in the prophethood of Hadrat Yusuf^{as}**

How many brothers did Hadrat Yusuf^{as} have? __ **11** __

Who was Hadrat Yusuf^{as}'s grandfather? __ **Hadrat Ishaq^{as}** __

When he saw the blood-stained shirt, Hadrat Yaqub^{as} thought his son was dead.

True

☒ False

Hadrat Yusuf^{as} interpreted the King's dream so well that the King put Hadrat Yusuf^{as} in charge of the country's financial matters.

☒ True

False

The brothers and father actually prostrated to Hadrat Yusuf^{as}.

True

☒ False

Allah was protecting and guiding Hadrat Yusuf^{as} while he was out of his father's care.

☒ True

False

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

1. The name of the holy book given to Hadrat Musa^{as} is the __ **Torah** __.
2. Hadrat Musa^{as} is the descendant of Hadrat __ **Ishaq^{as}** __.
3. __ **Pharaoh** __ was a cruel and arrogant man who ordered that all newborn baby boys should be killed.
4. Hadrat Musa^{as}'s mother put him in a __ **basket** __ that floated him down the __ **Nile** __ River.
5. Hadrat Musa^{as} began to notice the cruel treatment of the __ **Israelites** __ by the high-ranking officials of the King.

6. Pharoah's army could not catch Hadrat Musa^{as} and his followers because they __ **drowned** __ in the rising tide of the sea.
7. Allah gave Hadrat Musa^{as} the __ **Ten Commandments** __ when he was on Mount Sinai.
8. The Israelites made a __ **Golden** __ calf statue and committed shirk while Hadrat Musa^{as} was on the mountain.
9. __ **Allah** __ sent food and water for the people of Hadrat Musa^{as} when they were stranded in the desert.

Exercise 4.14: Circle True or False for each statement.

Hadrat Maryam was a noble and pious woman.

True

False

The angel Jibreel^{as} told Hadrat Maryam that she will have a son even though she was not married.

True

False

Hadrat Isa^{as} was a law-bearing prophet.

True

False

Crucifixion was a slow, painful and dishonorable way to die.

True

False

A messiah is a reformer who comes to correct the interpretation of previous laws.

True

False

Hadrat Isa^{as} died on the cross.

True

False

December 25th is the correct birthday of Jesus^{as}.

True

False

Allah saved Hadrat Isa^{as} from the cross so that he could continue his mission to spread the message of God.

True

False

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

-- **3rd** -- Hadrat Ibrahim^{as}

-- **1st** -- Hadrat Adam^{as}

-- **4th** -- Hadrat Ismail^{as}

-- **5th** -- Hadrat Ishaq^{as}

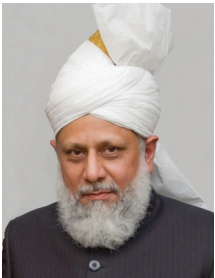
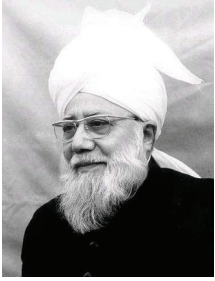
-- **2nd** -- Hadrat Nuh^{as}

-- **6th** -- Hadrat Yusuf^{as}

-- **8th** -- Hadrat Isa^{as}

-- **7th** -- Hadrat Musa^{as}

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
Nooruddin^{ra}

Hadrat Mirza
Bashir-ud-Din
Mahmud Ahmad^{ra}

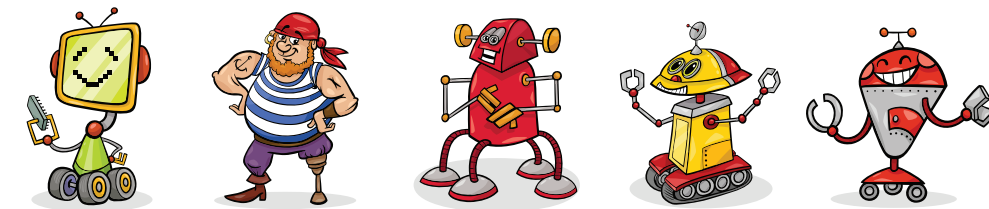
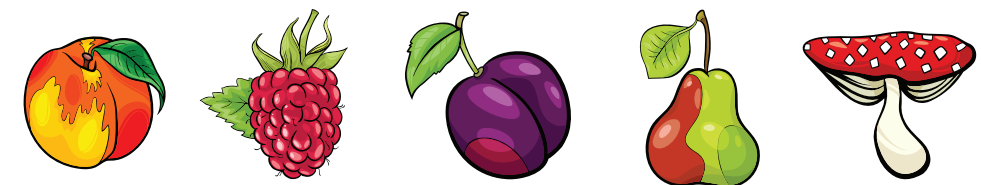
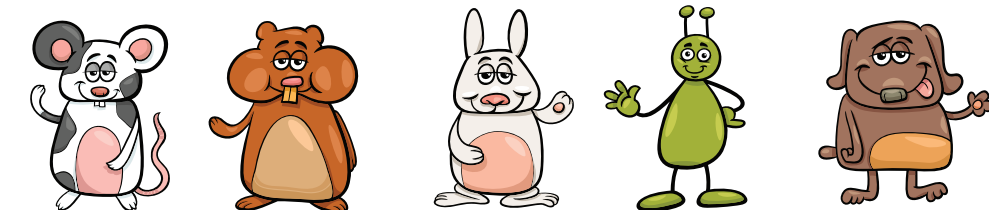
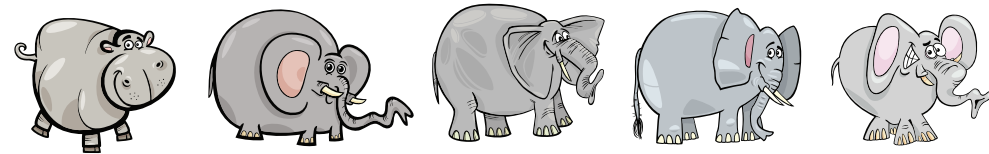
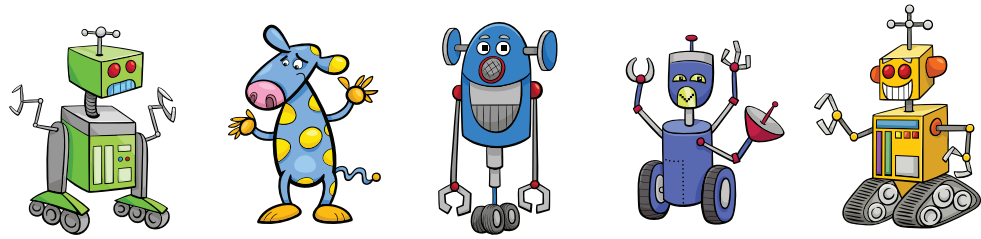
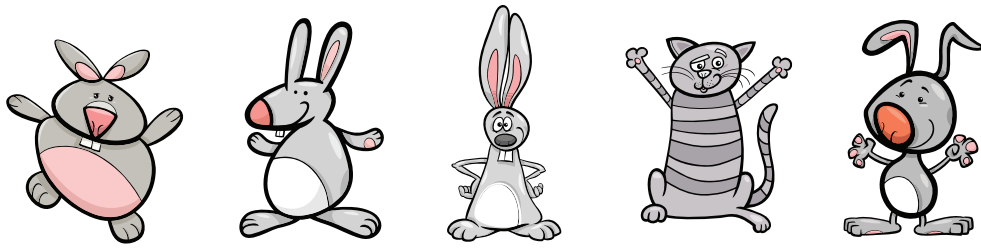
Hadrat Mirza Nasir
Ahmad^{rh}

Hadrat Mirza Tahir
Ahmad^{rh}

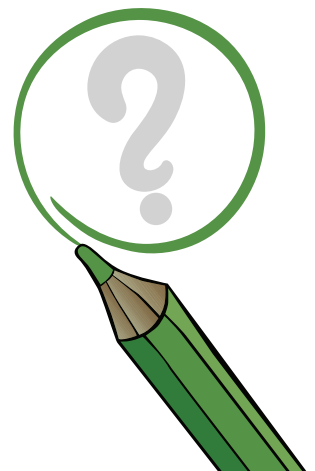
Hadrat Mirza
Masroor Ahmad^{aba}







Additional Activities

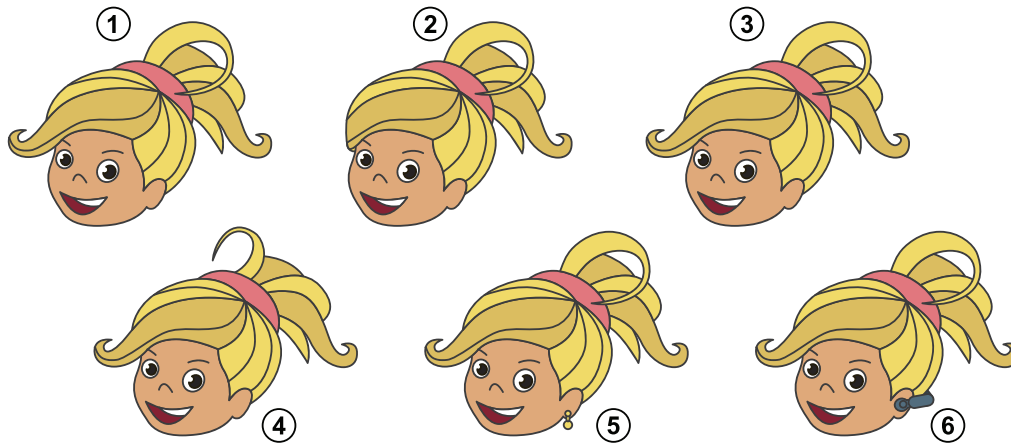


WHAT
DOES NOT
FIT?

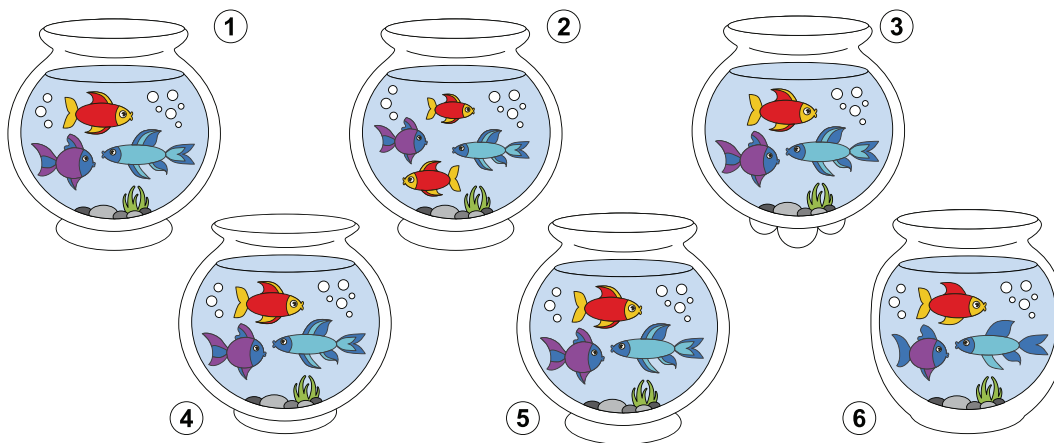


WHAT COMES NEXT?



Find two identical images

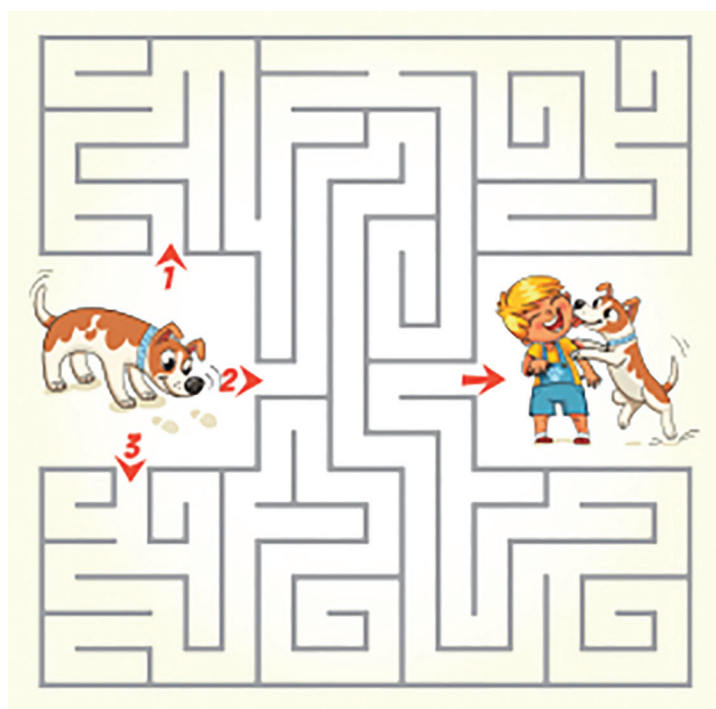


Find the sock that has no pair.

How Many ?

Count the similar animals and write the numbers.

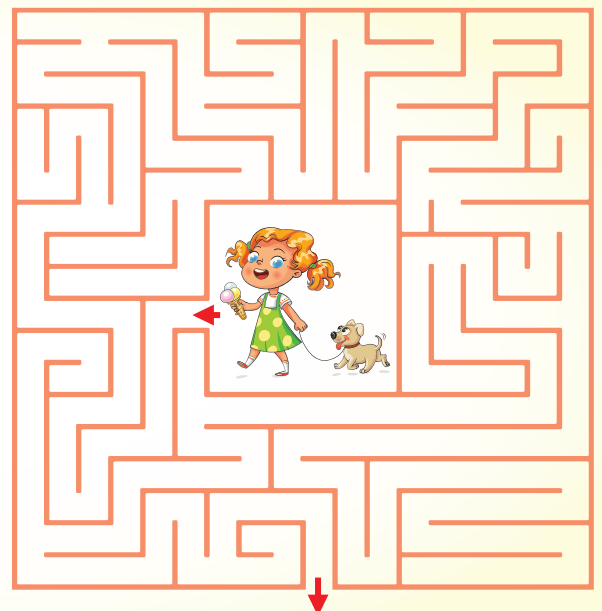
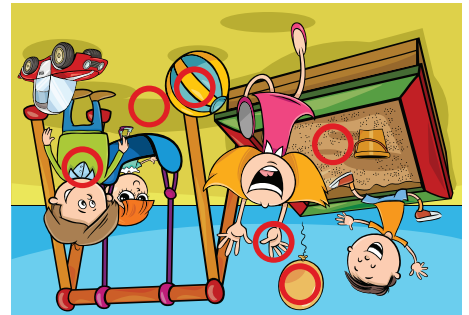
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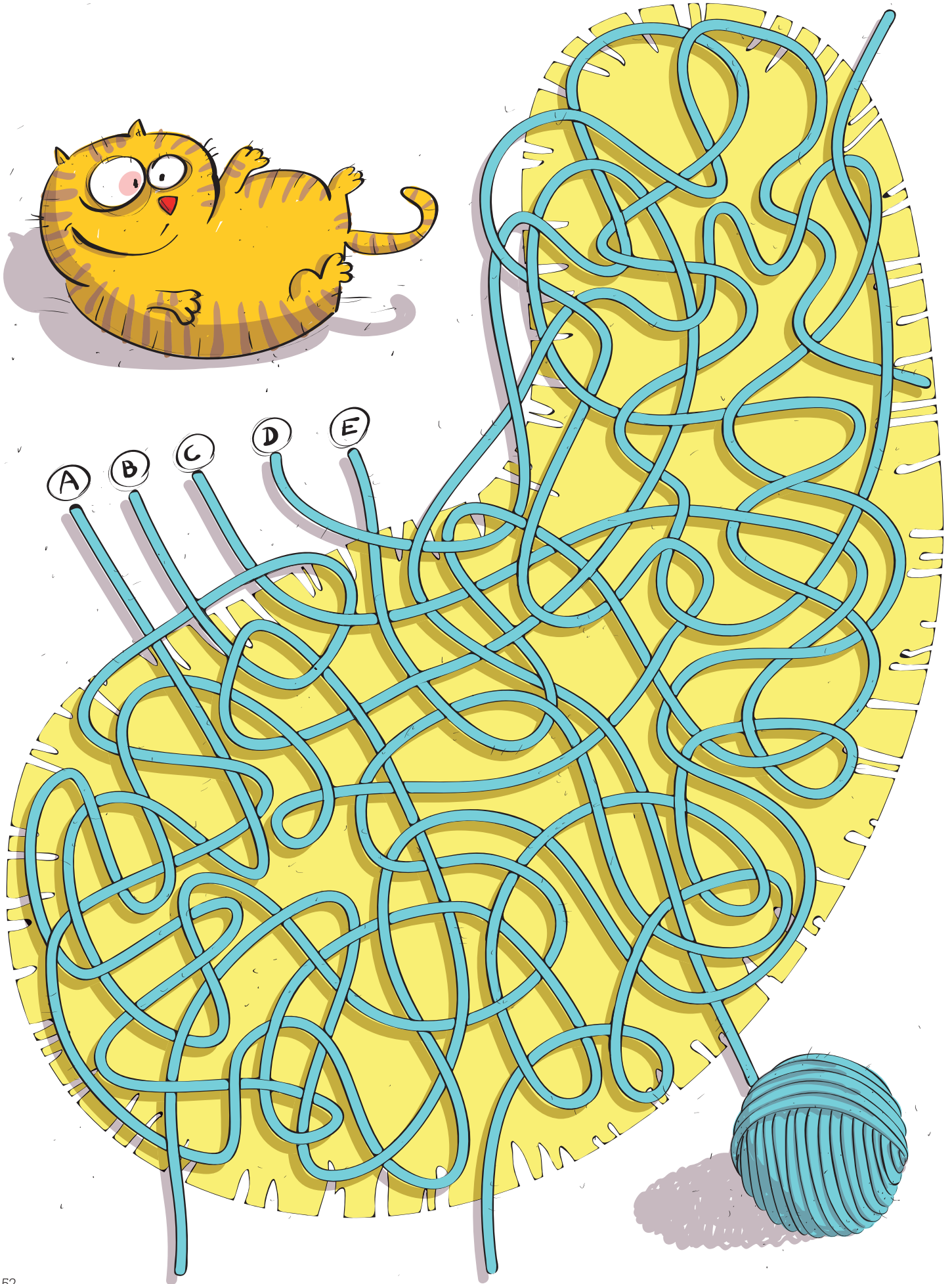


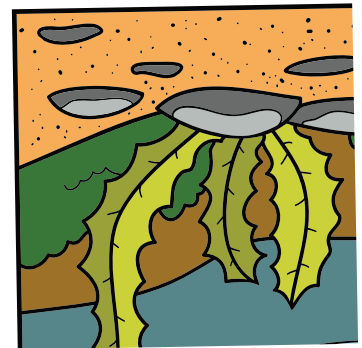
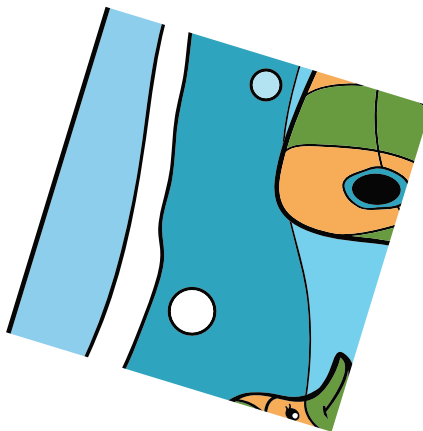
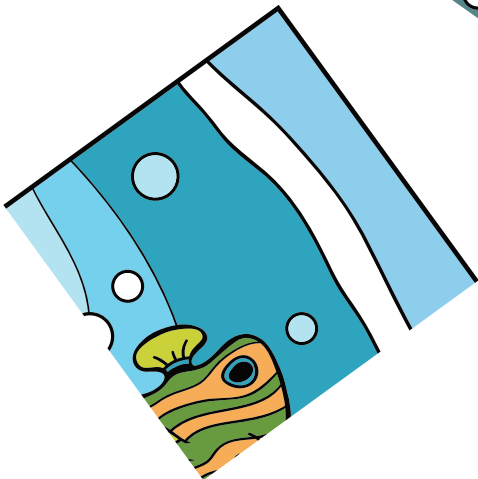
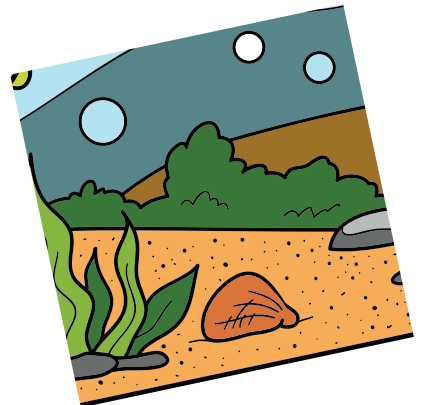
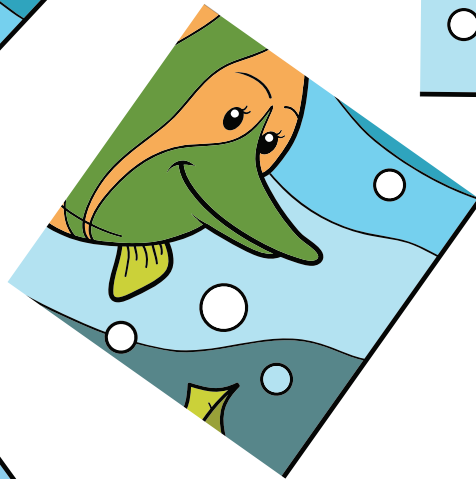
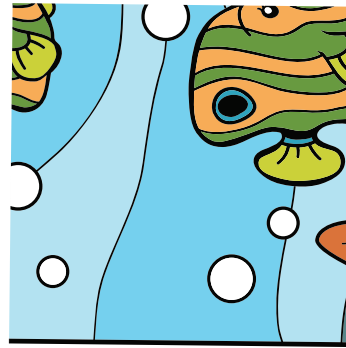
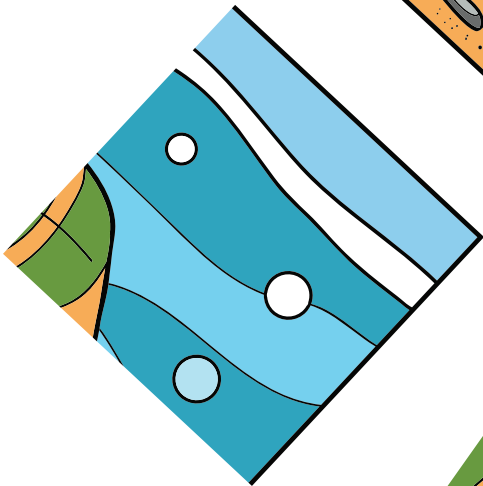
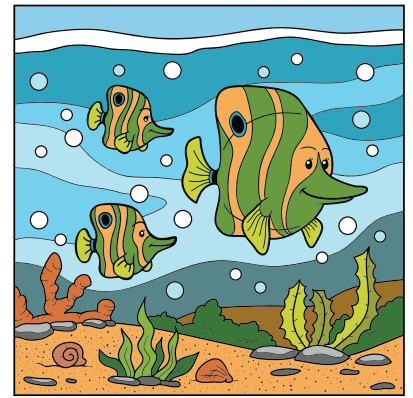
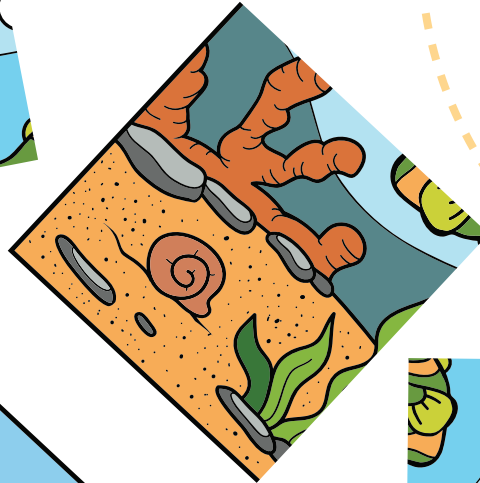


o?

FIND 6 DIFFERENCES







PUZZLE GAME
CUT & GLUE

CUT OUT

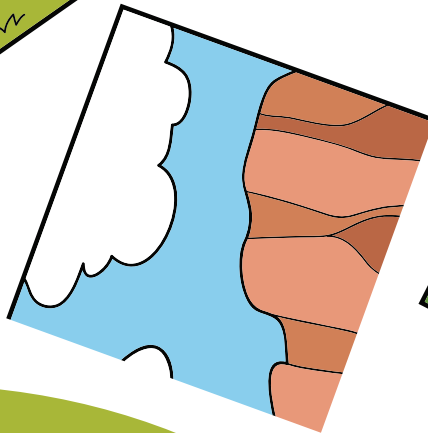
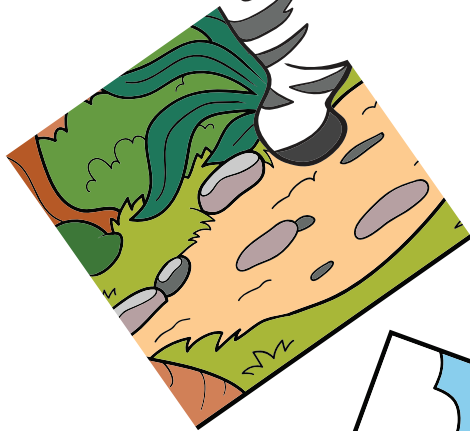
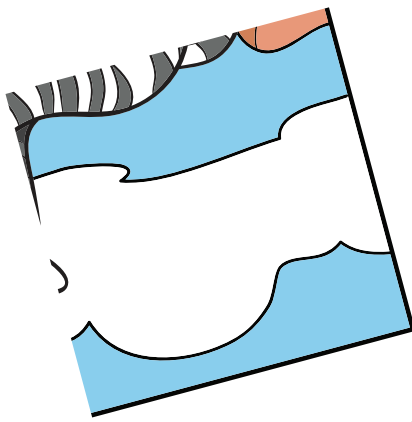
1



GLUE

2





PUZZLE GAME
CUT & GLUE

CUT OUT

1



GLUE

2



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!

The crossword puzzle consists of the following grid structure (rows and columns):

- Row 1: 1 (down), 6 (across)
- Row 2: 2 (down), 3 (across), 5 (down)
- Row 3: 3 (across), 4 (across), 2 (down), 5 (down)
- Row 4: 6 (across), 7 (across), 2 (down), 5 (down)
- Row 5: 7 (across), 2 (down), 5 (down)
- Row 6: 9 (across), 1 (across), 10 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 7: 9 (across), 1 (across), 10 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 8: 11 (across), 4 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 9: 11 (across), 4 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 10: 12 (across), 5 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 11: 12 (across), 5 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 12: 13 (across), 5 (across), 8 (down)
- Row 13: 13 (across), 5 (across), 8 (down)

Clues and corresponding images:

- (across) bee
- (down) butterfly
- (fish)
- (leaf)
- (lizard)
- (hive)
- (flower)
- (mushroom)
- (across) stone
- (down) stump
- (ladybug)
- (mouse)
- (grass)
- (cloud)

Secret answer grid (bottom):

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

1. (across) bee 1. (down) butterfly 2. strawberry
3. fish 4. leaf 5. lizard 6. hive 7. flower
8. mushroom 9. (across) stone 9. (down) stump
10. ladybug 11. mouse 12. grass 13. cloud
Answer: NATURE



Glossary

Abul-Anbiya: Father of the Prophets. Abraham, may peace be upon him.

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashīr-ud-Dīn Maḥmūd (1889-1965) حضرت مرزا بشیر الدین محمود احمد: Second successor (1914-1965) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

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

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

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Nāṣir (1909-1982) حضرت مرزا ناصر احمد, Allah's mercy be on him: Third successor (1965-1982) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Tāhir (1928-2003) حضرت مرزا طاہر احمد, Allah's mercy be on him: Fourth successor (1982-2003) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

‘Alaihis-Salām علیہ السلام : may peace be on him.

Hajar Aswad :The Black Stone

Al-Ḥamdu Lillāh الحمد لله : All praise belongs to Allah.

Allāh الله : The one and only God.

Allahu Akbar الله اکبر : Allah is the Greatest

As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ : May peace be upon you. (The formation assalam-o or assalam-u is incorrect as there is no waw و after mīm م, hence the abbreviation AoA or A.O.A. or A-o-A is also incorrect.)

As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Raḥmatullāh السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ : Peace be with you and blessings of Allāh.

Aṭfāl اطفال : children. Plural of Ṭifl. Members of Majlis Aṭfāl-ul-Ahmadiyya.

Ayyadahullāhu Ta‘ālā Bi-Nasrih-il-‘Aziz اَيَّدَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى بِنَصْرِهِ الْعَزِيزِ : May Allah, the Exalted, support him with His Mighty help.

Bukhārī: بخاری : The most reliable source of the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, peace and blessings of Allāh be on him.

Dawūd داود : David

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

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

Ḥadīth حديث : Saying of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam. a verified account of a statement or action of the Prophet Muhammad. Plural Aḥādīth.

Ḥaḍrat حضرت [Hadhrat, Hazrat] : His Holiness

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

Ḥilful-Fuḍūl (حلف الفضول) : Covenant/Alliance of Faḍls. A part of the names of most of the signatories was Faḍl (فضل).

In Shā’ Allāh, in shā’allāh اِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ : God willing.

‘Ishā عشاء : Late night formal Islamic worship.

Islām إسلام : submission. Name of the religion introduced by Muḥammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be on him, in A.D. 610.

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

Kalima, Kalimah, Kalima Tayyaba, Kalimah Shahādah كَلِمَةُ طَيِّبَةٍ. كَلِمَةُ شَهَادَةٍ : Pronouncement that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Mohammad is His messenger.

Khādim خادم : servant, attendant. A member of Majlis Khuddām-ul-Aḥmadiyyah.

Khalīfatul-Masīḥ, Khalīfat-ul-Masīḥ خَلِيفَةُ الْمَسِيحِ : Successor to Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad of Qadian (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah, may peace be upon him.

Khalilullah خليل الله : friend of God.

Khāmis خامس : Fifth

Khuddām خُدَّام : Plural of khādim. Servants, attendants. Member of Majlis Khuddām-ul-Aḥmadiyyah.

Khuddām-ul-Aḥmadiyya خُدَّامُ الْاِحْمَدِيَّةِ : see Majlis Khuddām-ul-Aḥmadiyyah

Khulafā'-ur-Rāshidūn خلفاء الراشدين : Righteous Successors

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

Lajna Imā'illāh لجنة اماء الله : Committee of bondmaids of Allah. Organization of Ahmadi Muslim ladies above 15 years of age.

Maghrib مغرب : West. Sunset. Islamic formal worship after sunset.

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

Mi'yār, Me'yār معيار : standard

Mi'yar-e-Kabir: boys between the ages of 13-15.

Mi'yar-e-Saghir: boys between the ages of 7-12.

Muḥammad مُحَمَّد : Praiseworthy, commendable, laudable. Holy Prophet and founder of Islām (571-632), peace and blessings of Allāh be on him.

Muhsinah محسنة : beneficent

nafl نفل : supererogatory worship

Nāsirāt ناصرات : helpers (feminine). A member of Majlis Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya, association of young Ahmadi girls.

Nawāfil نوافل : plural of Nafl

Nāzīm ناظم : administrator, manager

Qanitah قانتة : obedient. devout.

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

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

Rabb رَب : sustainer. nourisher

raḍiyallāhu 'anhu رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : May Allah be pleased with him.

raḥimahullāh رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ : May Allah have mercy on him

raka'aat رَكَعَات : Plural of rak'at

rak'at, rak 'ah رَكْعَةٌ : A section of the prescribed Prayer. Plural: raka'āt

Ramaḍān (Ramadhān, Ramazān, Ramzān) رَمَضَان : Islamic lunar month ascribed for prescribed fasting.

Sadiqah: truthful (female)

saḥūr, suḥūr سحور : last (light) meal before daybreak during Ramaḍān

sajdah سَجْدَة : prostration

salām سلام : Greeting of peace

Ṣalāt صَلَاة : 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 صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : peace and blessings of Allah be on him.

Sunnah سُنَّة : practice of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam. normative teaching of the prophet.

Sūrah سُورَة : A chapter of the Holy Qur’ān. There are 114 Sūrahs (chapters)—of various lengths—in the Holy Qur’ān.

Tahajjud تَهَجُّد : Predawn Islamic worship offered after sleeping during the night.

ta‘līm تَعْلِيم : education

Taqwā تَقْوَى : righteousness.

tarbiyat, tarbiyah تَرْبِيَّة : training

Tasbīḥ تَسْبِيح : glorification, praise

Ṭawāf طَوَاف **Tawaf (ta-waaf)** : circling. circuiting.

Wuḍū وُضُوء : Ablution. Prescribed washing before Islamic worship.

Zubūr زُبُور : Book of Psalms

Zakāt, Zakah زَكَاة : Prescribed alms. legal alms.

Zuhr ظُهْر : Afternoon Prayer.

Notes

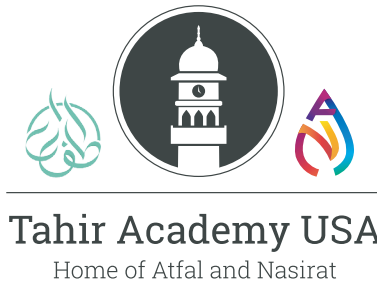
Notes

The Upbringing of Children

The Promised Messiah^{as} said:

“Guidance and upbringing, in essence, is in the hands of God. Nagging incessantly and persisting on a matter beyond reasonable bounds, i.e., to prohibit and rebuke children on every little thing, demonstrates that we are, as if, the masters of guidance, and will be able to bring our children on the path that accords with our own will. This is a hidden form of associating partners with God. My community ought to refrain from such a practice... I pray for my children, and see to it that they follow broad principles, etiquette, and teachings; this is all, nothing more. Then, I place my entire trust in Allah the Exalted. The seed of goodness that is present in each of them, according to their nature, will flourish when the time comes.”

(Malfuzat, Volume II, English Edition 2019, pg. 181)



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