



Quarterly Exam #3

Study Guide

AGE 11 (Months 7-9)



Holy Quran

Memorize the following verse from Surah Al-Baqarah with translation

- ☐ Ayatul Kursi Verse 256
- ☐ Sural Al-Baqarah Verse 257
- ☐ Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 285

Ayatul Kursi

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۚ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۚ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمُوتِ وَمَا فِي
الْأَرْضِ ۚ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ ۚ وَلَا
يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ ۚ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۚ وَلَا
يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٦﴾

Allah — there is no God but He, the Living, the Self-Subsisting and All-Sustaining. Slumber seizes Him not, nor sleep. To Him belongs whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth. Who is he that will intercede with Him except by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them; and they encompass nothing of His knowledge except what He pleases. His knowledge extends over the heavens and the earth; and the care of them burdens Him not; and He is the High, the Great.

Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 257

لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ ۚ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ ۚ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ
فَقَدْ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ ۚ لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٥٧﴾

There should be no compulsion in religion. Surely, right has become distinct from wrong; so whosoever refuses to be led by those who transgress, and believes in Allah, has surely grasped a strong handle which knows no breaking. And Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing.

Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 285

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ ۗ وَ اِنْ تُبْدُوْا مَا فِىْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَوْ تَخْفَوْهُ يَحْٰسِبْكُمْ بِهٖ
اللّٰهُ ۗ فَيَغْفِرْ لِمَنْ يَّشَآءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ ﴿٢٨٥﴾

To Allah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth; and whether you disclose what is in your minds or keep it hidden, Allah will call you to account for it; then will He forgive whomsoever He pleases and punish whomsoever He pleases; and Allah has the power to do all that He wills.



Attributes of Allah

Memorize the following attributes and their translation

- ☐ Al-Ghafur
- ☐ Al-Alim
- ☐ Al-Khabeer

Al-Ghafur

The All Forgiving

الْغَفُورُ

Al-Alim

The All Knowing

الْعَلِيمُ

Al-Khabeer

The All Aware

الْخَبِيرُ



Ahadith

Memorize the following ahadith and their translation

- ☐ Urging Others to do Good
- ☐ Promise of a Believer
- ☐ Chief of People

Urging Others to do Good

One who urges to do good, gets the reward like a doer (Chehl Ahadith).

الدَّالُّ عَلَى الْخَيْرِ كَفَاعِلِهِ -

Promise of a Believer

The promise of a believer is as certain as a thing in hand

عِدَّةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَأَخْذِ الْكَفِّ -

Chief of People

The chief of the people is one who serves them (Chehl Ahadith).

سَيِّدُ الْقَوْمِ خَادِمُهُمْ -



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Life of Promised Messiah (as) before his appointment as the Messiah.

Family Background

Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmadas of Qādiān, the Holy Founder of the Aḥmadiyya Muslim Jamā`at, belonged to a well-known Persian tribe named Burlās. Mirzā Gul Muḥammad (d. 1800 A. D.) was the great-grandfather of the Promised Messiah as, and was known for his honesty and fear of God. Mirzā ‘Atā Muḥammad (1814 A.D.) was the grandfather of the Promised Messiah as, and Mirzā Ghulām Murtaḍā was the father and Chirāgh Bībī was the mother of the Promised Messiahas. She was known for her hospitality and taking care of the poor. (Life of Aḥmadas, p.9-13, 33 & 68)

Birth and Childhood

The Promised Messiah as was born on Friday, February 13, 1835 (14 Shawwāl, 1250 A.H.), before sunrise in Qādiān, a small town in the province of Punjab, India. (Life of Aḥmadas, p. 9-13, 33)

First Marriage and Extraordinary Religious Interest

When Ḥazrat Aḥmadas was about 16 years of age he was married to Ḥurmat Bībī, the daughter of his maternal uncle, Mirzā Jamī‘at Baig.. Two sons, Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad and Mirzā Faḍl Aḥmad, were born as a result of this marriage. (Life of Aḥmadas, p. 38) Mirzā Faḍl Aḥmad died in the prime of his youth but Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad lived long and became an Aḥmadi later on at the hands of the second Successor to the Promised Messiah as. The Promised Messiah as treasured his privacy and spent most of his time in the prayer or used to absorb himself in the study of the Holy Qur’ān. His father was quite conscious of his son’s great obsession with religion. He would normally remark to his friends, regarding his son, saying: “This son of mine is a “Masītar”, which in Punjabi, one who spends most of this time in a mosque saying prayer (Tadhkiratul Mahdī, p. 300). He doesn’t seek any employment nor is he interested in earning for himself.” If only he had lived a little longer, he would have seen for himself how famous his son (the Promised Messiah as) became and how devoted followers from far and wide were waiting on him. (Tadhkiratul Mahdī, part 2)



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Life of Promised Messiah (as) before his appointment as the Messiah.

Meeting with the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sa) (1864 or 1865)

When the Promised Messiah as was thirty to thirty-one years old, he saw the Holy Prophet Muḥammadṣa in a vision. The details of this vision shed light on the strong love he had for the Holy Prophet ṣa that distinguished him from everyone else, and foretold of this remarkable spiritual future. (Life of Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmadas , p. 13)

Father's Demise and Promise of Divine Support

The Promised Messiahas's father passed away in June 1876 after sunset. The same day at noon he received a revelation in which God Almighty told him of his father's death. In this condition of grief he thought for a while that the financial support he was receiving from his father would come to an end and perhaps the days of poverty and pain would now come. Immediately he received another revelation from God:



Alais Allāhu bikāfin 'abdah
Is not Allāh sufficient for His servant?

(The Holy Qur'ān 39:37)

This gave him a feeling of mental relief, as it became clear that now God would take care of all his needs and relieve him of his worries. (Life of Aḥmad as, p. 65-67)



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: History of Ahmadiyyat Questions 41-53

41. Whose daughter was Hazrat Nasirah Begum Sahiba?

Hazrat Nāṣirah Begum Ṣāḥiba is the daughter of the Promised Son, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad ra, which makes her the sister of the 3rd and 4th Khalīfas.

42. What is our present Khilafa's grandfather's name from his father's side?

His grandfather's name was Hazrat Mirzā Sharīf Aḥmad ra

43. How are the present Khilafa's maternal and paternal grandfathers related?

They are both brothers and are sons of the Promised Messiah as

44. What is the relationship between the Promised Messiah as and our present Khalīfa, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad aa?

The Promised Messiah as is Huzoor's aa great-grandfather from both his mother and father's side.

45. What was the prophecy regarding Khalīfatul Masīh V aa?

The prophecy was in Arabic as follows:

“In-nee ma-a-ka yaa Masroor”

Translation: “I am with you, O Masroor!”

46. When did the Promised Messiah as pass away and at what age?

The Promised Messiah as passed away on May 26, 1908 at the age of 74.

47. What was the Promised Messiah's as mission?

The Promised Messiah's as mission as foretold by the Holy Prophet Muhammadsa was to revive Islām. He was to present the original teachings of Islām and establish the superiority of Islām over all other faiths



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: History of Ahmadiyyat Questions 41-53

48. Who was Dr. Alexander Dowie?

Dr. Alexander Dowie was an American who claimed that he was the Promised Messiah sent by God. He also claimed that he had been sent to wipe away the religion of Islām from the face of the earth.

49. . What was the outcome of the Prayer Contest of Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmadas with Dr. Dowie?

Dr. Alexander Dowie died a miserable death on March 8, 1904, as predicted by Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad, the Promise Messiah as.

50. Who was Pandit Lekhrām?

Pandit Lekhrām was a Hindu Ārya Samāj leader who always used foul language against the Holy Prophet sa.

51. What prophecy did Ḥazrat Aḥmad as make about Lekhrām?

Ḥazrat Aḥmad as prophesied that Lekhrām would be killed within a 6 year period, a day next to an ‘Īd festival. This would be his punishment for having used abusive language against the Holy Prophet sa.

52. How was this prophecy fulfilled?

Lekhrām was stabbed to death by an unknown person on March 6, 1897, in his own house, situated in one of the most popular streets, as had been prophesied.

53. Give 3 revelations of the Promised Messiah as

“I shall cause Thy message to reach the corners of the Earth”

(This prophecy was revealed in the Urdu language)

o “I shall give you a large party of Islām”

(This prophecy was revealed in the English language)

o “Jai tu mera ho rahay, sab jug tera ho”

(This prophecy was revealed in the Punjabi language)