



Nasirat Study Guide

Age 11
Term 1



Holy Quran

Memorize Surah Al Baqarah Verse 1-17

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ [١]

الْـم [٢]

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۚ شَفِیْهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِیْنَ [٣]

الَّذِیْنَ یُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَیْبِ وَ یُقِیْمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَ مِمَّا

رَزَقْنَهُمْ یُنْفِقُونَ [٤]

وَالَّذِیْنَ یُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَیْكَ وَ مَا أُنْزِلَ مِنْ

قَبْلِكَ ۚ وَ بِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ یُوقِنُونَ [٥]

أُولَٰئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ ۚ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ

الْمُفْلِحُونَ [٦]

إِنَّ الَّذِیْنَ كَفَرُوا سَوَآءٌ عَلَیْهِمْ ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ

تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا یُؤْمِنُونَ [٧]

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَ عَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ ءَوَعَلَی

أَبْصَارِهِمْ غَشَاوَةٌ ۚ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِیْمٌ [٨]

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن یَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَ بِالْیَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَ

مَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِیْنَ [٩]

Holy Quran

Memorize Surah Al Baqarah Verse 1-17

2. Alif, Laam, Meem*

3. This is a perfect Book; there is no doubt in it; *it is* a guidance for the righteous,

4. Who believe in the unseen and observe prayer and spend out of what We have provided for them.

5. And who believe in that which has been revealed to thee and that which was revealed before thee and they have firm faith in the Hereafter.

6. It is they who follow the guidance from their Lord and it is they who shall prosper.

7. Those who have disbelieved — it being alike to them whether thou warn them or warn them not — they will not believe.

8. Allah has set a seal on their hearts and their ears, and over their eyes is a covering; and for them is a grievous chastisement.

9. And of the people there are some who say, ‘We believe in Allah, and the Last Day;’ while they are not believers *at all*.

Holy Quran

Memorize Surah Al Baqarah Verse 1-17

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ [١]

يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ۖ وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ
إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ [١٠]

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ ۖ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا ۖ وَلَهُمْ
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۖ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ [١١]

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۖ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا
نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ [١٢]

إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ [١٣]

10. They would deceive Allah and those who believe, but they deceive none but themselves; only they perceive *it* not.

11. In their hearts was a disease, so Allah has increased their disease, and for them is a grievous punishment because they lied.

12. And when it is said to them, ‘Create not disorder in the earth,’ they say ‘We are only promoters of peace.’

13. Beware ! it is surely they who create disorder, but they do not perceive *it*.

** I am Allah, the All-knowing*

Prayer

Memorize the following prayer:

On Entering Your Home

*Allahumma innee as-aluka
khairal mau-laji wa khairal
makh-raji bismiLlah-i walajnaa
wa `al-Allahi rabba-naa
tawakkal-naa*

O Allah! I supplicate You to grant me the best of entries (to my house) and the best of exits. In the name of Allah we enter and in Allah, our Lord, we put our complete trust

۱۔ گھر میں داخل ہونے کی دُعا

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْئَلُكَ خَیْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَ خَیْرَ
الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ لَجْنَا وَ عَلٰی اللّٰهِ
رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا۔

اے اللہ تعالیٰ میں تجھ سے بھلائی مانگتا ہوں گھر میں آنے کے وقت کی اور بھلائی گھر سے باہر نکلنے کے وقت کی۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے نام سے داخل ہوئے ہم اور اپنے ربّ العزت پر بھروسہ کیا ہم نے۔

On Leaving Home

*BismiLlaah-i tawakkaltu
`alAllahi walaa haula walaa
quwwata illaa biLlaah-i*

(I leave my house), in the name of Allah and I put my trust in Allah. (One has) no power (to be safe from sins) and no power (to do good) except with (the help of) Allah.

۲۔ گھر سے باہر جانے کی دُعا

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلٰی اللّٰهِ وَ لَا حَوْلَ
وَ لَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ

اللہ تعالیٰ کے نام کے ساتھ (باہر جاتا ہوں) اللہ تعالیٰ پر بھروسہ کرتا ہوں۔ اور نہیں کوئی طاقت (گناہ سے بچنے کی) اور نہیں کوئی طاقت (نیکی کرنے کی) سوائے اللہ تعالیٰ (کی مدد) کیساتھ۔

Ahadith

Memorize the following ahadith:

جس سے مشورہ لیا جائے وہ امین ہوتا ہے۔

A person who is consulted becomes a trustee.

الْبُسْتَشَارُ مُؤْتَمَنٌ

Al mus tasharu mu tamanun

مجالس امانت کے ساتھ ہوتی ہیں۔

All get-togethers (of people) are based on (their mutual) trust.

الْمَجَالِسُ بِالْأَمَانَةِ

Al majalisu bil amanah

آدمی اس کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے جس سے اسکو محبت ہوتی ہے۔

A person is with the one who he loves.

الْبِرُّ أَمَعَ مَنْ أَحَبَّ

Al maru ma a man ahabba

Poem

Memorize the following poem couplets:

ہم احمدی بچے ہیں

ہم احمدی بچے ہیں کچھ کر کے دکھا دیں گے

شیطان کی حکومت کو دنیا سے مٹا دیں گے

ہر سمت پُکاریں گے دنیا میں نذیر آیا

ہر ایک کو جا جا کے پیغام خدا دیں گے

کہتی ہے غلط دنیا عیسیٰ ہے ابھی زندہ

بُرہان تَوْنِی کی قرآن سے بتا دیں گے

نکلیں گے زمانے میں ہم شمع ہدیٰ لے کر

ظلمات مٹا دیں گے نوروں سے بسا دیں گے

اے شاد گماں مت کر کمزور نہیں ہیں ہم

جب وقت پڑا اپنی جانیں بھی گنوا دیں گے

Attributes of Allah

Memorize following attributes of Allah:

الْغَفُورُ		<i>al-Ghafoor</i>		The Most Forgiving
الْحَلِيمُ		<i>al-Haleem</i>		The Forbearing
الْبَصِيرُ		<i>al-Baseer</i>		The All-Seeing
الْقَادِرُ		<i>al-Qaadir</i>		The Processor of Power and Authority

History

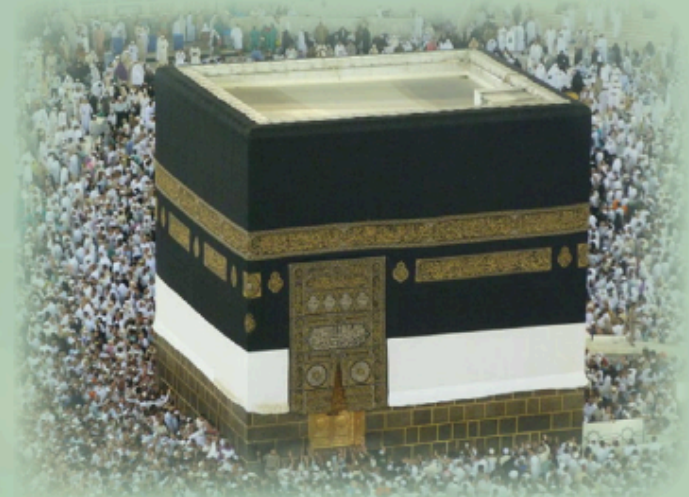
History of Holy Prophet (sa) Life before Prophethood

Allāh has sent many Prophets in different parts of the world. When people forget divine teachings, and leave the path which leads to God, a prophet is sent by Almighty Allāh to bring them back to Him. This was the reason why Allāh sent the Holy Prophet Muḥammad^{sa}. The Holy Prophet Muḥammad^{sa} is the last Prophet of Allāh to bring a new religion. He was given the final and perfect religion, Islām to serve the needs of people until the Day of Judgement.

We believe that the Holy Prophet^{sa} is the best among all the Prophets. He is Allāh's dearest Prophet.

Birth of the Best Human Being - Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa}

The Holy Prophet Muḥammad^{sa} was born in the city of Makkah, which is in the country of Arabia. He was born 1500 years ago, in the year 570 A.D. Makkah was known as a holy place because of the Ka`bah. People from all over Arabia used to come to Makkah to visit the Ka`bah. (Life of Muḥammad^{sa}, p.1)



History

History of Holy Prophet (sa) Life before Prophethood

The Holy Prophet^{sa} belonged to a noble family of Arabia, called the Quraish. His father, Ḥazrat 'Abdullāh, was from the descendants of Ḥazrat Ismā'īl^{as}, the elder son of Ḥazrat Ibrāhīm^{as}.

Abraha's Invasion of Makkah

A strange event took place just before the birth of the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The governor of Yemen (which is south of Saudi Arabia), Abraha, wanted to destroy Ka'bah. So he marched towards Makkah with a large army and a large number of elephants. Before he reached Makkah, a swarm of birds threw small pebbles at them that carried germs. Allāh Himself undertook the task of protecting His House. A severe epidemic, a form of smallpox, broke out in the enemy's army. The epidemic destroyed Abraha's huge army even before they could attack Ka'bah. (Life of Muḥammad^{sa}, p.2, 15)



History

History of Holy Prophet (sa) Life before Prophethood

The Childhood of The Holy Prophet Muḥammad^{sa}

His father's name was 'Abdullāh. The Holy Prophet^{sa}'s never got to run and play with his father as he had passed away. His mother's name was Āminah. She was a pious lady. The Holy Prophet^{sa}'s grandfather Ḥazrat 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib gave him the name "Muḥammad." It means 'the one who is praised.'

According to a tradition in Makkah, after birth, the child Muḥammad^{sa} was given to a pious woman called Ḥalimah Sadia^{ra}. She lived in the countryside of Makkah. She took the baby Muḥammad^{sa} to her home in

animals. All the boys ran away in fear, leaving their herds behind. But the young Muḥammad^{sa} stood bravely in front of his herd. He told the robbers that he would not give them the animals until they get the permission from the owners of the herd.

Now, robbers don't ask permission to steal from anyone. People are usually too afraid to refuse them anyway. But young courageous boy Muḥammad^{sa} knew that he was taking care of someone else's animals and he had to protect them, and return them to the owners.

The leader of the robbers was surprised at such unusual behavior from a young boy. He asked the boy who was his father? Young Muḥammad^{sa} told him the name of his grandfather, 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib. Muḥammad^{sa} was too young to understand that the person taking care of him was his grandfather and that his father had died.

When the robbers' leader heard the grandfather's name he knew that 'Abdul-Muṭṭalib was the chief of Makkah. He said that the son of the chief of Makkah should be that brave, and left without bothering him anymore. (Our Master - His Early Life, p.45-47)

History

History of Holy Prophet (sa) Life before Prophethood

The Holy Prophet^{sa} as a Young Man

Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} was a young man now and in trade. This took him to many places, such as Syria, Yemen and Bahrain. He was honest and straight forward in his dealings. The people of Makkah called him "The Truthful" and "The Trustee." Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} worked for a good lady named Khadījah^{ra}. She was a widow. Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} was upright and intelligent, and worked hard in her business. There was much profit every time he went out to sell her merchandise. She was much impressed with his hard work, honesty and wisdom. She made a proposal of marriage. At the age of 25 Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} married Ḥazrat Khadījah^{ra} who was 40 years of age. She gave birth to seven children, three boys and four girls. (Sīrat Khātāmūn Nabīyyīn^{sa} Vol 1, p.100,106-107)

When Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} was over thirty, a dispute arose among the Quraish. The House of God (the Ka`bah) was being re-built. First the work went along smoothly. But when time came for the sacred Black Stone to be put in its place, everyone wanted to have the honour for himself and his family. They were ready to fight and kill. The work had to be stopped. But it could not be stopped indefinitely. One day they assembled at the site and agreed to make their judge the man who should be the first to come to the Holy House the next morning. They waited and they saw Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} coming. They cried with one voice: "Here comes the Truthful, the Trustee."

History

History of Holy Prophet (sa) Life before Prophethood

They made him the judge. Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} spread out his sheet. He placed the Black Stone in it and then asked the heads of the assembled tribes to hold the corners of the sheet and raise it. They did as told. Then taking the stone in his hands, Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} put it in position. The matter ended happily. (Our Master - His Early Life, p.103-104)

Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} was well to do now, but Ḥazrat Abū Ṭālib was poor. He wanted to help his good uncle. He took his young cousin Ḥazrat 'Alī^{ra} home. Another uncle Ḥazrat 'Abbās^{ra} took Ḥazrat Ja'far^{ra} the younger brother of Ḥazrat 'Alī^{ra} under his care. Ḥazrat Muḥammad^{sa} had very gentle ways with the people of his town though he did not mix much with them. He had a few intimate friends. One was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr^{ra}, the other was Ḥakīm bin Hizām. Both were men of good habits and respected for their integrity. (Sīrat Khātamun Nabiyyīn^{sa} Vol 1, p.111,114)

Q&A

Q&A about Ahmadiyyat

- 11. What was the name of Promised Messiah's^{as} great-grandfather?**
 - Mirzā Gul Muhammad.
- 12. What was the name of the Promised Messiah's^{as} grandfather?**
 - Mirzā 'Aṭā Muhammad.
- 13. Where did the Promised Messiah^{as} receive his education?**
 - The Promised Messiah^{as} did not attend school but received his basic education at home from three different tutors.
- 15. How many books did the Promised Messiah^{as} write?**
 - By the Grace of Allāh, the Promised Messiah^{as} wrote more than 91 books.
- 16. Name the Promised Messiah's^{as} very first book.**
 - Barāhīn-e-Aḥmadīyya.
- 17. Name the Promised Messiah's^{as} last book.**
 - Paighām-e-Şulah (A Message of Peace).
- 18. What is the name of the book of poems written by the Promised Messiah^{as}?**
 - Durr-e-Samīn.

Q&A

Q&A about Ahmadiyyat

19. Who wrote the “Qaṣīdah”?

- The Promised Messiah^{as}.”

20. In whose praise was the “Qaṣīdah” written?

- In praise of the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

21. What are the Khulafā’ after the Promised Messiah^{as} called?

- They are called Khalīfatul Masīh.

22. Name the 5 Khulafā’ of the Promised Messiah^{as}.

- Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīnra
- Ḥazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad^{ra}
- Ḥazrat Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad^{ra}
- Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad^{ra}
- Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad^{aa}

23. Which Khalīfatul Masīh started MTA?

- Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad^{ra}.

24. What does the abbreviation “MTA” stand for?

- It stands for “Muslim Television Aḥmadīyya.”

25. Name our present Khalīfa.

- Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad^{aa}.

26. What country is Khalīfatul Masīh V^{aa} presently living in?

- The United Kingdom (i.e. England).

27. Name the first country Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V^{aa} visited after being elected as the 5th Khalīfa.

- Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V^{aa} visited Germany to attend Jalsa Salana.

Q&A

Q&A about Ahmadiyyat

28. What was the name of the first wife of the Promised Messiah^{as}?

- Ḥazrat Ḥurmat Bībī^{ra}.

29. How many children were born as a result of this marriage?

- They were blessed with 2 sons, Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad & Mirzā Faḍl Aḥmad.

30. What was the name of the second wife of the Promised Messiah^{as}?

- Ḥazrat Nuṣrat Jahān Begum Ṣāḥiba^{ra}.