



Nasirat Study Guide

Age 10
Term 3

The Holy Quran

AL-IKHLĀS

(Revealed before Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. Say, 'He is Allāh, the One;
3. 'Allāh, the Independent and Besought of all.
4. 'He begets not, nor is He begotten;
5. 'And there is none like unto Him.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②
أَللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③
لَمْ يَدْهُو وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ ④
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهَ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ ⑤

AL-FALAQ

(Revealed after Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.
- *2. Say, 'I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn,
3. 'From the evil of that which He has created,
4. 'And from the evil of the night when it overspreads,
5. 'And from the evil of those who blow into knots *to undo them*,
6. 'And from the evil of the envier when he envies.'

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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

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The Holy Quran

AN-NĀS

(Revealed after Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. Say, 'I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind,
3. 'The King of mankind,
4. 'The God of mankind,
5. 'From the evil of the sneaking whisperer,
6. 'Who whispers into the hearts of men,
7. 'From among the Jinn and mankind.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ②

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ③

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ④

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ⑤

الَّذِي يُوَسِّعُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑥

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑦

Attributes of Allah



الشَّفِيفُ	<i>Ash-Shafee</i>	The Healer	شفا دینے والا
التَّوَابُ	<i>At-Tawwaab</i>	The Ever Returning	توبہ قبول کرنے والا
الْحَكِيمُ	<i>Al-Hakeem</i>	The Wise	حکمت والا
السَّلَامُ	<i>As-Salaam</i>	The Peace and Blessing	سلامتی والا
الْمُؤْمِنُ	<i>Al-Mu'min</i>	The Granter of Security	امن دینے والا
الْمُهَمِّيْنُ	<i>Al-Muhaimin</i>	The Guardian	پناہ دینے والا
الرَّزَّاقُ	<i>Ar-Razzaaq</i>	The Ever Providing	رزق دینے والا
الْعَظِيْمُ	<i>Al-Azeem</i>	The Magnificent	عظمت والا

Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as) before his claim to being the reformer of the time:

Family Background:

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as) of Qadian, the Holy Founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama‘at, belonged to a well-known Persian tribe named Burlas. Mirza Gul Muhammad was the great-grandfather of the Promised Messiah (as), and was known for being honest and God-fearing. Mirza ‘Ath Muhammad was the grandfather of the Promised Messiah (as), and Mirza Ghulam Murtada was his father. His mother was Chiragh Bibi and was known for her hospitality and taking care of the poor.

Birth and Childhood:

The Promised Messiah (as) was born on February 13, 1835 (14 Shawwal, 1250 AH), before sunrise in Qadian, a small town in the province of Punjab, India.

Extraordinary Religious Interest:

The Promised Messiah (as) treasured his privacy and spent most of his time in prayer or he would absorb himself in the study of the Holy Qur‘an. 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 “Masitarr” (In Punjabi, one who spends most of his time in a mosque in prayer). 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. (Tadhkīratul-Mahdi, part 2)

Seen the Holy Prophet (pbuh) in a vision:

When the Promised Messiah (as) was nearly 31 years old, he saw the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) in a vision. The details of this vision shed light on the strong love he had for the Holy Prophet (sas), which not only distinguished him from everyone else, but also foretold of his remarkable spiritual future.

Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

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Fathers Death and Promise of Divine Support:

His 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 overcome. Immediately he received another revelation from God:



AlaisAllāhu bikāfin 'abdah
Is not Allāh sufficient for His servant?

The Holy Qur'an 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.

Prayer

11. For Increase in Knowledge

Rabbi zid-nee 'ilmaa

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge (20:115).

۱۱۔ علم میں اضافہ کی دعا

رَبِّ زِدْنِيْ عِلْمًا

اے میرے رب! مجھے علم میں بڑھا دے۔ (طہ: ۱۱۵)

Funeral Prayer

Allahummagh-fir li-hayyinaa wa mayyitinaa wa shaahidinaa wa ghaa'ibinaa wa sagheerinaa wa kabeerinaa wa dhakarinaa wa unthaanaa.

Allahumma man ahyaitahoo minnaa fa-ahyihee 'alal-islaami wa man tawaffaitahoo minnaa fa-tawaffahoo 'alal-eemaan. Allahumma laa tahrimnaa ajraahoo wa laa taftinnaa ba'dah.

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيَّنَا وَ مَيِّتَنَا وَ شَاهِدِنَا وَ غَائِبِنَا وَ صَغِيرِنَا وَ كَبِيرِنَا وَ ذَكَرِنَا وَ أَنْثَنَا

اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهْ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَ مَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا أَجْرَهُ وَ لَا تَفْتَنْنَا بَعْدَهُ

O Allah! forgive our living ones and our deceased ones; and those of us who are present and those of us who are absent; and our young ones and our old ones; and our males and our females.

O Allah!, those of us whom You grant life, keep them firm on Islam; and those of us whom You cause to die, cause them to die in the faith. Deprive us not, O Allah. of the benefits relating to him (the deceased) and subject us not to trials after him.

اے اللہ! بخش دے ہمارے زندوں کو اور ہمارے مُردوں کو اور ہمارے حاضروں کو اور ہمارے غیر حاضروں کو اور ہمارے چھوٹوں کو اور ہمارے بڑوں کو اور ہمارے مردوں کو اور ہماری عورتوں کو۔

اے اللہ! جسے تو زندہ رکھے ہم میں سے پس زندہ رکھا سے اسلام پر اور جسے توفات دے ہم میں سے پس اسے وفات دے ایمان کے ساتھ۔ اے اللہ۔ نہ محروم رکھہ میں اس کے اجر سے اور نہ آزمائش میں ڈال، میں اس کے بعد۔ (نوت: اگر عورت کا جنازہ ہو تو دونوں جگہ ڈال کی جگہ ہا کہیں)

Poem

□ Memorize: ہو فضل تیرا یا رب یا کوئی ابتلاء ہو

Ho fazl tera ya Rab ya ko yee lb talaa ho ...

ہو فضل تیرا یا رب یا کوئی ابتلاء ہو راضی ہیں ہم اسی میں جس میں تیری رضا ہو
مٹ جاؤں میں تو اسکی پروا نہیں ہے کچھ بھی
میری فنا سے حاصل گر دین کو بقا ہو
سینہ میں جوشِ غیرت اور آنکھ میں حیا ہو
لب پر ہو ذکر تیرا دل میں تیری وفا ہو
شیطان کی حکومت مٹ جائے اس جہاں سے
حاکم تمام دنیا پہ میرا مصطفیٰ ہو
مُحَمَّدَ عمر میری کٹ جائے کاش یونہی
ہو روح میری سجدہ میں سامنے خدا ہو
(حضرت مصلح موعود رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of a gathering/meeting

- While arriving or leaving a gathering, greet every one with Assalamu Alaikum.
- If there is plenty of room in a gathering, you can sit comfortably but if there isn't much space, then sit close to each other and make room for others.
- You should never ask someone to give up their place for you.
- You should sit wherever you can find empty space. You should not try to jump over others to reach a good spot, nor try to squeeze between two people already seated.
- You should not eat onions, garlic or other strong smelling foods before going to a gathering.
- If you are asked to leave a gathering by someone who is in charge, you should obediently comply without feeling offended.
- If someone leaves a gathering temporarily and returns, later he has a right to his old seat. In this situation, that person should leave a handkerchief or any other thing at his place to indicate his intention to return.
- You should not whisper during a meeting. If it is necessary, you should seek permission to be excused and talk privately on the side.
- While a gathering is being addressed, listen attentively and do not interrupt. Disturbances are not permissible.
- You should not ask absurd questions or too many questions.
- You should not embarrass others by pointing to their shortcomings and weaknesses. Similarly, do not expose your own faults in public.
- If someone is being accused or slandered then the correct response is to minimize the discussion.
- You should make it a habit to talk about Allah and His commandments in a meeting.
- Lighthearted humour enhances the enjoyment and interest of the participants.
- One issue should be resolved and concluded before another is raised.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of a gathering/meeting

- Do not leave a meeting without a pressing need, which may leave you deprived of its full benefit.
- If you must leave, then first obtain permission from the chairman.
- If something is being distributed in a gathering, then the distribution should begin from the right hand side.
- In a gathering, abstain from belching, yawning, dozing off or flatulating. You should not make fun of someone who does.
- Do not always try to occupy the place of honour.
- Try to be well dressed.
- Try to be in the company of righteous people by going to such meetings.
- If you find that signs of Allah are being ridiculed then leave such a meeting until at least the subject changes.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of a gathering/meeting

- Be the first to greet others on the street with Assalamu Alaikum. The one who is riding a vehicle, a bicycle for example, should try to greet the pedestrian first; similarly, a pedestrian should greet one who is seated and a smaller group should greet a larger group of people
- Do not group together in the streets or sidewalks
- Do not litter. If you see any litter or obstruction, it should be removed.
- If someone asks for directions, try to help out. Be helpful to one in need of assistance.
- Try to avoid eating while walking. Abstain from relieving yourself near a pathway, or any such place frequented by people.
- Try not to carry an object that may harm or otherwise inconvenience others.
- Do not point at others.
- If you are going up a slope, recite **Allahu Akbar**; while going down recite **Subhnallah**.
- Do not drag your feet.
- Do not walk too close to walls, as it is possible that dirty water from open drains may spoil your clothes.
- Properly button-up your shirt and do not put your arms around your friend's shoulder while walking.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of travel/journey

Etiquette of Travel/Journey



- The Holy Prophet^{sa} said:

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لِأُمَّتِي فِي بُكُورِهَا يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ (سنن ابن ماجه، كتاب التجارات)

Oh Allah! Bestow your blessings on the journeys of my people in the morning time on the Thursdays.

Recite **Bismillah** when getting in to your car. Recite **Allahu Akbar** three times and then the following prayer:

سُبْحَنَ اللَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا الْمُنْتَقِلُونَ۔

پاک ہے وہ ذات جس نے ہمارے لئے اسے مسخر کیا اور ہم اس پر قابو نہیں پاسکتے تھے اور ہم اپنے رب کی طرف ہی لوٹ کر جانے والے ہیں

“Glory be unto Allah who has subjugated this unto us, though we were unable to subdue it. Behold! We are as surely to return unto our Lord!”

During a journey, if you are going up a slope, recite Allahu Akbar, while going down recite Subhnallah. One should pray while on a journey because prayers of travelers find special acceptance.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of travel/journey

- Try to avoid night travel. If there are three or more travellers together on a journey, one of them should be designated as the leader.
- During a journey, be kind to other travellers and help them if needed
- Once the purpose of your journey is fulfilled, expedite your return.
- While on a journey, shorten your Salat as per Islamic teachings.
- When traveling by train or bus, keep your head and arms inside the vehicle. While crossing a street or railroad tracks, look both ways and make sure your passage is safe.
- If you must stay with relatives during a journey, give them advanced notice of your travel plans. You should also inform your household of your return.
- Do not neglect your luggage. Label your bags with your name and address before departure. Count the pieces of luggage and make a note of it.
- When returning from a journey, recite the following prayer:

آیُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ سَاجِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ (صحیح البخاری، کتاب الحج)

ہم رجوع کرنے والے، تو ہے کرنے والے، عبادت کرنے والے اور اپنے رب کی تعریف کرنے والے ہیں۔

- “We are returning, we repent of our sins, we worship and glorify our Lord”
- Do not travel without proper ticket arrangements. Do not purchase a ticket for a lower class and then try to sit in the upper class area.
- Do not disclose information about any cash or valuables you may be carrying and beware of pickpockets

Q&A

Review the Q&A of Hazrat Ali (ra)

36. What do you know about the Battle of Ṣaffāin?

- This battle was fought between the forces of Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and Amīr Muāwiah. Hazrat 'Alī's^{ra} forces had the upper hand in the battle, but then, on the advice of 'Amr bin 'Ās, Amīr Muāwiah's forces held the Holy Qur'ān on their arrows and Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s forces stopped fighting.

37. Who martyred Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and when?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was attacked and fatally wounded by the attacker Ibn-e-Maljam, while going to the mosque for Fajr prayer. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} passed away two days after the attack because of the severe wound to the back of his head.

38. How old was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} when he was martyred?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was 58 years old when he was martyred.

39. How long did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} remain Khalīfa?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s Khilāfat lasted for approximately four years and nine months.

40. Where was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} buried?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was buried in Kūfah.

41. What does Khawārijī mean and who were they?

- They were a large group of people who were against the proposal of arbitration. They separated from Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and chose an independent Amīr (Amīr Muāwiah); this group was called Khawārijī or "the Outsiders."

42. How many times did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} marry and how many children did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} have?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} married nine times. Hazrat Fātimah^{ra}, daughter of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, was his first wife and the mother of his four children. He did not marry in the life of Hazrat Fātimah, but after her death he remarried.

43. Name the children of Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and Hazrat Fātimah^{ra}?

- The names of their children are Hazrat Hasan^{ra}, Hazrat Husain^{ra}, Hazrat Zainab Kubrā^{ra}, Hazrat Umme Kulthūm Kubrā^{ra}.

44. What was Hazrat 'Alī's^{ra} status in the eyes of the Holy Prophet^{sa}?

- The following quotes are from the Ahādīth of the Holy Prophet^{sa}:
- "*There is no hypocrite who loves Alī, and no believer who hates him.*"
- "*Whoever talks ill of Alī in fact, talks ill of me.*"

Q&A

Review the Q&A of Ahmadiyyat

1. What is Ahmadiyyat?

- Ahmadiyyat is the revival of the true Islām and not a new religion.

2. Who is the founder of Ahmadiyyat?

- Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad^{as} of Qadian was the founder of Ahmadiyyat.

3. What was his claim?

- He claimed to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdī.

4. Who had foretold about the coming of the Messiah and Mahdī?

- Our Holy Prophet Ḥazrat Muhammad Mustafa^{sa} had foretold about the coming of the Messiah & Mahdī. This is why he is known as the Promised One.

5. What is the follower of the Promised Messiah^{as} called?

- He is called an Ahmadi Muslim.

6. How and where was Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad, the Promised Messiah^{as}, born?

- Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad^{as} was born in Qadian, India on February 13, 1835.

7. When and where did the first bai'at take place?

- The first bai'at was initiated at the hands of Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad^{as} on March 23, 1889 in Ludhiana, a town in India.

8. Who was the first person to take bai'at?

- The first person to take bai'at was Ḥazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn^{ra} who later, after the demise of the Promised Messiah^{as}, became the first Khalifa.

9. What was the name of the Promised Messiah's^{as} father?

- The father of Promised Messiah^{as} was Ḥazrat Ghulam Murtaza^{ra}.

10. What was the name of the Promised Messiah's^{as} mother?

- The name of Promised Messiah's^{as} mother was Ḥazrat Charāgh Bībī^{ra}.