



# Nasirat Study Guide

**Age 12**

**Term 3**



# The Holy Quran

## Sūrah Al-An`aam (Chapter 6, Verses 101-110)

101. And they hold the Jinn to be partners with Allāh, although He created them; and they falsely ascribe to Him sons and daughters without any knowledge. Holy is He and exalted *far* above what they attribute to *Him*!

R. 13.

102. The Originator of the heavens and the earth! How can He have a son when He has no consort, and *when* He has created everything and has knowledge of all things?

103. Such is Allāh, your Lord. There is no God but He, the Creator of all things, so worship Him. And He is Guardian over everything.

104. Eyes cannot reach Him but He reaches the eyes. And He is the Incomprehensible, the All-Aware.

105. Proofs have indeed come to you from your Lord; so whoever sees, it is for his own good; and whoever becomes blind, it is to his own harm. And I am not a guardian over you.

وَجَعَلُوا لِلَّهِ شُرَكَاءَ الْجِنَّ وَخَلَقَهُمْ  
وَخَرَقُوا لَهُ بَنِينَ وَبَنَاتٍ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ ۖ  
سُبْحَنَهُ وَتَعَالَى عَمَّا يُصِفُونَ ﴿١٠١﴾

ع  
١٢  
١٨

بَدِيعُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۖ أَنَّى يَكُونُ  
لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَنَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ صَاحِبَةً ۖ وَخَلَقَ  
كُلَّ شَيْءٍ ۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠٢﴾  
ذَلِكُمُ اللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ ۖ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ خَالِقُ  
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ ۖ فَاعْبُدُوهُ ۖ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ  
وَكِيلٌ ﴿١٠٣﴾

لَا تُدْرِكُهُ الْأَبْصَارُ وَهُوَ يُدْرِكُ الْأَبْصَارَ ۖ  
وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ ﴿١٠٤﴾

قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ بَصَائِرُ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ ۖ فَمَنْ  
أَبْصَرَ فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَ مَنْ عَمِيَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۖ  
وَمَا أَنَا عَلَيْكُمْ بِحَفِيظٍ ﴿١٠٥﴾



# The Holy Quran

## Sūrah Al-An`aam (Chapter 6, Verses 101-110)

106. And thus do We vary the Signs *that the truth may become established*, but the result is that they say, 'Thou hast learnt well;' and We vary the Signs that We may explain it to a people who have knowledge.

107. Follow that which has been revealed to thee from thy Lord;

there is no God but He; and turn aside from the idolaters.

108. And if Allāh had *enforced* His will, they would not have set up gods *with Him*. And We have not made thee a keeper over them nor art thou over them a guardian.

109. And revile not those whom they call upon beside Allāh, lest they, out of spite, revile Allāh in *their* ignorance. Thus unto every people have We caused their doing *to seem* fair. Then unto their Lord is their return; and He will inform them of what they used to do.

110. And they swear their strongest oaths by Allāh that if there came to them a Sign, they would surely believe therein. Say, 'Surely, Signs are with Allāh. But what should make you understand that when the Signs come, they will not believe?'

وَكَذَلِكَ نَصْرِفُ الْآيَاتِ وَلِيَقُولُوا  
دَرَسْتَ وَلِنُبَيِّنَهُ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٠٦﴾

اتَّبِعْ مَا أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ ۚ لَا إِلَهَ  
إِلَّا هُوَ ۚ وَاعْرِضْ عَنِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿١٠٧﴾  
وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مَا أَشْرَكُوا ۚ وَمَا جَعَلْنَاكَ  
عَلَيْهِمْ حَفِظًا ۚ وَمَا أَنْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
بِوَكِيلٍ ﴿١٠٨﴾

وَلَا تَسُبُّوا الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ  
فَيَسُبُّوا اللَّهَ عَدْوًا بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ ۗ كَذَلِكَ  
زَيَّنَّا لِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ عَمَلَهُمْ ۖ ثُمَّ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ  
مَرْجِعُهُمْ فَيُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٠٩﴾

وَاقْسَمُوا بِاللَّهِ جَهْدَ أَيْمَانِهِمْ لَئِنْ  
جَاءَتْهُمْ آيَةٌ لَّيُؤْمِنُنَّ بِهَا ۚ قُلْ إِنَّمَا  
الْآيَاتُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَمَا يُشْعِرُكُمْ ۚ إِنَّهَا  
إِذَا جَاءَتْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١١٠﴾



# Attributes of Allah



هَادٍ

*Hadin*

The Guide

هدایت دینے والا

سُبْحَنُ

*Sub'haan*

Pure

پاکیزگی والا

الْغَنِيُّ

*Al-Ghaniyy*

The Independent

بے پرواہ



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### 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)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### A Job in Sialkot

The Promised Messiah (as) had to work for the government (1864 to 1868) to respect the wishes of his father, but he had no liking towards a worldly career, and considered the short period of his employment to be a prison sentence. (Life of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as), p. 14) While employed at Sialkot, he still managed to devote all his spare time to the study of the Holy Qur'an and social work. He kept up his religious debates with the Christian missionaries in the area and did much to stop the rising wave of Christianity. He returned to Qadian in 1868, following the wishes of his father, in view of his mother's illness. She passed away before he could reach Qadian. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 101)

### 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.



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Lawsuit of the Post Office

In 1877, a Christian advocate, Rulya Ram sued the Promised Messiah (as) in a court of law. The cause of this case was that the Promised Messiah (as) had unknowingly placed a letter inside a parcel that he had mailed. He did not know that it was against the law to place a letter inside a parcel. Although the lawyer advised the Promised Messiah (as) to tell a lie and state that he had not put the letter inside the packet, he remained firm and told the truth. It was the blessing of God and the strength of truth that the Promised Messiah (as) was released of this charge. God had already shown him in a vision that Rulya Ram had plotted a scheme to get him involved in this case and God foretold him that he will remain unharmed. (Life of Ahmad (as), p. 83-84)

### Publication of the Book: Barahin Ahmadiyya

Barahin Ahmadiyya (The Arguments of Ahmadiyya) is a remarkable and scholarly book. The purpose of this great book was to guard Islam from the attacks of various religious movements (which included Christianity and two new movements, Ariya Samaj and Brahmu Samaj) and to defend Islam with convincing arguments. This great book showed the expert defense of Islam by the Promised Messiah (as) and proved the superiority of the Holy Qur'an over other scriptures. He demonstrated the truth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) and explained the continuous need for revelation from Allah for the progress of humanity. His arguments proved an effective weapon to defeat the enemies of Islam. (Hazrat Ahmad (as), p. 24-25)

### Revelation about being The Reformer

In 1882 A.D., he saw the Holy Prophet (sas) in a vision and it was then that he received the first revelation from Allah that he was appointed as a Mujaddid or a Reformer. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 199-200)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### His Second Marriage

According to Allah's revelation, he married Hazrat Nusrat Jahan Begum (ra), daughter of Mir Nasir Nawab of Delhi on November 17, 1884 A.D. (Life of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as) , p. 16)

### Announcement of being a Reformer of the Age

In March 1885, he announced through a public advertisement sent to almost all famous religious leaders, scholars, that according to the revelation from Allah he was the Reformer of the age and that his spiritual attributes were like the attributes of Hazrat 'Isa (as), son of Hazrat Mariyam (as). This advertisement also included an invitation to all of them to visit him in Qadian and observe for themselves the Divine signs in favour of the truth of his claim. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 253-254)

### The Divine Sign of Red Drops

On the 27th day of fasting, in the holy month of Ramadan, the Promised Messiah (as) was lying down on his side in bed. A devoted companion Hazrat Maulvi 'Abdullah Sanauri (ra), who was massaging his feet to comfort him, felt that the Promised Messiah (as)'s body tremble a little as he was seeing a vision. Right at that moment the companion noticed a few fresh red drops that had somehow appeared on the ankle of the Promised Messiah (as) as well as on his clothes.

Later on the Promised Messiah (as) explained to him what he saw in the vision and further explained that it is a strange phenomenon that certain incidents occurring in a vision may also leave their signs behind in the physical world. These are Divine signs which reflect God's attributes and may sometimes become visible to people who possess spiritual perfection. (Life of Ahmad (as), p. 121-122)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### The Sign of the Meteors

On the night of November 27th an unusual display of trailblazing meteors shooting in the sky appeared in accordance to earlier prophecies. This was a Divine sign in favour of the truth of the Promised Messiah (as). (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 269-270)

### Prophecy of Al-Musleh Mau'ud

In January 1886, under Divine guidance, the Promised Messiah (as) went to Hoshiarpur and spent 40 days and nights in a continuous state of worship of Allah and prayers. On February 20th, 1886, after completing the 40 day period, he issued a public statement which included several prophecies. One of those prophecies stated the birth of a Promised Reformer.

God foretold that a handsome and spiritually purified son will be born to the Promised Messiah (as) who will be a sign of Allah's Mercy. Later on the 22nd of March, 1886, the Promised Messiah (as) issued another public statement in which, according to the Divine revelation, he fixed the 9 year period in which the Promised Son would be born.

According to the Divine promise, on the 12th of January, 1889 the prophecy regarding the birth of a Promised Reformer was fulfilled when Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Ahmad (ra) was born. (Life of Ahmad (as), p. 140-122)

### First Initiation

The first initiation ceremony took place on March 23, 1889 at the house of Hazrat Sufi Ahmad Jan Sahibra in Ludhiana. The first person to be initiated into Ahmadiyyat was Hazrat Hakim Maulana Nuruddin Sahibra of Bhera, who later became the first Khalīfa of the Promised Messiah (as). (Hazrat Ahmad (as), p. 27)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Claim of being Promised Messiah (as)

God clearly revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) that:

- He in fact was the person fulfilling the prophecy of the Holy Prophet (sas) according to which Hazrat `Iisaas (Jesus, son of Mary) would appear in the latter days.
- The earlier Messiah, Hazrat `Iisaas had died just like other prophets of God and would not physically reappear.

After this revelation, the Promised Messiah (as) made a public announcement that he was divinely appointed as the Promised Messiah (as) and that Jesus Christ (as) who had died would not reappear physically as a Messiah. Allah showed numerous heavenly signs to establish the truth of the claim of the Promised Messiah (as). The Lunar and Solar Eclipses are such signs. (Life of Ahmad (as), p. 224-238)

### The Debate of Ludhiana

This debate took place in Ludhiana between the Promised Messiah (as) and Maulvi Muhammad Husain Batalvi. In this debate the Promised Messiah (as) proved that the Holy Qur'an took priority over Ahadith or sayings of the Holy Prophet (sas) of Islam, but his opponent Maulvi Muhammad Husain Batalvi took the opposite view. However, he was clearly defeated in his contest with the Promised Messiah (as). The actual debate was in fact about the life and death of Hazrat `Isa (as) (Jesus Christ (as)), but Maulvi Muhammad Husain Batalvi was not prepared to get to the real topic of this debate and this led to his great humiliation. The Promised Messiah (as) has recorded the detail of this debate in an important book called Al-Haq Mubahisa Ludhiana.

### A Divine Invitation & Decrees from 'Ulama'

Towards the end of the year 1891, the Promised Messiah (as) invited all the religious leaders and scholars to compete with him in receiving favours from God in selected matters, because God favoured only that person who is truthful in his claim to be the reformer of the age. When various religious scholars realized that they were neither able to compete with the Promised Messiah (as) in the field of religious arguments nor were they able to compete with him in receiving divine favours to



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

prove their truth, then they secured a decree (fatwah) of disbelief from two hundred Maulvis against the Promised Messiah (as) which was in fact filled with abusive language. Maulvi Muhammad Husain Batalvi was the leader of this group of Maulvis who produced this decree of disbelief. No decent person would find it possible to read such abusive language as is contained in this document. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 439; Life of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as) , p. 17-18)

## First Jalsa Salana

Under Divine direction, the Promised Messiah (as) established the institution of an Annual Conference (Jalsa Salana) in Qadian. He selected December 27, 28 and 29 to be the period in which this Annual Conference will be held every year. The first Jalsa Salana took place in Qadian in the Aqsa Mosque and seventy five people attended. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 440 )

## The Book A'ina Kamalat Islam

This famous book of the Promised Messiah (as) was published in February 1893. This book contains the miraculous virtues of Islam and a very convincing description of the beauty of the Holy Qur'an. In addition to the publication of this book another important booklet called Barakatud- Du'a', meaning The Blessings of Prayer, was also published on April 28 of the same year, 1893. This booklet contained a refutation of the misleading ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan regarding prayer. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 472, 481)

## The Debate of Holy War

This debate took place from May 20 to June 5, 1893, between the Promised Messiah (as) and the Christian Missionaries, Deputy 'Abdullah Athim and Dr. Martin Clark. The topic of this debate, known as Jang Muqaddas (i.e. Holy War), was the claim of modern Christianity that Jesus Christ (as) was God. The Promised Messiah (as) defeated the Christian Missionaries in the field of arguments and this clear victory of the Promised Messiah (as) had a very strong impact on those who attended this debate. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 484)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### The Eclipse of The Moon & The Sun

One of the prophecies of the Holy Prophet (sas) about the coming of Imam Mahdi was that during the month of Ramadan a Lunar Eclipse will take place on the first night among the three possible nights (13th, 14th and 15th) of the Lunar Eclipse, which is the 13th. In addition, a Solar Eclipse will take place on the middle day among the three possible days (27th, 28th, and 29th) of Solar Eclipse, which is the 28th (Dar Qutni, P. 100). These grand heavenly signs were fulfilled in the year 1894 in the Eastern hemisphere of the earth and in 1895 the same Divine sign was fulfilled in the Western hemisphere of the earth. In this way God displayed His remarkable signs in favour of the Promised Messiah (as) throughout the world. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 501)

### Publication of Nurul Qur'an and Jesus In India

In 1895 the Promised Messiah (as) surprised the Christian and Muslim world alike by revealing that Hazrat 'Isa (as) was buried in the city of Srinagar in Kashmir, India, at the location called Khanyar. The Promised Messiah (as) gave a detailed discussion of this whole episode in his book, "Jesus in India".

Later in April 1899, he gave a historical account of the life and times of Hazrat 'Isa (as) in his book called Jesus in India. This book proved to be the fulfillment of an important part of the Divine mission of the Promised Messiah (as), which was to break the false doctrine of the Cross. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 500-502, 531 & Jesus in India, p. V)

### Journey To Dera Baba Nanak

The Promised Messiah (as), accompanied by some of his devoted companions, went to Dera Baba Nanak for the purpose of research and exploration. After a great deal of effort he was successful in discovering the famous gown of Hazrat Baba Nanakrh. It was a pleasantly shocking revelation to all who viewed this gown to see that verses from the Holy Qur'an were written all over this gown. This was in fact the realization of a vision of the Promised Messiah (as) that he had in the year 1876. In that vision, In those dreams, Hazrat Baba Nanakrh had told him that he in fact believed in the faith of Islam. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 532)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Invitation to Mubahila

When the ‘Ulama’ produced a decree of disbelief against the Promised Messiah (as) in 1892, the Promised Messiah (as) responded to it by inviting the opponent leaders of religious groups to a prayer duel with him, but at that time no Maulvi took up the challenge. Now the Promised Messiah (as) issued a public notice inviting various leaders of religious groups and Sufis to enter into a prayer duel with the Promised Messiah (as). He included the names of all the prominent religious leaders and Sufis in this invitation. In response to this invitation to a prayer duel, Hazrat Khwaja Ghulam Farīd, who was a saint, wrote a letter to the Promised Messiah (as) in Arabic in which he confirmed the truth of the claim of the Promised Messiah (as) and expressed his great respect for him. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 547-552)

### The World Religions Conference

This convention took place from 26th to 28th December 1896 in the hall of Islamia College, Lahore and was proposed by some Hindu notables who had invited the Promised Messiah (as) and the leaders of several other religions to lecture on the qualities of their own religious faith. These lectures, which were to be read out and were prepared in response to a questionnaire consisting of five questions that was circulated among all the speakers of this convention.

On December 21st, 1896, a few days before the convention began, God Almighty revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) that the essay written by him for this lecture would be superior to every other lecture.

When Hazrat Maulvi Abdul Karim Sialkot (ra) started to read out this essay written by the Promised Messiah (as) the audience of this convention showed their excitement and appreciation of this essay by loud cheers. It was on the unanimous demand of the audience, who wanted to ensure that the essay of the Promised Messiah (as) is read out completely, the convention had to be extended for another day, and it concluded on 29th of December. After the convention, the review of its program that was published in a popular press along with the opinion of people in general, made it absolutely clear that the essay written by the Promised Messiah (as) and read out by Hazrat Maulvi ‘Abdul Karim (ra), was indeed regarded as



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

superior to every other lecture. God's revelation, which had been widely publicized a few days before this convention, came clearly true. This essay was later published with the title of The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam. It is a great introduction to Islam for non-Ahmadis, as well as for Ahmadis to renew and refresh their faith. (Philosophy of Teachings of Islam, p. xv-xxv)

## Prophecy of Lekhram's Death

A famous Ariya leader Pandit Lekhram, who was known for using abusive language against the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas), was killed by an unknown killer on March 6th, 1897 at 7.00 p.m.

He died exactly according to the prophecy of the Promised Messiah (as), which he published on February 20, 1893. In this prophecy, God had revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) that the death of Pandit Lekhram was to happen as a punishment due to his abusive language against the Holy Prophet (sas) of Islam, on the day after 'Idul Adhiyya within a six year term starting from the date of February 20, 1983. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 590-591 & Life of Ahmad (as), p. 518-521)

## Court Case of Attempted Murder

A false case of attempted murder was registered in a court of law, against the Promised Messiah (as) by the Christian missionary Dr. Henry Clark, to take revenge of his defeat at the hands of the Promised Messiah (as) in an earlier debate known as "the debate of the Holy War."

However, the deputy commission of Gurdaspur who was heading that court released the Promised Messiah (as) of all charges that were raised against him. A man named 'Abdul Hamid, a false witness, was exposed as false, and the whole case rested upon his false statement against the Promised Messiah (as). It is interesting to note that a false case was registered against the earlier Messiah, who is Hazrat 'Isa (as), due to a conspiracy of the Jews of his time. However, the magistrate Pilate found him not guilty of any charges that were leveled against him. But the magistrate was afraid of the Jews. So he gave his orders to put Hazrat 'Isa (as) on the cross. But in contrast, the magistrate in the case against the Promised Messiah (as), whose name was Capt. Douglas, a Deputy Commissioner, was greatly inclined to do justice. Therefore, he disregarded the opinion and feelings of Christian Missionaries, who were of the same religion as himself, and acquitted the Promised Messiah (as) completely of all false charges. In this way, the magistrate Capt. Douglas became a very important person in the history of Ahmadiyyat. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 1, p. 620, 632-633)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### The Prophecy of the Plague

On February 6, 1898, the Promised Messiah (as) publicized his prophecy through a public advertisement stating that a plague was going to spread in Punjab. The prophecy was based on one of his visions.

One must remember that at that time, a plague was nowhere reported in Punjab. Therefore, the opponents of the Promised Messiah (as) ridiculed him and laughed at this prophecy. But in the next winter, the cities of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur fell victim to the plague and this epidemic started to spread in other areas as well. (Life of Ahmad (as), p. 588-589)

### Khutbah Ilhamiyyah

This sermon was revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) by Allah. According to Divine direction, the Promised Messiah (as) delivered this sermon in Arabic at Masjid Aqsa. The Promised Messiah (as) was given special strength and power to express himself in Arabic. It was Divine revelation that gave him this extraordinary power to speak in Arabic. The sermon was a matchless scholarly feat. It was published as a book under the title Khutbah Ilhamiyyah or The Revealed Sermon on October 17, 1902. (Ruhani Khaza'in Vol. 16, p. V-VI)

### I'jazul Masih

This famous book of the Promised Messiah (as) contains a commentary on the first chapter of the Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Fatihah. This commentary is written in the Arabic language and consists of such deep meanings and uses and such refined Arabic language that those who appreciate the Arabic language acknowledge that it is impossible to write such an eloquent Arabic commentary of Surah Al-Fatihah without clear guidance from God. The Promised Messiah (as) invited every religious scholar, including the Pir of Golra Sharif, Mehr 'Ali Shah, to write a commentary in response to the one written by the Promised Messiah (as). But nobody came forward to compete with him in writing a commentary in Arabic language. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 167-171)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Naming the Muslim Ahmadiyya Sect

During the census of 1901, some followers of the Promised Messiah (as) inquired him about what name they should enter in the census (for their religious affiliation). After consulting with some companions, the Promised Messiah (as) named his community Musalman Firqah Ahmadi (i.e. Ahmadi Muslim Sect) and explained through a public statement the reason for choosing this name. (Tadhkiratul Mahdi, p. 146-147)

### Clarification of an Error

This is the first written statement issued by the Promised Messiah (as) about the status of his Prophethood. Before 1900, the Promised Messiah (as) used to refer himself as a Muḥaddith (renewer of the faith), instead of a Prophet, because he believed in the commonly accepted definition of a Prophet at that time. In 1901, however, it had become quite obvious to the Promised Messiah (as) that the popular definition of prophethood that was common among the Muslims of that age was wrong and contrary to Islam. So, to reform the existing beliefs regarding prophethood and to make a clarification of his own stand in this matter the Promised Messiah (as) published this statement. After its publication, he always referred to himself as “Nabi” (Prophet) or “Rasul” (Messenger). However, he made it clear that his prophethood was in complete obedience to the prophethood of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas), and being a true follower of Islam he had not brought any new Law but will revive the message of the Holy Qur’an. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 184-191)

### Sign of Plague

We have noticed earlier that the Promised Messiah (as) prophesied the spread of a plague on February 6, 1898. When people started dying of the plague in India, the Promised Messiah (as) invited people on March 17, 1901, to turn to God. However, his opponents increased in their ridicule and laughing at this prophecy. Then God revealed His displeasure and in 1902, the plague had become such an epidemic that people were dying in the streets like dogs.

The Promised Messiah (as) wrote a book on October 5, 1902, while the plague was raging. This book was entitled Kashti Nuh or Noah’s Ark. The Promised Messiah (as) declared in this book that, according to revelation from God, it is not necessary for a true Ahmadi to get himself immunized as a preventive measure against the plague. The Divine revelation from God was:

*“I will protect all those who are within your house.”*



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

The Promised Messiah (as) explained that this divine promise included not only those who are within the physical boundary of his house, but also all those who are the true believers of Ahmadiyyat. It was a great Divine sign that during the time of this terrible epidemic of the plague and without the protection of any preventive immunization, there was hardly any case of an Ahmadi dying of the plague. This fact had a tremendous effect on others and hundreds of people became Ahmadi in a short period of time by witnessing this sign of Divine protection. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 215-219)

## The Martyrdom of Hazrat Sahibzada Syed ‘Abdul Latif (ra)

Hazrat Sahibzada ‘Abdul Latif (ra) was the prominent member of the court of the Ruler of Kabul in Afghanistan. He was stoned to death in a very barbaric manner at the instigation of fanatic religious leaders, simply because he had accepted Ahmadiyyat. The Promised Messiah (as) gave a detailed description of this violent act in his book, Tadhkiratush- Shahadatain. He wrote:

*“O Land of Kabul bear witness that a grave crime was committed upon thee. O Unfortunate Soil! You have fallen in the sight of God, because you are the venue of this great injustice.”*

On the very next day after this incident of stoning to death took place, a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out in Kabul, and not only did those people die who were responsible for this stoning to death, but several thousand other citizens of Kabul also died of cholera. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 311-324)

## The Revelation about Japan and Korea

In 1894 after the war between Japan and China, Japan was not able to occupy Korea due to Russian and Western intervention. In 1904, Japan declared war on Russia. The war had not yet started when the Promised Messiah (as) received the following revelation:

*Aik Mashraqi .Taqat Aur Korea ki Nazuk Halat*

Japan defeated Russia even though Japan was comparatively a small country. Japan then occupied Korea and became a great Eastern Power. In this manner, this revelation of the Promised Messiah (as) was fulfilled with amazing accuracy. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 347-348)



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Prophecy About the First World War

The Promised Messiah (as) wrote a long poem as part of Volume 5 of his famous book, Barahin Ahmadiyya. Towards the end of this poem, he gives a description of a promised earthquake (i.e., an event that would shake up the world). One verse of this poem is in reference to this great disaster: “Even the mighty Czar would find himself in miserable condition, when that hour will approach.” It seems that World War I, which had not yet begun, was shown to the Promised Messiah (as) in the form of a great earthquake. During this war, the mighty Czar of Russia had a miserable fate, as prophesied by the Promised Messiah (as). (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 382-388)

### Al-Wasiyyat Or ‘The Will’

Towards the end of 1905, repeated revelations from God came to the Promised Messiah (as) that informed him of his approaching death. He therefore wrote a booklet entitled Al-Wasiyyat (The Will) to advise the Jama`at. The scheme of Bahishti Maqbara (Heavenly Graveyard) was also laid out in this booklet. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 435-460)

### Dr. Dowie’s Death

An American, Dr. Alexander Dowie, claimed to be a prophet of God in the latter part of 1899 or in early 1900. He soon became famous throughout the United States. The Promised Messiah (as) invited him for a prayer duel twice, once in 1902 and then in 1903. These invitations were publicized by American newspapers as well. Dr. Dowie reacted by calling the Promised Messiah (as) by the abusive name of “the silly Muhammadan Messiah” (God forbid) and said:

“Do you think that I will stoop so low as to accept the challenges thrown at me from people who are as insignificant as flies or mosquitoes. If I decide to kill them, I will only need to stamp them under my foot.”

The Promised Messiah (as) prayed for Allah’s decision to come and punish the arrogant and abusive Dr. Dowie. In September 1905, he had a sudden attack of paralysis while he was addressing an audience. His followers soon revolted against him and dislodged him from his position under charge of financial misconduct and other irregularities. Dr. Dowie’s end came when he died on March 9th, 1907 in a state of humiliation. His humiliating death was prophesied two weeks before his death by the Promised Messiah (as) in a statement entitled Prophecy about a New Sign. The Promised Messiah (as) declared that Dr. Dowie’s miserable death is a clear sign of the truth of the Holy Prophetsa of Islam. The American newspapers also acknowledged the fact that the prophecy of the Promised Messiah (as) came true.



# Life of the Promised Messiah (as)

## Review the life of the Promised Messiah (as)

### Revelations About his Demise

The Promised Messiah (as) arrived in Lahore on April 29, 1908, as wished by his wife. On May 9, 1908 he had another revelation:

*“Departure. Indeed time of departure has come”*

This revelation informed him that the hour of his demise was near. (Tarikh Ahmadiyya Vol. 2, p. 539-540)

### Paigham Sulah

In response to a suggestion by some people that he should give a public lecture, the Promised Messiah (as) started writing an essay entitled Paigham Sulah (A Message of Reconciliation). The purpose of writing on this topic was to bring about peace between the Hindus and the Muslims of India. During the writing of this essay, on May 20, 1908, another revelation from Allah came to the Promised Messiah (as): “Departure, again a departure. The death is very close now.” But he continued to work, completed his manuscript and handed it over for publication on the afternoon of May 25, 1908. After the ‘Asr prayer the Promised Messiah (as) delivered a short speech on the death of Hazrat ‘Isa (as) and then started out on his daily walk. (Life of Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as), p. 30-31 & Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 539-540)

### Demise of The Promised Messiah (as)

The Promised Messiah (as) became seriously ill and fell frequently unconscious during the night of May 25th, 1908. Early in the morning he asked, “Is it prayer time?” Someone beside his bed replied, “Yes Huzoor, it is.” He started praying, but fell unconscious in the middle of his prayer. When he recovered a little, he repeated the same question, “Is it prayer time?” and said “O God, my beloved God.” By 10 a.m. his condition became critical and half an hour later he passed away on May 26th, 1908. May Allah bless our beloved Imam and may Allah continue to spread his message throughout the world. Amin!

His age, at the time of his death was 74 years according to the solar calendar and 76 years according to the lunar calendar and this was in keeping with one of his revelations from God. May Allah bless the Promised Messiah (as) whose pure teachings and pure guidelines brought about such a spiritual revolution which is still continuing to spread in all parts of the world through Ahmadiyyat, and no power on earth will ever be able to block its onward march. Insha’Allah. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat Vol. 2, p. 540-542)



# Prayer

## Prayer for visiting the sick

- Memorize the prayer recited on visiting the sick and use it at appropriate time:

أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ وَاشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا

اے تمام لوگوں کے رب تو (اس مریض کی) بیماری دور فرما اور شفا عطا فرما کیونکہ تو ہی شفا عطا کرنے والا ہے۔  
تیری شفا کے علاوہ کوئی شفا نہیں۔ ایسی شفا دے جو بیماری کو ذرہ برابر بھی باقی نہ چھوڑے۔

O Lord of the people! Grant relief from this illness for you are the Healer. There is no healing except that which comes from You. So, grant complete healing without leaving a trace of illness.



# Hadith

Hadith - Do not sever your relations

لَا يَحِلُّ لِمُؤْمِنٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ  
ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ

*La yahillu limu'minin  
any-yahjura akhahu fauqa  
thalathati ayyam*

مومن کے لئے یہ جائز نہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنے بھائی سے  
تین دن سے زیادہ قطع تعلق کرے۔

It is not permissible for a Muslim to sever  
relations with another Muslim brother  
for more than three days.

Hadith - A little that suffices is better

مَا قَلَّ وَكَفَى خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا كَثُرَ وَالْهَى

*Ma qalla wakafa khairum-mimma  
kathura wa 'alha*

جو مال تھوڑا ہو اور کافی ہو وہ بہتر ہے  
اس (مال) کے جو زیادہ ہو اور غافل کر دے۔

A little that suffices one's need is better than  
plenty that makes him forgetful (of Allah).



# Hadith

Hadith - Know your own worth

مَا هَلَكَ إِمْرَأٌ عَرَفَ قَدْرَهُ

*Ma halaka imra'un arafa qadrah*

وہ آدمی ہرگز ذلیل و خوار نہیں ہوتا جس نے اپنی حقیقت پہچان لی۔

He who knows his own worth,  
would never perish.



# Poem

## فنائلِ قرآنِ مجید

(از در شمین - حضرت مسیح موعودؑ)

جمال و حسن قرآن نور جانِ ہر مسلمان ہے  
نظیر اُس کی نہیں جہتی نظر میں فکر کر دیکھا  
بہارِ جاوداں پیدا ہے اُس کی ہر عبارت میں  
کلامِ پاک یزداں کا کوئی ثانی نہیں ہر گز  
خدا کے قول سے قول بشر کیونکر برابر ہو  
ملائک جس کی حضرت میں کریں اقرار لا علمی  
بنا سکتا نہیں اک پاؤں کیڑے کا بشر ہر گز  
ارے لوگو! کرو کچھ پاس شانِ کبریائی کا  
خدا سے غیر کو ہمتا بنانا سخت کفراں ہے  
اگر اقرار ہے تم کو خدا کی ذات واحد کا  
یہ کیسے پڑ گئے دل پر تمہارے جہل کے پردے  
ہمیں کچھ کیس نہیں بھائیو! نصیحت ہے غریبانہ  
قمر ہے چاند اوروں کا ہمارا چاند قرآن ہے  
بھلا کیونکر نہ ہو یکتا کلامِ پاک رحماں ہے  
نہ وہ خوبی چمن میں ہے نہ اُس سا کوئی بُستاں ہے  
اگر لولوئے عماں ہے وگر لعل بدخشاں ہے  
وہاں قدرت یہاں درماندگی فرق نمایاں ہے  
نُخن میں اُس کے ہمتائی، کہاں مقدور انساں ہے  
تو پھر کیونکر بنانا نور حق کا اُس پہ آساں ہے  
زباں کو تھام لو اب بھی اگر کچھ بُوئے ایماں ہے  
خدا سے کچھ ڈرو یارو، یہ کیسا کذب و بہتاں ہے  
تو پھر کیوں اس قدر دل میں تمہارے شرک پنہاں ہے  
خطا کرتے ہو باز آؤ اگر کچھ خوف یزداں ہے  
کوئی جو پاک دل ہووے، دل و جاں اُس پر قرباں ہے



# Q&A

## Review the Q&A of the Promised Messiah (as)

56. What name did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> give to his Jamā'at?
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> named it the Aḥmadiyya sect.
57. In the end of 1905, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was told through revelation and visions that the time of his death was near. At this time the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote a small booklet to advise his Jamā'at. What is the name of that booklet?
- Al-Waṣiyyat (The Will)
58. Under Divine glade tidings, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> proposed a graveyard for the Jamā'at. What was the name of the graveyard and its purpose?
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> gave it the name Bahishtī Maqbarah. It was a desire of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> that only the graves of pure-hearted people should be buried there.
59. Who was the first lucky companion to be buried in that heavenly graveyard and who led his funeral prayer (Janāza)?
- Ḥazrat Maulvī 'Abdul Karīm Ṣāhib Sialkoti<sup>ra</sup> was the first lucky companion to be buried in Bahishtī Maqbarah and the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> led his funeral prayer with a large number of people, followed by a long silent prayer.
60. **There is one very important writing of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> about which Allāh has foretold through revelation that 'This is that subject which will remain dominant over everyone.'** What is the name of that book?
- The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islām.

## Review the Q&A of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulvī Hakīm Nūruddīn (ra)

1. **Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I', Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> family tree comes from a Khalīfa of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. Can you name that Khalīfa?**
- From his father's side and after 34 stages, the family tree of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> comes from the second Khalīfa of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, Ḥazrat 'Umar Fārūq<sup>ra</sup>.
2. **What was the name of the father of Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup>**
- His father's name was Ḥafīẓ Ghulām Rasūl
3. **What was the name of his mother?**
- His mother's name was Nūr Bakht



# Q&A

## Review the Q&A of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulvī Hakīm Nūruddīn (ra)

4. **When and where was he born?**
  - He was born in 1841 at Bhera in the district of Shahpur, Punjab, India.
5. **How many siblings did Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> have?**
  - He had 7 brothers and two sisters. He was the youngest of all.
6. **At what age did Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> perform Ḥajj?**
  - Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> performed Ḥajj at the age of 25 where he also acquired knowledge of Ahādith.
7. **For how long was Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> the royal Physician for Jammu and Kashmir?**
  - From 1876 to 1892 (16 years)
8. **How was Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> appearance?**
  - He was a tall man with a thick beard and a light brown complexion.
9. **When did Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> get married for the first time, and who was his wife?**
  - At the age of 30 years, he married the daughter of Qureshī Naumanī. Her name was Fāṭimah.
10. **How many children did Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> have from his first wife?**
  - He had nine sons and three daughters.