

Nasiratul Ahmadiyya UK
Quarterly Targets JULY-SEP 2017

Current Issues

We are currently living in a climate in the UK where a minority of so-called Muslims are trying to bring disgrace to our peaceful and beautiful religion, Islam. It is important for Nasirat to understand the basics behind the terms used in the press and media and become confident in defending and answering questions relating to our practices and beliefs.

Task: Split the girls into groups and ask them to research the following topics and discuss the bullet points. They should use Jama'at literature such as alislam.org, MTA programmes such as Faith Matters, Beacon of Truth, Gulshane and Bustane Waqfe Nau classes and reference their research. They should then make a presentation to present to the rest of the class. For the first topic, you can have vertical grouping so Nasirat of different ages are working together.

Topic for 7-9s and 10-12s: Jihad

- i) When was the permission for Jihad given in Islam, how were Muslims treated for the preceding 13 years?
- ii) Where in the Holy Qur'an was this permission given?
- iii) How were battles fought in early Islam? How were prisoners treated in Islam? What principles are applied in battles (treatment of places of worship, trees, women and children etc)?
- iv) What is the concept of Jihad followed by Ahmadi Muslims today? Can you find quotes from the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him) to explain this form of Jihad?

Topic for 13-14s only: Purdah and social media

- i) Where in the Holy Qur'an is the injunction to observe Purdah found? Who does one have to observe Purdah from? (Mehram vs Non-Mehram)
- ii) Is Purdah just about wearing a scarf or is there more to it?
- iii) Is it possible to have boyfriends and observe Purdah?

- iv) Hold a separate session with 13-14 year-old Nasirat. Talk to them about social media and how they should be representing an Ahmadi Muslim girl.
- v) Focus on tabligh and using social media for this purpose. What are the boundaries we should stay within? Ask them to make a list of do's and don'ts. Compare this list with the one given by Tabligh Secretary UK (regarding Twitter accounts). How similar/different are their lists and if there are differences, discuss these. (Please see attached memo for this list and other points for your guidance.)





Ramooze-Auqaaf

The material for this target has been kindly provided by Middlesex Region







REVISION

Revise the various signs of punctuation in the Holy Qur'an from the table below

Signs where action must be taken (all scholars are in agreement)








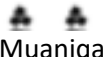



 (Meem)	One should always stop at this sign.
 (Laa)	One should not stop when this sign appears in the middle of a verse.
 (Muaniqua)	This sign always appears in a pair. One should stop at one of them and continue at the other.
	This indicates the end of the verse and it is the only revealed sign.

Signs where an action does not necessarily have to be taken. They can be ignored as they do not change the meaning.

	Both stopping and not stopping is allowed.
 (Tau)	Sign of completion of a statement. It is preferable to stop.
 (Jeem)	One can stop or carry on.
 (Muaniqua, Sali, Jeem)	When there are multiple signs in a column, it is suggested to honour the top sign.
 (Sakata)	One should take a small pause without breaking one's breath.
 (Waqfa)	One should take a long pause without breaking one's breath.

TASK 1 - Quiz

Print out a few copies of the following table and cut the signs and statements out. Ask the girls to work in groups and match up the sign and statement

	Not a stop sign.
 (Meem)	One should always stop at this sign.
 (Laa)	One should not stop when this sign appears in the middle of a verse.
	Both stopping and not stopping is allowed.
	This indicates the end of the verse and it is the only revealed sign.
 (Tau)	Sign of completion of a statement. It is preferable to stop.
 (Jeem)	One can stop or carry on.
 (Muaniqa)	This sign always appears in a pair. One should stop at one of them and continue at the other.
 (Muaniqa, Sali, Jeem)	When there are multiple signs in a column, it is suggested to honour the top sign.
 (Sakata)	One should take a small pause without breaking one's breath.
 (Waqfa)	One should take a long pause without breaking one's breath.

Task 2 – Examples

Practise the Ramooze Auqaaf by asking Nasirat in turn to read one of the following passages of the Holy Qur'an. Use the links to listen to the correct recitation.

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Chapter 2: Verse 27

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=27>

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيَ أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا
بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا
فَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ الْحَقَّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأَمَّا
الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ
بِهَذَا مَثَلًا يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ
كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٢٧﴾

Chapter 2: Verse 3

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=3>

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى
لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٣﴾

لا

Chapter 2: Verse 15

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=15>

وَإِذْ لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنَّا وَإِذَا
خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ شَيْطَانِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ
إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزَءُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

ط

Chapter 2: Verse 285

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=285>

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِنْ
تُبَدُّوا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخَفُّوهُ
يَحَاسِبُكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ ۖ فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ
وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٨٥﴾

Chapter 36: Verse 53

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=36&verse=53>

قَالُوا لَوْلَا يَلِنَا مِنْ بَعَثَانَا مِنْ مَرِّ قَدِنَا هَذَا
مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَنُ وَصَدَقَ الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿٥٣﴾

وقفه

Chapter 2: Verse 287

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=287>

<https://www.alislam.org/quran/search2/showChapter.php?submitCh=Read+from+verse%3A&ch=2&verse=287>

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا
كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لَا
تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا
تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى
الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا
طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا ^{وَقِفَّة} وَاعْفِرْنَا ^{وَقِفَّة}
وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى
الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٧٧﴾