

Nasiratul Ahmadiyya UK Syllabus



NASIRAT SYLLABUS

National Nasirat Department UK

Ahmadiyya Muslim Association

Nasirat Pledge

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ

لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is One and has no partner. And I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is His servant and His messenger.

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve my faith, my nation and my country. I shall always adhere to truth and shall always be prepared to make every sacrifice for the perpetuation (continuation) of the Ahmadiyya Khilafat.

Insha'Allah.

Pearls of Wisdom

“First thing is, remove all the complexes with regards to your religion, with regards to your faith, with regards to your appearance, with regards to your family background. Develop self-confidence within yourself. Then pray to Allah the Almighty in your five daily prayers. Dedicate one full Sajdah [prostration] for this purpose that Allah the Almighty gives you the strength to overcome the bad things of present-day society. So, the best way is to pray while you are offering your five daily prayers.”

Huzoor (aba) further stated:

“Dedicate one Sajdah or one or two rak'ats [parts of prayer] for your wellbeing. Then Allah the Almighty will guide you and, apart from that, recite Durood Shareef and the prayer ‘La haula wa la quwwata illa billahil aliyyil azeem’ as much as you can. Try to learn the meaning of it and then say this prayer. Then do Istighfar [praying to seek repentance from Allah] as well. Try to know the in-depth meaning of it. It will also save you from bad things and create and develop confidence in you.”

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba),
Virtual Mulaqat with Nasiratul Ahmadiyya UK
26th June 2021

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Age 7

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Technique of wudhu	
Names of prayers	
Timings of prayers and Rakat (Fard & Sunnah's)	
Allahu Akbar w/ translation	
Niyyat Namaz	
Thanna	
Ta'awwudh (A'oo-zu-billah)	
Surah Al-Fatiha	

2. QUR'AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Ikhlās w/ translation	
Surah Al-Kauthar w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer before eating w/ translation	
Prayer before sleeping w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“The best provision for the journey to the Hereafter is through the fear of God”

خَيْرُ الزَّادِ التَّقْوَى-

“True wealth is wealth of the heart.”

الْغِنَى غِنَى النَّفْسِ-

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Allah’ w/ explanation	
‘Rabb’ w/ explanation	

6. ETTIQUETTES:

Child should recite Bismillah before starting anything.

“In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Ever Merciful.”

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ-

Child should say this upon greeting others.

“Peace be upon you and the mercy and blessings of Allah”

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ-

Child should say this to show gratitude to Allah e.g. after finishing a meal.

“All praise belongs to Allah”

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ-





Age 8

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer in Ruku (Subhana rabbi)	
Tasmee (Sami Allaho)	
Prayer in Sajdah	
Prayer between Sajdah	
“Attahayato...”	

2. QUR’AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Falq w/ translation	
Surah An-Nas w/ translation	
Surah Al-Asr w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer after eating w/ translation	
Prayer upon waking up w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Deeds are judged by motives.”

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ -

“Modesty is the best virtue.”

الْحَيَاءُ خَيْرٌ كُلِّهِ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Rabbul Alameen’ w/ translation	
‘Ar-Rahman’ w/ translation	
‘Ar-Rahim’ w/ translation	
‘Maaliki Yaum-id-Deen’ w/ translation	

6. ETTIQUETTES:

Child should say Jazakallah upon receiving something, or thanking someone.

“May Allah reward you.”

جَزَاكَ اللهُ -

Child should use this phrase when talking of future plans.

“If Allah so wills”

إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ -

Child should use this phrase when praising a person or object.

“As Allah willed”

مَا شَاءَ اللهُ -





Age 9

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
“Ash hado...”	
Darood Shareef w/ translation	
“Rabbanaa aatina...”	
“Rabbi ja alnee muqeemusala...”	

2. QUR’AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Baqarah Verses 1-4 w/ translation	
Surah Al-Fil w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer for knowledge w/ translation	
Prayer for parent’s w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Paradise lies under the feet of mothers.”

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ -

“Abuse by (or of) a Muslim is an evil.”
(Bukhari)

سِبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ -

“One who does not show mercy will not be shown mercy”

مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يُرْحَمُ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Hayy’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Qadir’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Majid’ w/ translation	

6. ETTIQUETTES:

Child should use this phrase to express admiration or praise for Allah.

“Glory to Allah.”

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ -

Child should use this phrase at any time to ask for forgiveness from Allah

“I seek forgiveness from Allah”

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ -

This is used in adhaan and salat, and also be said any time in praise of Allah

“Allah is the Greatest”

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -





Age 10

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Translation of Adhan & Takbir	
Translation of Niyyat Namaz	
Translation of Thanna	
Translation of Ta'awwudh (A'oo-zu-billah)	
Translation of Surah Al- Fatiha	
Dua-e-Qunoot (Arabic)	

2. QUR'AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Baqarah Verses 5-10 w/ translation	
Surah Al-Lahab w/ translation	
Surah An-Nasr w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer on entering the mosque w/ translation	
Prayer on leaving the mosque w/ translation	
Prayer of a Journey w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Cleanliness is a requirement of Faith.”

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ -

“The best among you is the one who learns the Qur’an and teaches it.”

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ -

“Truth saves, falsehood destroys.”

الصِّدْقُ يُنْجِي وَالْكَذِبُ يُهْلِكُ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Ghaffar’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Alim’ w/ translation	
‘As-Sami’ w/ translation	
‘Ash-Shaafi’ w/ translation	

6. ETIQUETTES:

Etiquettes of eating

Etiquettes of the Mosque





Age 11

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Translation for prayer in Ruku (Subhana rabbi)	
Translation for Tasmee (Sami Allaho)	
Translation for prayer in Sajdah	

2. QUR'AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Baqarah Verses 11-14 w/ translation	
Surah Al-Ma'un w/ translation	
Surah Quraish w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer for wudhu w/ translation	
Prayer on completion of fast w/ translation	
Prayer of people of cave w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Hearing is not like seeing.”

لَيْسَ الْخَبْرُ كَالْبُعَايْنَةِ -

“People are like teeth of a comb.”

النَّاسُ كَأَسْنَانِ الْمِشْطِ -

“War is the name of tactics.”

الْحَرْبُ خُدْعَةٌ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Mutakabbir’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Muhaimin’ w/ translation	
‘Ar-Razzaq’ w/ translation	
‘Ar-Rafi w/ translation	

6. ETTIQUETTES:

Etiquettes of travelling

Etiquettes of the Salat & Jummah

Etiquettes of a majlis (meeting)





Age 12

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Translation of “Attahiyato...”	
Translation of “Ash-hado”	
Translation of “Rabbana aatina”	

2. QUR’AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Baqarah Verses 14-17 w/ translation	
Surah Al-Humazah w/ translation	
Surah Al-Kafirun w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer on entering the home w/ translation	
Prayer on leaving the home w/ translation	
Prayer for funeral w/ translation	
Prayer to win the love of Allah w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Talking without thinking can result in trouble.”

الْبَلَاءُ مُؤَكَّلٌ بِالْمَنْطِقِ -

“Best work is one that is done in moderation.”

خَيْرُ الْأُمُورِ أَوْسَطُهَا -

“A pious person learns from other’s mistakes.”

السَّعِيدُ مَنْ وُعِظَ بِغَيْرِهِ -

“The man who takes back his gift is like the one who licks his own vomit.”

الرَّاجِعُ فِي هِبَتِهِ كَالرَّاجِعِ فِي قَيْئِهِ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Khaliq’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Baari’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Wahhaab’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Mussawir’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Fattah’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Ghafoor’ w/ translation	

6. ETIQUETTES:

Etiquettes of speech

Etiquettes of the obedience to parents

Jummah prayer (explain why Huzoor (aba) only leads 2 rakaat)





Age 13

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Translation of Rabbejalnee & Salam	
Translation of Dua-e-Qanoot	
Tasbee	

2. QUR'AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Qari'ah w/ translation	
Ayatul Kursi w/ translation	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer of Prophet Moses (as) w/ Translation (Al-Qasas 28:17)	
Prayer of Prophet Daud (as) and his companion w/ Translation (Al-Baqarah 2:251)	
Prayer before going to the toilet w/ translation	
Prayer on leaving the toilet w/ translation	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“Save yourself from fire, even if it be by giving a fragment of a date”

اتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَمْرَةٍ -

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

الْمَجَالِسُ بِالْأَمَانَةِ -

“A person who sincerely repents for his sins becomes like one who has never sinned”

التَّائِبُ مِنَ الذَّنْبِ كَمَنْ لَا ذَنْبَ لَهُ -

“The upper hand is better than the lower hand (hand that gives is better than the hand that receives)”

الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Aziz’ w/ translation	
‘At-Tawwab’ w/ translation	
‘Ar-Rasheed’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Haqq’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Waasi’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Ghaniyy’ w/ translation	

6. ETTIQUETTES:

Method of funeral prayer

Method of Eid prayers





Age 14

1. SALAT SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
The four types of prayers and their rak'at (Fard, Wajib, Sunnat, Nawafil)	
Understanding Qada prayer	
Eid takbeerat w/ translation	

2. QUR'AN SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Surah Al-Baqarah verses 285-287	
Surah At-Takathur	
Istakhara prayer	

3. PRAYER SECTION:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
Prayer of Prophet Moses (as) w/ translation (Taha 20:26-29)	
Prayer of Prophet Adam (as) and his partner w/ translation (Al-A'raf 7:24)	
Prayer of Prophet Lut (as) w/ translation (Al-Ankabut 29:31)	
Prayer of people of cave (Al-Kahf verse 11)	

4. AHADITH SECTION:

“A Muslim is a mirror of another Muslim.”

الْمُسْلِمُ مِرْآةُ الْمُسْلِمِ -

“One who dies protecting his property is a martyr (Shahid).”

مَنْ قُتِلَ دُونَ مَالِهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ -

“One who is not thankful to people, is not thankful to Allah.”

لَا يَشْكُرُ اللَّهَ مَنْ لَا يَشْكُرُ النَّاسَ -

5. ATTRIBUTES OF ALLAH:

MEMORISATION	COMPLETED
‘Al-Latif’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Wadood’ w/ translation	
‘Al- Hafiz’ w/ translation	
‘Al-Mujib’ w/ translation	

6. ETIQUETTES:

Etiquettes of walking/ behaviour in public

Etiquettes at home



<u>STAGE 1</u>	<u>MARKS</u>						
<u>ALL CANDIDATES MUST TAKE THIS TEST</u> (120 marks/ 60% is the pass mark Those over 160 marks/80% go onto next stage) A=Arabic T=Translation		Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:
Name the 5 pillars of Islam	4						
Kalima Tayyab A=2 T=2	4						
Wudhu (Ablution)	5						
Names of the 5 daily prayers	5						
Niyyat Namaz (Arabic)	6						
Thanaa (Subhanakallah) (Arabic)	6						
Ta'awwudh (A'oo-zu-billah) A=4 T=4	8						
Surah Al-Fatiha (Arabic)	15						
Surah Al-Ikhlās A=5 T=4	9						
Prayer in Ruku (Subhana rabbi) (Arabic)	2						
Tasmee (Sami Allaho) (Arabic)	4						
Prayer in Sajdah (Arabic)	2						
Prayer between Sajdah (Arabic)	10						
"Attahayato..." (Arabic)	10						
"Ash hado..." (Arabic)	6						
Darood Shareef A=5 T=5	10						
"Rabbanaa aatina..." (Arabic)	5						
"Rabbi ja alnee muqeemusala" (Arabic)	5						
Surah Al-Kauthar A=5 T=5	10						
Surah Al-Baqarah verses 1-4 A=6 T=6	12						
Hadith "True wealth is..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "Deeds are judged..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "Paradise lies under..." A=3 T=3	6						
Prayers before eating A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer after eating A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer before going to sleep A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer on awakening A=4 T=4	8						
Prayer for parents A=4 T=4	8						
Name 5 attributes of Allah A=5 T=5	10						
Total marks out of 200	200						
Divide total by 2 to get % mark							

Please pay attention to BASIC pronunciation-you may deduct half marks for mistakes

STAGE 2 Candidates must get 80% or more in Stage 1 to take this test (120 marks/60% is the pass mark Those over 160 marks/80% go onto next stage) A=Arabic T=Translation	MARKS	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:
Kalima Shahadah A=5 T=5	10						
Name the 6 articles of faith	6						
Times & Rakats of Namaz (2 marks each)	10						
Prayer for Wudhu A=4 T=4	8						
Niyat Namaz Translation	6						
Thanaa (Subhanakallah) Translation	6						
Surah Al-Fatiha Translation	10						
Prayer in Ruku (Subhana rabbi) Translation	2						
Tasmee (Sami Allaho) Translation	4						
Prayer in Sajdah Translation	2						
Dua-e-Qunoot (Arabic)	10						
Surah Al-Baqarah Verses 5-10 A=8 T=8	16						
Surah An-Nasr A=3 T=3	6						
Surah Al-Lahab A=-3 T=3	6						
Surah Al-Falaq A=3 T=3	6						
Surah An-Nas A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer on entering Mosque A=5 T=5	10						
Prayer on leaving Mosque A=4 T=4	8						
Prayer for a journey A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer on completion of fast A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer of People of Cave A=3 T=3	6						
"Alaisallah" revelation A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer for funeral A=8 T=8	16						
Hadith "Cleanliness is a..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "War is the ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "A pious person learns ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Attributes of Allah (6-10) A=5 T=5	10						
Total marks out of 200	200						
Divide total by 2 to get % mark							

Please pay attention to BASIC pronunciation- you may deduct half marks for mistakes

<u>STAGE 3</u> Candidates must get 80% or more in Stage 2 to take this test (120 marks/60% is the pass mark Those over 160 marks/80% go onto next stage) A=Arabic T=Translation	<u>MARKS</u>	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:
Translation of Jilsa	6						
Translation of "Attahayato"	5						
Translation of "Ash hado"	2						
Translation of "Rabbanaa aatinaa..."	6						
Translation of "Rabbejalnee..."	6						
Translation of Dua-e-Qunoot	8						
Surah Al-Baqarah verses 11-17 A=9 T=9	18						
Ayatul Kursi (Arabic only)	8						
Surah Al-Fil A=5 T=5	10						
Surah Quraish A=5 T=5	10						
Surah Al-Ma'un A=5 T=5	10						
Surah Al-Kafiroon A=5 T=5	10						
Method of Funeral/Janaza Prayer	5						
Name the two Eid's	2						
Method of congregational Eid prayers	4						
Takbiraat of Eid prayers A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer to win the love of Allah A=4 T=4	8						
Prayer before going to the toilet A=3 T=3	6						
Prayer on leaving the toilet A= 3 T=3	6						
Prayer after Adhaan A=7 Y=7	14						
Prayer of Prophet Lot (as) A=4 T=4	8						
Prayer of Prophet Daud (as) A=4. T=4	8						
Hadith "A person who sincerely repents ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "One who is not thankful ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "The upper hand ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Hadith "A Muslim is a mirror ..." A=3 T=3	6						
Attributes of Allah (11-15) A= 5 T=5	10						
Total marks out of 200	200						
Divide total by 2 to get % mark							

Please pay attention to BASIC pronunciation-you may deduct half marks for mistakes

Stage 4 Candidates must get 80% or more in stage 3 to take this test (120 marks/60% is the pass mark) A=Arabic T=Translation	MARKS	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:	Name: Age:
Surah Al-Baqarah verses 285-287 (Arabic only)	10					
Surah Al-Qari'ah A=8 T=8	16					
Surah Al-Takathur A=8 T=8	16					
Surah Al-Humazah A=8 T=8	16					
Istikhara prayer (Arabic only)	16					
Prayer of Prophet Adam (as) and his partner	8					
Prayer of Prophet Moses (as) (20:26-29)	8					
Prayer of Prophet Moses (as) (28:17)	8					
Name of the Holy Prophet (sa)	4					
Names of Khulafa-e-Rashideen	4					
Names of the Holy Prophet's (sa) mother and father	4					
Which city and country was the Holy Prophet (sa) born in?	4					
Name the first man, woman, child, slave and king who accepted Islam	5					
Name of the first battle of Islam	4					
How many Muslims and how many disbelievers took part in the Battle of Badr?	4					
Which Angel revealed the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet (sa)?	4					
Name the cave where the Holy Qur'an was first revealed	4					
Name of the Promised Messiah (as)	4					
Names of Khulafa-e-Ahmadiyyat	4					
Names of the Promised Messiah's (as) mother and father	4					
When was the Promised Messiah (as) born?	4					
Where was the Promised Messiah (as) born?	4					
When and where did the first Bai'at take place?	4					
How many conditions of Bai'at?	4					
The year the Jama'at was founded	4					
Name the fruits mentioned in the Holy Qur'an	5					
Name 10 animals mentioned in the Holy Qur'an	10					
What did Hazrat Nuh (as) build and why?	4					
What happened to his (Hazrat Nuh (as)) son?	4					
What was the name of Hazrat Isa's (as) mother?	4					
Name the 6 books of Hadith	6					
Total marks out of 200	200					
Divide total by 2 to get % mark						

Please pay attention to BASIC pronunciation- you may deduct half marks for mistakes

Salat

Section:



TIMES AND RAK'AT OF SALAT

<i>Prayer</i>	<i>Sunnah</i>	<i>Fard</i>	<i>Sunnah</i>	<i>Witr</i>	<i>Total Rak'at</i>	<i>Time Limits</i>
Fajr	2	2	-	-	4	Dawn (first light of the day) to 15 minutes before sunrise
Zuhr	4	4	2	-	10	Mid-day to the time of Asr
Asr	-	4	-	-	4	Mid afternoon to 20 minutes before sunset
Maghrib	-	3	2	-	5	Immediately after sunset till dusk
Isha	-	4	2	3	9	Nighfall (dusk) to midnight

Forbidden Times:

1. When the sun is rising, setting or is at its zenith.
2. After Asr Prayer till sunset.
3. After Fajr Prayer till 20 minutes after sunrise.

ABLUTION

PRAYER FOR ABLUTION:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ -

Translation:

O Allah! Make me from among those who repent of their sins and from among those who keep themselves pure and clean.

Ablution is an essential step which involves washing parts of the body in preparation for performing Salat. The technique is as follows:

1. Recite Bismillahir – rahmanir- Rahim and prayer for ablution



2. Wash hands three times up to the wrist; the right hand first and then the left.



3. Clean the mouth three times by rinsing it with water, massaging the gums at the same time.



4. Clean out the nostrils thoroughly by putting some water in them using the left hand. Do this three times.

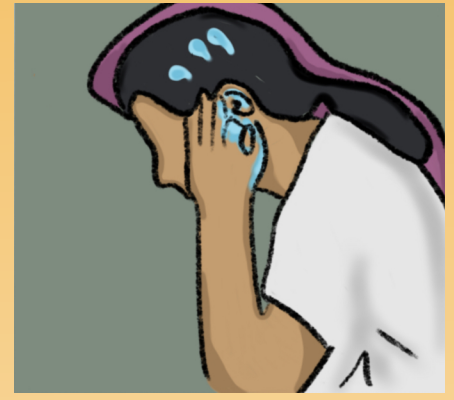


5. Using both hands wash the face three times.



6. Wash the forearms including the elbows three times. Wash the right arm first and then the left.





7. Moisten the hands and run them over the head from front and top down to the neck, then run the thumbs around the ears and wipe inside the ears using index fingers.



8. Wash both feet including ankles, three times; the right foot first and then the left.

Etiquettes of Salat:

1. Timing – offering salat at the correct time, making sure to avoid the forbidden times.
2. Personal cleanliness (bath/ shower, ablution or tayyamum – as circumstances permit) and offer salat in a clean place.
3. Facing Qiblah (towards the Ka'abah)
4. Intention (niyyat)
5. Making sure head is covered, arms should be covered upto wrists and legs upto the ankle.

ADHAAN AND IQAMAH

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is the Messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is the Messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Come to Prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Come to Prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Come to Success

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Come to Success

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

There is none worthy of worship except Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

For Fajr prayer the muezzin recites these additional words during adhaan:

Prayer is better than sleep

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

Prayer is better than sleep

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

PRAYER AFTER ADHAAN:

اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ أَتِ مُحَمَّدَ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ
وَالدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْبُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْبِعَادَ-

Translation:

O Allah, Lord of this Perfect Call, and of the Congregational Prayer, make Muhammad (sa) a means of our access to You, and bless him with excellence and the lofty office, and grant him the most exalted station Thou hast promised him. Verily, Thou goest not back on Thy promise.

IQAMAHA:

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is the Messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُوْلُ اللَّهِ

Come to Prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Come to Success

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Salat is ready, Salat is ready

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

There is none worthy of worship except Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

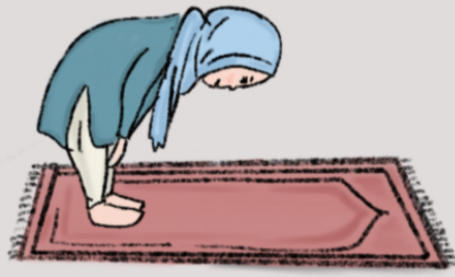
PERFORMING SALAT



RAFA YADAIN



QIYAM



RUKU



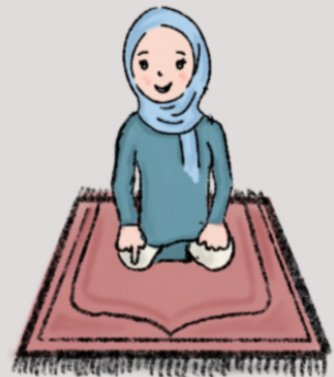
TASMEE



SAJDA



QADA/ JILSA



TASHA-HUD



SALAM

RAFA YADAIN:

Face towards the Ka'aba, raise both hands to the level of ears and say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

QIYAM:

Folding hands: The right hand should be on top of the left hand with the wrist placed on top of each other. This is called Qiyyam. Thanā, Surah Al-Fatiha and another portion of the Holy Qur'an is recited in this part.

NIYYAT NAMAZ:

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ -

Translation:

I have turned my full attention towards Him who has created the heavens and the earth, being ever-inclined to Him, and I am not one of those who associate partners with Allah.

THANAA:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ -

Translation:

Glory to You, O Allah, the Praiseworthy, and blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty, and there is none to be worshiped besides You.

TA'AWUDH:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط

Translation:

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the accursed.

SURAH AL-FATIHA:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ②
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③ مُلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ⑦ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑧

Translation:

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful. All praise belongs to Allah, Lord of all the worlds. The Gracious, the Merciful. Master of the Day of Judgement. Thee alone do we worship and Thee alone do we implore for help. Guide us in the right path. The path of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy blessings, those who have not incurred Thy displeasure, and those who have not gone astray.

SURAH AL-IKHLAS:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③
لَمْ يَلِدْ ④ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ⑤
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑥

Translation:

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

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

RUKU:

Ruku means to bow down. Whilst bowing make sure both hands are resting on your knees and recite the following three times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ ط

Translation:

Holy is my Lord, the most Great.

TASMEE:

Then return to the standing posture by saying:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ ط

Translation:

Allah hears him who praises Him.

TAHMID:

Then say Tahmid in the standing position with hands by your side.

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ ط حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ ط

Translation:

Our Lord, yours is the praise – praise that is abundant, pure and full of blessings.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

SAJDA:

Sajda means to prostrate before God. While prostrating, the forehead, nose, palms of both hands, knees and toes should be touching the ground. Avoid the elbows from resting on the ground. While prostrating, recite the following three times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى -

Translation:

Glory to my God the Most High.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

Say Allahu Akbar and sit down. You should sit down on the left foot keeping it flat whilst the toes of your right foot should be touching the ground slightly elevating the right foot. Place your hands on your knees and recite the following:

JILSAH:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي وَاجْبُرْنِي وَارْقُفْنِي وَارْفَعْنِي

Translation:

O Lord, forgive me and have mercy on me, and guide me and keep me in good health, and make good my shortcomings and raise me up.

After this another sajdah is performed and the same prayer is repeated as in the first one.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.

TASHA-HUD:

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ - وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ط

Translation:

All verbal worship is due to Allah – and all physical acts of worship and financial sacrifices. Peace be on you, O Prophet, and the Mercy of Allah and His Blessings. Peace be on us and the righteous servants of Allah.

At this point, raise the index finger on your right hand and recite the following:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ط

Translation:

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is His Servant and Messenger.

DUROOD SHARIF:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى

آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَيُّدٌ مَجِيدٌ ط

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى

آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَيُّدٌ مَجِيدٌ -

Translation:

O Allah, bless Muhammad (sa) and his people, as Thou didst bless Abraham (as) and his people – Thou art indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.

O Allah, prosper Muhammad (sa) and his people, as Thou didst prosper Abraham (as) and his people – Thou art indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.

CONCLUDING PRAYERS:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ -

Translation:

Our Lord, grant us good in this world, as well as good in the world to come, and protect us from the torment of the Fire.

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ^{عَلَيَّ} رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ-
رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ-

Translation:

My Lord, make me observe prayer, and make my children too. Our Lord! Bestow Thy grace on me, and accept my prayer. Our Lord, grant forgiveness to me, and to my parents, and to the believers on the day when the reckoning will take place.

SALAM:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ-

Translation:

Peace be on you and the blessings of Allah.

DUA-E-QUNOOT:

Dua-e-Qunoot is recited during the witr prayer after Isha. After the third ruku whilst in the standing position. You recite the prayer after Tahmid.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَتُشْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرِ
وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْدَعُكَ وَنَتْرُكُكَ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ط
اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعْبُدُكَ وَنُصَلِّيُكَ وَنَسْجُدُكَ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعِي وَنَخْفِدُكَ وَنَرْجُوا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشِي
عَذَابَكَ ط إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ط

Translation:

O Allah! We beseech Your help and ask Your forgiveness and believe in You and trust in You and praise You in the best manner; and we thank You and we are not ungrateful to You, and we cast off and forsake him who disobeys You.

O Allah! You alone do we serve and to You alone do we pray and we prostrate ourselves; and we rush to You and present ourselves, and we hope for Your mercy and we fear Your chastisement, for surely Your chastisement overtakes the disbelievers.

FUNERAL PRAYER:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا، وَغَائِبِنَا، وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا، وَذَكَرْنَا
وَأُنْشَانَا. اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحِيهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ ط وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا
فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ ط اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْ مِنَّا أَجْرَهُ، وَلَا تَفْتِنَّا بَعْدَهُ ط

Translation:

O Allah! Forgive our living ones and our deceased ones; and those of us who are present and our absent ones; 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 trial after him.

PRAYERS AFTER SALAT:

Hazrat Aisha (ra) relates: When the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, finished his prayer, he would continue sitting long enough to recite the following prayer,

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ ط


Translation:

“O our Lord! Thou art (the embodiment of) peace. And true peace comes from Thee. Blessed art Thou, O Lord of Majesty and Bounty.” (Muslim)

رَبِّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي وَاعْتَرَفْتُ بِذُنُوبِي فَاغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي فَإِنَّهُ لَا
يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ ط

Translation:

O Allah, I have been unjust to myself and no one grants pardon for sins except You; therefore, forgive me with Your forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely You are the Forgiver, the Merciful.



Prayers
Section:

PRAYER BEFORE EATING:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

In the name of Allah, and with the blessings of Allah (I start eating)

PRAYER AFTER EATING:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

All praise belongs to Allah who provided us with food and drink and enabled us to be Muslims.

PRAYER BEFORE SLEEPING:

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَى

O Allah, in your name I die (sleep) and I become alive (awake).

PRAYER AFTER WAKING UP:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

All praise belongs to Allah who bought us back to life (woke us up), after causing us to die (sleep), and to Him shall we return.

PRAYER FOR KNOWLEDGE:

رَبِّ زِدْنِيْ عِلْمًا

O Lord, increase my knowledge

PRAYER FOR PARENTS:

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتَنِيْ صَغِيْرًا

My Lord, have mercy on them even as the nourished me in my childhood.

PRAYER ON ENTERING A MOSQUE:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي
وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

In the name of Allah (I enter) and all blessings and peace be upon the Prophet (sa) of Allah. Oh Allah! Forgive my sins and open the doors of Your Blessings and Mercy upon me.

PRAYER ON LEAVING A MOSQUE:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي
وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ

In the name of Allah (I leave) and all blessings and peace be upon the Prophet (sa) of Allah. Oh Allah! Forgive my sins and open the doors of Your blessings upon me.



PRAYER FOR JOURNEY:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَجْرَهَا وَمُرْسَهَاتِ إِنَّ رَبِّي لَغَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

In the name of Allah be its course and its mooring. My Lord is assuredly Most Forgiving, Merciful.

PRAYER ON BREAKING A FAST:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَعَلَىٰ رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

O Allah, I fasted for your sake, and I believe in You, and upon You do I rely, and with Your provision do I end my fast.

PRAYER FOR ENTERING HOUSE:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْبُؤُوجِ، وَخَيْرَ الْبَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

O Allah, I seek Your blessings and mercy on entering and leaving the house. We entered the house in Allah's name and left it in Allah's name. We put our trust in Allah, Who is our Lord.

PRAYER FOR LEAVING HOUSE:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

(I leave my house), in the name of Allah and trust in Allah. There is no power (to protect against sin) and there is no power (to do good) except with (the help of) Allah

PRAYER FOR ENTERING A BATHROOM:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

O Allah! I seek Your refuge from all sorts of (physically and spiritually) harmful and vicious things.

PRAYER FOR LEAVING A BATHROOM:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، غُفْرَانَكَ

O Allah! In Thy name I seek Thy forgiving relief

PRAYER FOR SAJDAH-E-TILAWAT:

اللَّهُمَّ سَجَدَ لَكَ رُوحِي وَجَسَدِي وَجَنَانِي

O Allah, my spirit, my body and my heart prostrate before You.

PRAYER TO OBTAIN THE LOVE OF ALLAH:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ وَحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ وَالْعَبْلَ الَّذِي يُبَلِّغُنِي حُبَّكَ
اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ حُبَّكَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ نَفْسِي وَأَهْلِي وَمِنَ الْمَاءِ الْبَارِدِ

O Allah, I seek Your Love and also the love of the one who loves You. I seek your help in such deeds as attract Your love. O Allah, make Your love dearer to me than the love of my family as well as a drink of cool water.

PRAYER ON SEEING A NEW MOON:

اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلُهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ وَالْإِيمَانِ وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ رَبِّي وَرَبُّكَ
اللَّهُ، هَلَالٌ خَيْرٌ وَرُشْدٌ، هَلَالٌ خَيْرٌ وَرُشْدٌ، هَلَالٌ خَيْرٌ وَرُشْدٌ، أَمَنْتُ
بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ

O my Lord, may this moon rise over us in peace and security while we are in a state of belief and Islam. (O Moon) Your Lord and my Lord is Allah. May this moon be goodness and guidance for us; goodness and guidance; goodness and guidance; I believe in the One who created you.

PRAYER ON WEARING NEW CLOTHES:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِي هَذَا أَنْسَأُكَ خَيْرَهُ وَخَيْرَ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ،
وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ

O my Lord, all praise belongs to You, Who has attired me. I see Thy favour in these clothes and the protection and blessing which is its purpose and seek refuge from its harm and the harm that may result from its use.

PRAYER OF PEOPLE OF THE CAVE (AL-KAHF VERSE 11):

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً وَهَيِّئْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا

Our Lord, bestow on us mercy from Thyself, and provide for us right guidance in our affair.

ISTAKHARA PRAYER:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِيرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ، وَأَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ، وَأَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ، وَتَعْلَمُ، وَلَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي فَاقْدُرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي وَاصْرِفْنِي عَنْهُ وَاقْدُرْ لِي الْخَيْرَ حَيْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ رَضِّنِي بِهِ -

O Allah! I seek good from You out of Your knowledge and seek power from You out of Your power, and beg of You out of Your boundless Grace, for You have power and I have no power and You have knowledge and I have no knowledge, and You are the best Knower of all unseen. O Allah! If it be within Your knowledge that this project is for my good in the matter of spiritual affairs, and my worldly affairs, and in respect of my ultimate end, then make it possible for me and grant me facility concerning it: and bless it for me, but if it be within Your knowledge that this project is harmful in my spiritual and worldly affairs, and in respect of my ultimate end, then cause it to move away from me and cause me to move away from it, and designate for my good, wherever it may be, and then make me pleased with it.



**PRAYER OF PROPHET MOSES (AS)
(AL-QASAS VERSE 17):**

رَبِّ اِنِّى ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِى فَاغْفِرْ لِى

My Lord, I have wronged my soul, therefore forgive me.

**PRAYER OF PROPHET MOSES (AS) (TAHA
VERSES 26-29):**

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِى صَدْرِى ~ وَيَسِّرْ لِى اَمْرِى ~
وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِى ~ يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِى ~

‘My Lord, open out for me my breast, And ease for me my task, And loose the knot of my tongue, That they may understand my speech.



**PRAYER OF PROPHET DAUD (AS) AND HIS
COMPANIONS (AL-BAQARAH VERSE 251):**

رَبَّنَا آفِرْغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكٰفِرِينَ

O our Lord, pour forth steadfastness upon us, and make our steps firm, and help us against the disbelieving people.

**PRAYER OF PROPHET ADAM (AS) AND
HIS PARTNER (AL-A'RAF VERSE 24):**

رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا ^{سَكْتَهُ} وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخٰسِرِينَ

Our Lord, we have wronged ourselves; and if Thou forgive us not and have not mercy on us, we shall surely be of the lost.

**PRAYER OF PROPHET LOT (AS)
(AL-'ANKABUT VERSE 31):**

رَبِّ انصُرْنِي عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْبٰفْسِدِينَ

Help me, my Lord, against the wicked people.

SELECTED VERSES FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN

SURAH AL-BAQARAH VERSES 1-17

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

Alif, Lam, Mim

الْم ﴿٢﴾

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

ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ ﴿٣﴾

Who believe in the unseen and observe Prayer, and spend out of what We have provided for them;

الَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُوْنَ الصَّلٰوةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنٰهُمْ يُنْفِقُوْنَ ﴿٤﴾

And who believe in that which has been revealed to thee, and that which was revealed before thee, and they have firm faith in what is yet to come.

وَالَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِمَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْكَ وَمَا اُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ ۗ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُوْنَ ﴿٥﴾

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

اُولٰٓئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّنْ رَّبِّهِمْ ۗ وَاُولٰٓئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُوْنَ ﴿٦﴾

Those who have disbelieved – it being equal to them whether thou warn them or warn them not – they will not believe.

اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا سَوَءًا عَلَيْهِمْ ءَاذُنُ رَتْمِهِمْ اَمْرًا لَّمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ ﴿٧﴾

Allah has set a seal on their hearts and their ears, and over their eyes is a covering; and for them is a great punishment.

خَتَمَ اللّٰهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوْبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ ۗ وَعَلَىٰ اَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ ۗ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيْمٌ ﴿٨﴾

And of the people there are some who say, 'We believe in Allah, and the Last Day.' While they are not believers at all.

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُوْلُ اٰمَنَّا بِاللّٰهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِبٰٓئِنِيْنَ ﴿٩﴾

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

يُخٰدِعُوْنَ اللّٰهَ وَالَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا ۗ وَمَا يَخْدَعُوْنَ اِلَّا اَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُوْنَ ﴿١٠﴾

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

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ ۖ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا ۗ وَلَهُمْ
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۖ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١١﴾

And when it is said to them, 'Create not disorder on the earth,' they say: 'We are only promoters of peace.'

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا
إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١٢﴾

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

أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٣﴾

And when it is said to them, 'Believe as other people have believed,' they say, 'Shall we believe as the foolish have believed?' Beware! It is surely they that are foolish, but they do not know.

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ امْنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ
مِنْ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ ۗ أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ
وَلَكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

And when they meet those who believe, they say, 'We believe;' but when they are alone with their ringleaders, they say: 'We are certainly with you; we are only mocking.'

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

Allah will punish their mockery and will let them continue in their transgression, wandering blindly.

اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ
يَعْبَهُونَ ﴿١٦﴾

These are they who have taken error in exchange for guidance; but their traffic has brought them no gain, nor are they rightly guided.

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرَوُا الضَّلَالََةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ ۖ فَبَا
رَبِحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٧﴾

SURAH AL-BAQARAH VERSES 285- 287

285. 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.

لِلّٰهِ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ
وَ اِنْ تُبَدُّوْا مَا فِيْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَوْ تَخْفَوْهُ
يُحَاسِبْكُمْ بِهٖ اللّٰهُ ۗ فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَّشَآءُ
وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ عَلٰى
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ ۝۲۸۵

286. This Messenger of Ours believes in that which has been revealed to him from his Lord, and so do the believers: all of them believe in Allah, and in His angels, and in His Books, and in His Messengers, saying, 'We make no distinction between any of His Messengers;' and they say, 'We hear, and we obey. We implore Thy forgiveness, O our Lord, and to Thee is the returning.'

اٰمَنَ الرَّسُوْلُ بِمَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْهٖ مِنْ رَّبِّهٖ
وَ الْبٰوْمِنُوْنَ ۗ كُلٌّ اٰمَنَ بِاللّٰهِ وَ مَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ
وَ كُتُبِهٖ وَ رُسُلِهٖ ۗ لَا نَفَرَقُ بَيْنَ اَحَدٍ
مِّنْ رُّسُلِهٖ ۗ وَقَالُوْا سَبِعْنَا وَاَطَعْنَا ۗ
غُفْرٰنَكَ رَبَّنَا وَاِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيْرُ ۝۲۸۶

287. Allah burdens not any soul beyond its capacity. It shall have the reward it earns, and it shall get the punishment it incurs. Our Lord, do not punish us, if we forget or fall into error; and our Lord, lay not on us a responsibility as Thou didst lay upon those before us. Our Lord, burden us not with what we have not the strength to bear; and efface our sins, and grant us forgiveness and have mercy on us; Thou art our Master; so help us Thou against the disbelieving people.

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللّٰهُ نَفْسًا اِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۗ لَهَا مَا
كَسَبَتْ وَ عَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ ۗ رَبَّنَا لَا
تُؤَاخِذْنَا اِنْ نَسِيْنَا اَوْ اَخْطَاْنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا
وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا اِصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلٰى
الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا ۗ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْنَا مَا
لَا طٰقَةَ لَنَا بِهٖ ۗ وَ اعْفُ عَنَّا ۗ وَ اغْفِرْ لَنَا
وَ اَرْحَمْنَا ۗ اَنْتَ مَوْلٰنَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلٰى
الْقَوْمِ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ۝۲۸۷

AYATUL KURSI (SURAH AL-BAQARAH VERSE 256)

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.

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۚ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ
سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۗ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ 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 السَّمَوَاتِ وَ
الْأَرْضَ ۗ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۗ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ
الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٦﴾

SURAH AL-QARI'AH

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

The great Calamity!

What is the great Calamity?

And what should make thee know what the great Calamity is?

The day when mankind will be like scattered moths,

And the mountains will be like carded wool.

Then, as for him whose scales are heavy,

He will have a pleasant life.

But as for him whose scales are light,

Hell will be his nursing mother.

And what should make thee know what that is?

It is a burning Fire.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾
الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٢﴾
مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٣﴾
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٤﴾
يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ﴿٥﴾
وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ﴿٦﴾
فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٧﴾
فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ﴿٨﴾
وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٩﴾
فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ﴿١٠﴾
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴿١١﴾
نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ﴿١٢﴾

SURAH AL-TAKATHUR

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Mutual rivalry in seeking worldly increase diverts you from God

Till you reach the graves.

Nay! You will soon come to know.

Nay again! You will soon come to know.

Nay! If you only knew with certain knowledge,

You will surely see Hell in this very life.

Aye, you will surely see it with the eye of certainty.

Then, on that day you shall be called to account about the worldly favours.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

الْهَكْمُ التَّكَاثُرُ ﴿٢﴾

حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ﴿٣﴾

كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٤﴾

ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٥﴾

كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ ﴿٦﴾

لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ ﴿٧﴾

ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ ﴿٨﴾

ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٩﴾

SURAH AL-‘ASR

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

By the fleeting Time,

Surely, man is in a state of loss,

Except those who believe and do good works, and exhort one another to accept truth, and exhort one another to be steadfast.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

وَالْعَصْرِ ﴿٢﴾

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِفِي خُسْرٍ ﴿٣﴾

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ۗ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ﴿٤﴾

SURAH AL-HUMAZAH

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Woe to every backbiter, slanderer,

Who amasses wealth and counts it time after time.

He thinks that his wealth will make him immortal.

Nay! he shall surely be cast into the crushing punishment.

And what should make thee know what the crushing punishment is?

It is Allah's kindled fire,

Which rises over the hearts.

It will be closed in on them

In the form of extended columns.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ﴿١﴾

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ ﴿٢﴾

الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ﴿٣﴾

يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ ﴿٤﴾

كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطْبَةِ ﴿٥﴾

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطْبَةُ ﴿٦﴾

نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُبْقَدَةُ ﴿٧﴾

الَّتِي تَطَّعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ ﴿٨﴾

إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَصَّدَةٌ ﴿٩﴾

فِي عَمَدٍ مُّبَدَّدَةٍ ﴿١٠﴾

SURAH AL-FIL

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Hast thou not seen how thy Lord dealt with the People of the Elephant?

Did He not cause their plan to miscarry?

And He sent against them swarms of birds,

Which ate their carrion, striking them against stones of clay.

And thus made them like broken straw, eaten up.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ﴿١﴾

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿٢﴾

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ ﴿٣﴾

وَ أَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٤﴾

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٥﴾

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٦﴾

SURAH QURAISH

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Because of the attachment of the Quraish –

His making them attached to their journey in winter and summer –

They should worship the Lord of this House,

Who has fed them against hunger, and has given them security against fear.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ قُرَيْشٍ ﴿٢﴾

الْفِهِمُ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ﴿٣﴾

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ﴿٤﴾

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ ۖ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ۚ ﴿٥﴾

SURAH AL-MA'UN

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Hast thou seen him who rejects religion?

That is the one who drives away the orphan,

And urges not the feeding of the poor.

So woe to those who pray,

But are unmindful of their Prayer.

They like to be seen *of men*,

And withhold *legal* alms.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٢﴾

فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٣﴾

وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْبُسْكِينِ ﴿٤﴾

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٥﴾

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٦﴾

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرْءَاوُنَ ﴿٧﴾

وَيَنْتَعُونَ الْبَاعُونَ ﴿٨﴾

SURAH AL-KAUTHAR

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Surely We have given thee abundance of good;

So pray to thy Lord, and offer sacrifice.

Surely, it is thy enemy who is without issue.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

إِنَّا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿٢﴾

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ﴿٣﴾

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٤﴾

SURAH AL-KAFIRUN

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Say, 'O ye disbelievers!

'I worship not that which you worship;

'Nor worship you what I worship.

'And I am not going to worship that which you worship;

'Nor will you worship what I worship.

'For you your religion, and for me my religion.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿٢﴾

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٣﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٤﴾

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٥﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٦﴾

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٧﴾

SURAH AN-NASR

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

When the help of Allah comes, and the victory,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿٢﴾

And thou seest men entering the religion
of Allah in troops,

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
أُفْوَجًا ﴿٣﴾

Glorify thy Lord, with His praise, and
seek forgiveness of Him. Surely He is Oft-
Returning with compassion.

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ إِنَّهُ
كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٤﴾

SURAH AL-LAHAB

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the
Merciful

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

Perished be the two hands of Abu Lahab,
and he will perish.

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿٢﴾

His wealth and what he has earned shall
avail him not.

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٣﴾

Soon shall he enter into a blazing fire;

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا إِذْ أَذَاتْ لَهَبٍ ﴿٤﴾

And his wife too, who goes about
slandering.

وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٥﴾

Round her neck shall be a halter of twisted
palm-fibre.

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٦﴾

SURAH AL-IKHLAS

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the
Merciful

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

Say, 'He is Allah, the One;

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢﴾

'Allah, the Independent and Besought of
all.

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٣﴾

'He begets not, nor is he begotten;

لَمْ يَلِدْهُ ۖ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٤﴾

'And there is none like unto Him.'

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٥﴾

SURAH AL-FALAQ

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Say, 'I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn,

'From the evil of that which He has created,

'And from the evil of the night when it overspreads,

'And from the evil of those who blow into knots to undo them,

'And from the evil of the envier when he envies.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿٢﴾

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٣﴾

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٤﴾

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٥﴾

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٦﴾

SURAH AN-NAS

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Say, 'I seek refuge in the Lord of Mankind

'The King of mankind,

'The God of mankind,

'From the evil of the sneaking whisperer,

'Who whispers into the hearts of men,

'From among the Jinn and the mankind.'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَفِيِّ ﴿٥﴾

الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٧﴾

Religious Knowledge

Pillars of Faith:

1. Kalima

Kalima is the declaration of faith that every Muslim makes.

Kalimah Tayyab:

There is none worthy of worship except Allah, Muhammad (sa) is his servant.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Kalimah Shahadah:

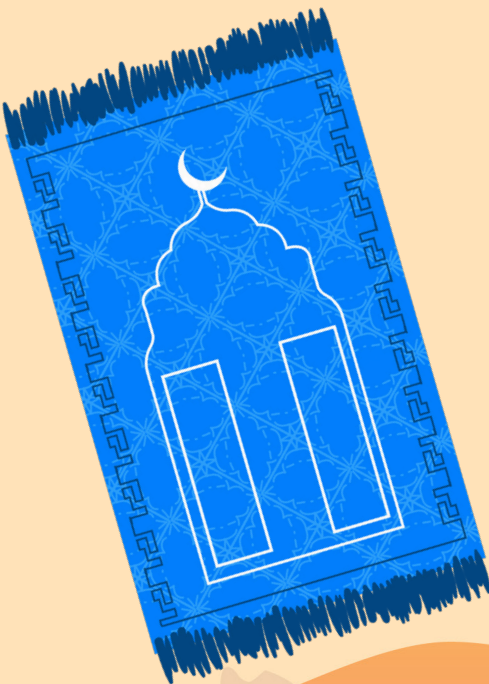
I bear witness that there is no God but Allah, the One without any partner and I bear witness that Muhammad (sa) is His servant and His messenger.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

2. Salat

Salat is one of the pillars of Islam that is performed on a daily basis. Salat means to observe prayer. It is obligatory for every Muslim to offer the five-daily prayer; Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha. For a man it is compulsory to offer prayer in congregation lead by the Imam (leader), whereas for a woman it is not compulsory, but one should try if they can.

The Holy Qur'an teaches us that prayer is the best method of self-purification both physical and spiritual. It brings peace of mind and makes us punctual and regular in life



Kinds of prayers:

- I. Fard:** These are obligatory
- II. Sunnah:** These are prayers which are offered in addition to Fard prayer by the Holy Prophet (sa)
- III. Nafl:** These are optional prayers such as tahajjud
- IV. Waajib:** These are not obligatory prayers but are still necessary such as Eid prayers



3. Zakaat

Zakaat means purification of property and increase of good. It is a tax paid in cash or kind by Muslims of means. It is levied on surplus money, gold, silver, or cattle at the rate of 2.5% annually. The proceeds are donated amongst the poorer sections of community. Zakaat plays a vital role in regulating the national wealth and protecting society from social problems arising from the unequal distribution of wealth.



4. Fasting

Fasting refers to the abstinence from food and drink, from dawn to sunset for the pleasure of Allah. Fasting is usually observed in the month of Ramadan, as this is the month of obligatory fasting, but one can fast throughout the year to either catch up on the number of fasts they missed or as nawafil.

Fasting promotes not only spiritual but physical health too. It enables a person to increase in self-discipline, physical and moral strength as well as reinforcing the bonds of human sympathy.

The only people exempt from fasting in Ramadan are those who are sick, travelling, pregnant women etc. They should aim to make up all the missed days of fasting at another time. Those who are completely unable to fast (i.e. too old or too weak) are allowed to feed a poor person for every day of fasting that they miss. This is done by paying Fiddya.



Taraweeh Prayer – it is a voluntary prayer offered immediately after Isha prayer. It consists of eight Raka'at (4 x 2 Raka'at).

The Night of Decree – Allah becomes very generous to accept prayers and forgives those who can find the night of decree (also known as Lailatul Qadr), which may be any one of the last ten nights of Ramadan.

I'tikaaf – During the last ten days of Ramadan, a person may sit I'tikaaf whereby they retire to a mosque solely for the sake of worship and remembrance of Allah as was the practise of the Holy Prophet (sa).



5. Hajj

Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah) is obligatory upon every Muslim man and woman who can afford the journey at least once in their lifetime. Hajj occurs on 8, 9 and 10 of Dhul Hajj. This pilgrimage is associated with the sacrifices performed by the prophets Hazrat Ibrahim as, Hazrat Ismaeel (as) and the Holy Prophet (sa).

Umrah – Visiting Makkah at any time during the year in the state of Ihraam (cloths in two plain seamless sheets) to perform the Tawaaf (circuits) of the Ka'bah and the Sa'ee (running between the mountains Safaa and Marwah).



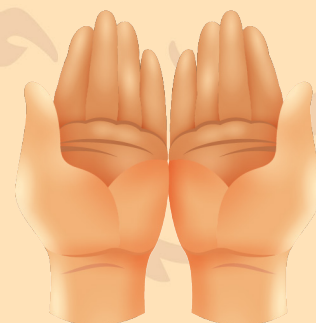
Articles of Faith:

There are six articles of faith mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. The first five are mentioned together in the Holy Qur'an in chapters (2:178, 4:137) and the sixth article is mentioned separately in other chapters (25:3, 65:4).



1. Belief in Allah (One God)

The belief in a Master, a Creator of the Universe and a higher spirituality is common to all religions. However, the Arabic word 'Allah' applies to only One God.



2. Belief in Angels of Allah

Allah created a form of spiritual beings to carry out various tasks that maintain and operate the entire Universe according to God's plan. These are known as angels. Whilst angels are accepted by different religions, the nature of these angels is understood and discussed differently by each religion. Islam refers to angels as celestial beings who play a pivotal role in transmitting messages from Allah to human beings. A common misconception is the shape and form of Angels.

Whilst Angels cannot be seen in a physical form, they can however appear before humans in different ways such as in spiritual visions in forms that are imaginable to humans. For instance, when the Angel Gabriel appeared before the Holy Prophet (sa) he appeared in the form of an ordinary human being, but when appearing to the Prophet Jesus (as) he came in the form of a dove (Matthew 3:16).

Whilst there are numerous angels who each have an individual duty they have been assigned to, here are just some angels and their role that are commonly mentioned:

Jibra'eel (Gabriel)– Angel Gabriel has been assigned the task of communicating divine revelations from God Almighty to the Prophets.

Israfeel (Raphael)– Angel Raphael is referred to as the 'trumpet blower' which will occur on the Day of Judgement.

Mika'eel (Michael)– Angel Michael controls the provisions and maintenance of life.

Azra'eel (Israel)– Angel Israel controls the phenomenon of death.



3. Belief in the Books of Allah

Throughout time, God has provided guidance to his believers through the prophets in the form of different books. As Muslims, we do not only believe in the Holy Qur'an but also in all the 'Books of Allah' which were revealed before. The Qur'an refers to five revealed books including the Qur'an itself.



- I. **Suhuf** (Scrolls)- revealed to Prophet Abraham (as) (87:20)
- II. **Taurat** (Torah)- revealed to Prophet Moses (as) (3:4, 5:45)
- III. **Zaboor** (Psalms)- revealed to Prophet David (as) (4:164)
- IV. **Injeel** (Gospel/Bible)- revealed to Prophet Jesus (as) (5:47)
- V. **Holy Qur'an**- revealed to Prophet Muhammad (sa) (6:20)

It is important to remember that all books except for the Holy Qur'an have been partially changed by their followers overtime. So, when we mention, 'Belief in the Books of Allah' it refers to the original text that was revealed to the prophets and not the modern-day version of the books. The Holy Qur'an, however, has been preserved as the text remains unchanged.

4. *Belief in the Prophets of Allah*

The word Prophet refers to a person chosen by Allah to guide and reform mankind. The Holy Qur'an uses two different words when referring to a prophet; Nabi (messenger) and Rasool (he who gives news of events unknown to people).

Islam teaches its followers to not only believe in the truth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sa), but to also believe in all other Prophets that have come before him. We need to remember to believe in the truth of these prophets as described by the Holy Qur'an. For instance, the Qur'an describes Prophet Jesus (as) a human being whereas in Christianity he is believed to be the 'son' of God which is not true.

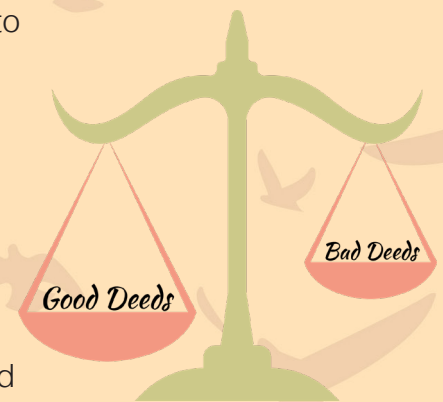


5. *Belief in the Day of Judgement*

Life in this world is limited and everyone has to die one day. When and where we don't know. However, physical death does not mean the end of a human, in fact is just the beginning to a higher form of life. The Day of Judgement refers to when God Almighty will give the angel Raphael (as) the command to blow the horn, whereby all life will be resurrected, and this entire universe will come to an end. Every person will then stand before God and reflect back on their life.

If one has led a righteous and good life, Allah will reward them by granting them entry into Heaven/ Paradise. There they will enjoy a life of comfort forever.

However, if one has gone against the commandments of Allah and done bad deeds they will be held accountable for their actions and punished in Hell. Here they will remain until their soul is cleansed until it becomes fit for entry into Heaven.



6. *Belief in the Decree of Allah*

Belief in the Decree of Allah refers to the Will of Allah. Islam teaches us that all actions in this universe (laws of nature and laws of religion) have been devised by Allah, who holds supreme power over all. At times God almighty uses his power to make exceptions to produce miracles for the sake of His prophets and true believers.



The Holy Qur'an



How long did it take for the Holy Qur'an to be revealed?
23 years

Which are the first two and last two Surahs (Chapters) of the Holy Qur'an?

First two Surahs are Al-Fatihah and Al-Baqarah. The last two Surahs are Al-Falaq and An-Nas

What was the name of the angel who used to reveal the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet (sa)?
Hazrat Jibrael (as) - (Angel Gabriel)

What language was the Holy Qur'an revealed in?
Arabic

How many parts, chapters, verses, rukuh and words are there in the Holy Qur'an?

There are 30 parts, 114 chapters, 6348 verses, 558 Rukuh and 86430 words in the Holy Qur'an

What month was the Holy Qur'an revealed in?
Ramadan

Which are the longest and shortest Surahs of the Holy Qur'an?

The longest surah is Al - Baqarah, the shortest surah is Al-Kauthar

What was the first revelation?
"Convey thou in the name of thy Lord Who created," (Chapter 96 verse 2)





In the first seventeen verses of Surah Al – Baqarah, which three groups of people are discussed?

The Righteous, the Disbelievers and the Hypocrites

Which Surah has Bismillah twice?

Surah An-Naml (First in the beginning and the second time in verse 31)

Which Surah does not start with Bismillah and why?

Surah At-Taubah because it is part of the previous surah (Al-Anfal)

What does the word 'Qur'an' mean?
That which is repeatedly read

How many times has the Holy Prophet's (sa) name appeared in the Holy Qur'an?

Four times. (Surah Al – Ahzab verse 41, Surah Ale Imran verse 145, Surah Muhammad verse 3, Surah Al – Fath verse 30)

Which Surahs of the Holy Qur'an are named after Prophets?

Surah Yunus, Yusuf, Muhammad, Hud, Ibrahim, Nooh, Luqman

Which fruits are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

Pomegranate, grapes, figs, olives, banana and dates.

Which four-legged animals are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

Camel, sheep, goat, cow, dog, pig, horse, donkey, elephant, lion, monkey, mule, wolf and calf.





Battles of Islam



What was the name of the first battle fought by the Holy Prophet (sa)?

Battle of Badr

How many Makkan warriors fought in the battle?

Over 1000 fully trained and well-armed soldiers

What was the name of the second battle fought by the Holy Prophet (sa)?

Battle of Uhud

When did this battle take place?

In the second year of the Holy Prophet's (saw) migration to Madinah (Hijra)

Who was the battle fought against?

The people of Makkah (Quraish)

Who won the Battle of Badr?

The Muslims were victorious

When was it fought?

In the third year of the Hijra (Shawal 3 AH, March 624 AD)

How many Muslims participated in the Battle?

313

What is Sulah-e-Hudaibiyya or the Treaty of Hudaibiyya and when did it take place?

It was a peace treaty between the Muslims of Madinah and disbelievers of Makkah, which took place at Hudaibiyya on Dhu Al-Qi'dah 6AH, 623AD.

When did the battle of Ahzab take place? And why is it also called Ghazwa-e-Khandaq (Trenches)?

It took place in 5th AH, 627 AD. On Hazrat Salman Farsi's (ra) advice Muslims dug trenches (a ditch), that's why it is also called Ghazwa-e-Khandaq which means trench or Battle of the Ditch.

What is the difference between a Ghazwa and a Sarya?

Ghazwah is a battle in which the Holy Prophet (sa) participated himself, while a Sarya is one in which he did not.

How many Makkan warriors participated?

3000

How many Muslims participated?

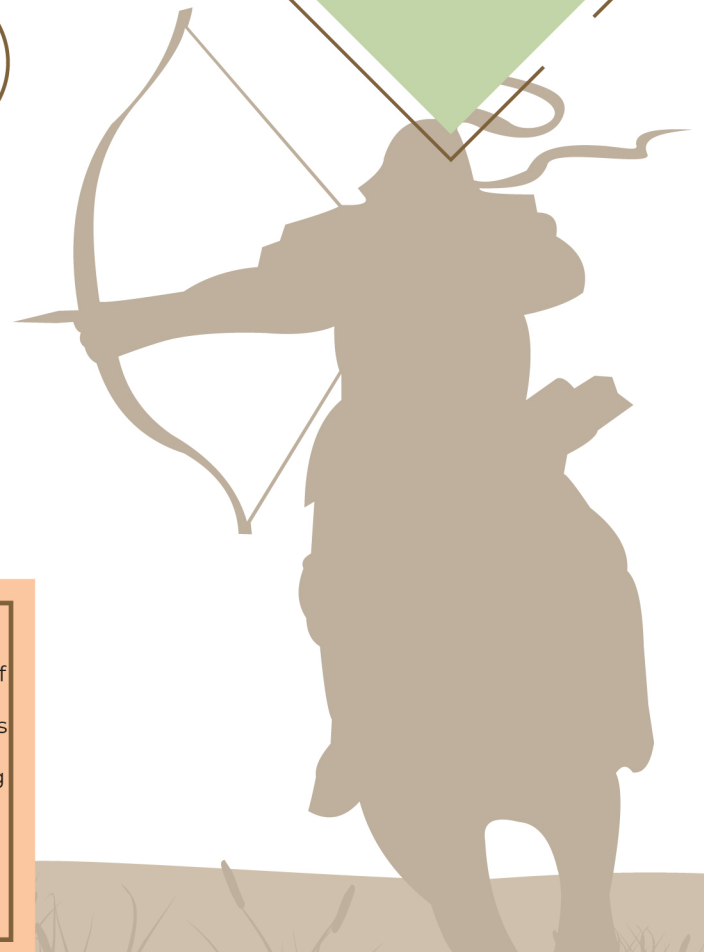
700

Who won the Battle of Uhud?

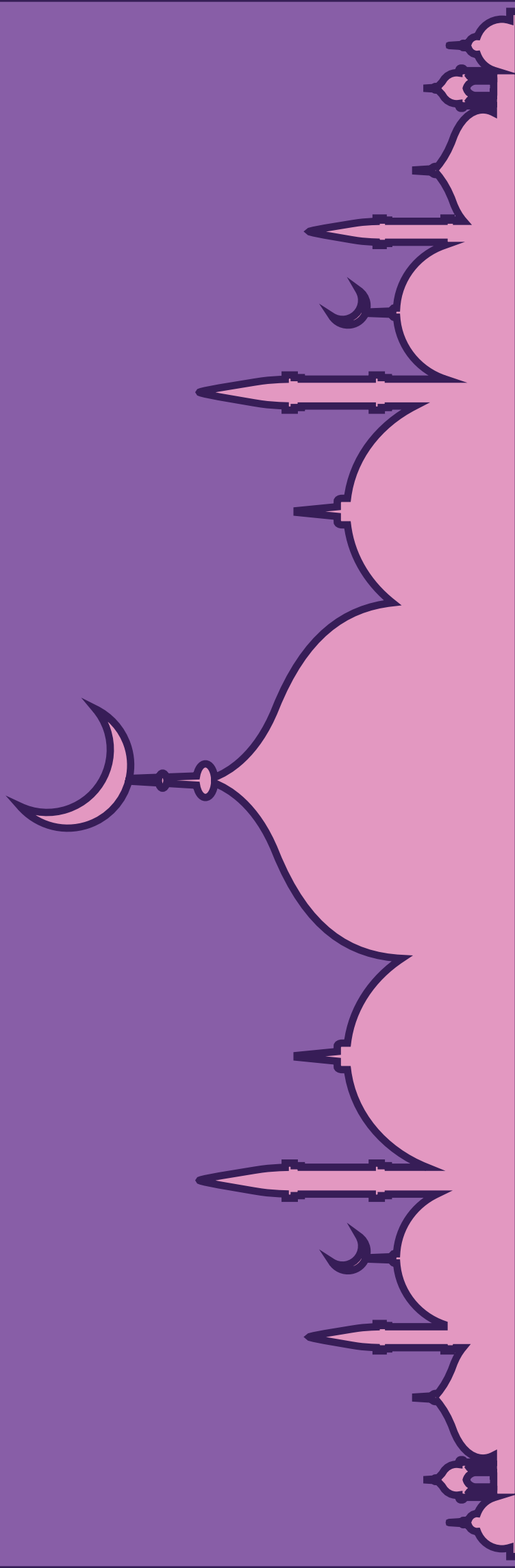
Muslims were about to conquer the Makkan army of 3000 soldiers, but due to disobedience by some Muslim soldiers who despite the instructions of the Holy Prophet (sa) were told not to leave their posts, left their post. This left the Muslims seriously exposed. The Makkans attacked causing great losses to the Muslims.

Allah then forgave those Muslims who disobeyed and the Makkans were unable to take Madinah

Did you know? During the Battle of Badr the Holy Prophet (sa) took a handful of pebbles and threw it towards the enemy. This was a signal for God's help to come. At that moment, a strong wind came and blew directly against the enemy. Their eyes were blinded by sand and pebbles, which led to the victory of the Muslims.



Holy Prophet (sa)



Hazrat Muhammad (sa)

Name:

His surname was Abu al-Qasim and his titles were Truthful and Trustworthy

Surname & Title:

Born on 20th April, 571AD in Makkah, a town in Saudi Arabia

Birth:

Hazrat Abdullah

Father's Name:

Hazrat Amina binte Wahab

Mother's Name:

Hazrat Abdul Muttalib

Grandfather's Name:

Hazrat Abu Talib

Uncle's Name:

A few months before his birth

Father's Demise:

When he was six years old

Mother's Demise:

When he was eight years old

Grandfather's Demise:

Hazrat Haleema Sadia (ra)

Wet-nurse:

The Holy Prophet (sa)'s first marriage was with Hazrat Khadijah (ra). He was 25 years old and his wife was 40 years old

First Marriage:

Wives:

Hazrat Khadijah tul Kubrah (ra)

Hazrat Saudah (ra)

Hazrat A'isha Siddiqah (ra)

Hazrat Hafsa (ra)

Hazrat Zainab (ra) bint Khuzaymah

Hazrat Umme Salmah (ra)

Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh (ra)

Hazrat Juwayriah (ra)

Hazrat Safyah (ra)

Hazrat Umme Habibah (ra)

Hazrat Maria Qibtiah (ra)

Hazrat Maymunah (ra)

Daughters:

Hazrat Zainab (ra)

Hazrat Ruqayyah (ra)

Hazrat Umme Qulsoom (ra)

Hazrat Fatima tul Zahra (ra)

Sons:

Hazrat Qasim (ra)

Hazrat Tahir (ra)

Hazrat Tayyab (ra) also known as Hazrat Abdullah (ra)

Hazrat Ibrahim (ra)

Claim of Prophethood:

Holy Prophet (sa) claimed to be a prophet at the age of 40

Name of the religion:

Islam was the religion given to the Holy Prophet (sa)

First Revelation:

He received his first revelation in the Cave Hira

- Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) was the first man
- Hazrat Khadijah (ra) was the first woman
- Hazrat Ali (ra) was the first child
- Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (ra) was the first slave
- Hazrat As-hamah Najaashi (ra) of Ethiopia was the first king to accept Islam

First people to accept
Islam:

The Holy Prophet (sa) passed away at the age of 63 (around 23 years after his claim to prophethood), on 26th May 632 AD (1st Rabi ul Awwal 11th Hijri) and his blessed tomb is in Madinah

Demise:

Hadith are the blessed words of the Holy Prophet (sa) which were narrated by companions

Hadith:

The ways, deeds and methods practiced by the Holy Prophet (sa)

Sunnah:

Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and Hazrat Umar (ra) are known as Shaikheen because the Holy Prophet's (sa) was their father-in-law. Then later on both became Khulafa after the Holy Prophet (sa) passed away

Shaikheen:

The Holy Prophet's (sa) was taken to heaven in the spiritual journey known as Miraj (mentioned in Surah An-Najm). The name of the spiritual journey the Holy Prophet (sa) took from Makkah to Baitul Muqaddas is Israa (mentioned in Surah Bani Israel)

The spiritual journey:

Khulafa-e-Rashideen
The Rightly Guided Successors

Hazrat Abu Bakr
Siddiq (ra)

11 AH to 13 AH) / (632 to 634 AD)

What was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (ra) name?

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abi Qahaafa (ra)

Who were the parents of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra)?

Abu Qahaafah and Ummul Khair Salma.

How did Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) earn the name Siddiq?

Amongst the believers, he was the first man to accept the claim of the Holy Prophet (sa), thus earning him the name 'Siddiq', meaning 'Truthful'.

What was the name of the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) who was married to the Holy Prophet (sa)?

Hazrat Aisha (ra)

What was Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq's (ra) first job?

He was a cloth merchant.

Which glad tiding did the Holy Prophet (sa) give to Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra)?

He would be rewarded paradise in the Hereafter. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) was one of the ten blessed ones (Ashratul Mubashra) who were given such glad tidings.

After the Battle of Badr, some people were taken captive as prisoners. What did Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) suggest should happen to these prisoners?

He believed that the prisoners should be like brothers to the Muslims and suggested that they should be released after giving a ransom. He also pointed out that they may later on embrace Islam. The Holy Prophet (sa) agreed with him.

What was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (ra) reaction when Surah Al-Nasr was revealed?

Whilst the companions were overjoyed at the news of a great victory, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) was weeping as only he understood that the coming victory would mean that the Holy Prophet (sa) would soon pass away.

During the Holy Prophet's (sa) last few days, he was too ill to lead the prayers. Whom did he appoint to lead the prayers in his place?

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra).

Name a false claimant to Prophethood during the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra).

Musailimah the Liar.

After the Holy Prophet (sa) passed away and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) was elected the first Khalifa, what was the greatest threat to Islam?

Internal battles within the fragile Muslim community by those who did not accept Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) as their leader, those who didn't want to pay the Zakat and false claimants to Prophethood creating divisions within the Muslims. This period was known as the Rida (apostasy) wars.

When 500 out of 3000 Hufaaz (those who had memorised the Holy Qur'an) were martyred in battle, what was Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) prompted to do?

Collate the Holy Qur'an into a book form. Before this time, it had only been memorised.

Who was assigned the task of gathering the verses of the Holy Qur'an into a book by Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)?

Hazrat Zaid ibn Thabit (ra)

On what material were verses of the Holy Qur'an written on in the beginning?

On date palm leaves, animal skin and slates.

How long was the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra)?

Two years and a few months

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) sent two generals out to Iraq (Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (ra) and Hazrat Al-Muthanna ibn Haaritha Al-Shaybani (ra)) with the job of defending the Muslim territories. What important instruction did he give them?

The Muslim army were forbidden from initiating any acts of aggression against the enemy. They were told to act with love in an attempt to win the hearts of non-Muslims.

Did you know?



Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq's (ra) lineage can be traced back to the Holy Prophet (sa) in generations before him

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra) was well known for being the most generous in financial sacrifice. It was a habit of his to regularly free a slave for the sake of Allah. He had the good fortune to free Hazrat Bilal (ra) from his torturous slavery.

Khulafa-e-Rashideen
The Rightly Guided Successors

Hazrat Umar
Farooq (ra)

13 AH to 24 AH) / (634 to 644 AD)

Who were the parents of Hazrat Umar (ra)?

His father's name was Khattab, one of the leaders of the Quraish tribe. His mother's name was Hantma, daughter of Hishaam bin Al-Mugheera; a person of high rank among the Quraish.

What was Hazrat Umar's (ra) profession before accepting Islam?

He was entrusted by his father with the job of grazing camels. He learnt the art of wrestling, horse riding and was a skilled swordsman. Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) later became a very successful trader. His business took him to Syria, Iraq and Persia for this purpose.

After accepting Islam, the Holy Prophet (sa) gave the name 'Farooq' to Hazrat Umar (ra). What does Farooq mean?

The one who distinguishes between right and wrong.

How did Hazrat Umar (ra) accept Islam?

Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) was an enemy of Islam and one day set out to kill the Holy Prophet (sa). On his way, he learnt that his sister and her husband had accepted Islam. Shocked, Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) made his way to his sister's house to confront her. As he approached the house, he heard the Holy Qur'an being recited inside. Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) entered the house and drew his sword aiming to hit his brother-in-law, but his sister stepped in the way and got injured. With blood dripping from her face, Hazrat Umar Farooq's (ra) sister bravely stated: 'We are Muslims, and we will remain so'. She then recited the Kalima. Seeing his sister covered in blood caused by his own hands, Hazrat Umar Farooq's (ra) heart softened, and he asked to be shown the Qur'an. 'Only after you have purified yourself and performed wudhu' replied his sister. After reading Surah TaHa verses 15-16 of the Holy Qur'an, Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) was deeply impressed and decided to become a Muslim.

In order to announce to people, the commencement of the prayer time, what did Hazrat Umar (ra) suggest to the Holy Prophet (sa)?

Someone should be appointed to announce that the prayer was about to begin. Later, Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) was one of those who heard the words of Adhaan (call to prayer) in a dream and told this to the Holy Prophet (sa). This is how the Adhaan was established in Islam.

At the time of the Battle of Tabuk, the Holy Prophet (sa) asked for financial contributions.
What did Hazrat Umar (ra) bring?

Half of what he owned.

After winning the Battle of Jaloola (a small town in Iraq), wealth and riches were acquired, and these were sent back to Hazrat Umar (ra) in Madinah.
While distributing these riches he began crying.
Why?

When asked by a Muslim companion, Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) replied, 'We should fear Allah, as when Allah blesses a nation with such bounties, the seed of jealousy is sometimes sown in their hearts and then they are disgraced'. (Friday Sermon - Men of Excellence: Hazrat Umar r.a. ibn al-Khattab (30 July 2021))

The Muslim Empire spread far and wide under the Khilafat of Hazrat Umar (ra). Which countries came under Muslim rule during this period?

Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Palestine and Lebanon.

Hazrat Saari bin Zaneem (ra) was commanding a Muslim army in Persia. The Muslims were winning until the enemy sent reinforcements and they began to attack the Muslims fiercely. Hazrat Umar (ra) who was not present at the battle managed to lead the Muslims to victory. How?

Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) was delivering the Friday sermon in Madinah and saw the events of the battleground in a vision. He shouted during the sermon 'Saari, go to the mountain, go to the mountain!' The people were left confused at their Khalifa's statement, however, Hazrat Saari (ra) heard the voice of Hazrat Umar Farooq (ra) from hundreds of miles away and did as he was commanded, thus leading the Muslims to victory.

Hazrat Umar (ra) famously established Majlis-e-Shura, or Consultative body. What does this mean?

This was a committee of people who would advise him on decisions.

What departments were set up under Hazrat Umar's (ra) government?

Police department, accounts department, tax and revenue department, the department of justice and a department to look after the mail.

With an ever-expanding Muslim Empire, Hazrat Umar (ra) thought it necessary to establish courts of justice in every town. He appointed judges from among righteous people. What advice did he give the judges?

He told them that absolute justice should be done in all cases and that judges should not be influenced by the status or riches of the parties.

What buildings were built during Hazrat Umar's (ra) Khilafat?

New mosques were built, and many existing mosques were extended to accommodate the increase in worshippers. Schools were opened throughout the empire and paid teachers were appointed. Prison houses were built, as were guest houses to look after visitors who came from outside to stay in the city. Food was provided free in these guest houses.

Hazrat Umar's (ra) Khilafat lasted for 10 years and six months. How did he pass away?

Hazrat Umar (ra) was martyred. A Christian slave, who held a grudge against the Khalifa, approached him while he was leading Fajr prayers and stabbed him several times. Hazrat Umar (ra) passed away as a result of his injuries a few days later and earned the status of a martyr.

Did you know?



Hazrat Umar (ra) learned to read and write in his childhood. At a time where few people could read or write this was considered a great achievement.

One of the wives of the Holy Prophet (sa) was Hazrat Hafsa (ra) - the daughter of Hazrat Umar (ra). Hazrat Hafsa (ra) was a widow before her marriage to the Holy Prophet (sa).

Hazrat Umar (ra) often walked the streets of the city in order to help people. During the time of famine in Madinah, he found a woman with nothing to eat. Her children were crying with hunger. She had put a pot on the fire to comfort them but there was nothing in it except water. On seeing this, Hazrat Umar (ra) went and brought food for the woman carrying it on his back. His servant insisted they carry it for him but Hazrat Umar (ra) refused saying 'Will you carry my burden for me on the Day of Judgement?'

*Khulafa-e-Rashideen
The Rightly Guided Successors*

*Hazrat Uthman
Ghani' (ra)*

24 AH to 35 AH) / (644 to 656 AD)

How did Hazrat Uthman (ra) convert to Islam?

He was told about Islam by his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and accepted the new faith, thus becoming the fourth person to embrace Islam.

Two wives of Hazrat Uthman (ra) were Hazrat Ruqayyah (ra) and Hazrat Umme Kulthoom (ra). How were his wives related to the Holy Prophet (sa)?

They were his daughters. When Hazrat Ruqayyah (ra) passed away, the Holy Prophet (sa) gave in marriage his other daughter Umme Kulthoom (ra) to Hazrat Uthman (ra). He became known as Zun-Noorain, meaning the possessor of two lights.

What was Hazrat Uthman's (ra) profession before he accepted Islam?

He was a successful trader. His business continued to flourish after he accepted Islam and Hazrat Uthman (ra) was well known as a successful and wealthy businessman.

Hazrat Uthman (ra) and his wife Hazrat Ruqayya (ra) were one of the first few Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia (which is modern day Ethiopia). They lived there for four years. Why did they come back?

A rumour had spread that the Quraish tribe of Makkah had accepted Islam and so Hazrat Uthman (ra) thought conditions for Muslims would be favourable. However, on his return to Makkah, Hazrat Uthman (as) found these rumours to be false. Nonetheless Hazrat Uthman (ra) re-settled in Makkah.

How was Hazrat Uthman (ra) elected as Khalifa?

The previous Khalifa, Hazrat Umar (ra), had set up a committee before he passed away to choose the next Khalifa. This committee gave Hazrat Uthman (ra) the majority vote.

What was one of Hazrat Uthman's (ra) most important accomplishment as Khalifa?

He ordered that standard copies of the Holy Qur'an be prepared from the ones compiled by Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and then sent to all the provinces of the state. The Holy Qur'an which we use today is the same one standardised at the time of Hazrat Uthman (ra).

Why didn't Hazrat Uthman (ra) take part in the famous Treaty of Hudaibiyya?

The Holy Prophet (sa) saw in a dream that he was performing the Umrah and so to fulfill this dream he left Madinah with a large party of believers heading for Makkah. They camped at Hudaibiyya on the way where the Holy Prophet (sa) sent Hazrat Uthman (ra) to speak to the Makkani leaders to allow the peaceful entry of Muslims into the city. Hazrat Uthman (ra) was kept by the Makkans for a long time, which gave rise to rumours that he may have been murdered. This was a very sensitive time, and the Muslims were on the brink of armed conflict with the Makkans. The Holy Prophet (sa) sat down under a tree and took an oath with each person present that they would fight till the end to uphold the honour of Islam. This oath was known as Bai'at e Ridhwan (The Pledge of Acceptance). It showed to the Makkans that the Muslims were united and determined in their cause. Hazrat Uthman (ra) was released and the Makkans sent somebody to negotiate the conditions of a treaty with the Muslims which later became known as the Treaty of Hudaibiyya.

Which new military tactic was used during the Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman (ra)?

A navy and Islamic fleet were created which allowed the Muslims to expand further. The first country to be conquered by sea was Cyprus.

Which European country was conquered during the Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman (ra)?

Spain

The first six years of Hazrat Uthman's (ra) Khilafat were peaceful. After this there was unrest. What was the cause of this?

One of the main reasons was that during Hazrat Umar's (ra) Khilafat, the Islamic Empire had expanded greatly and many new converts who had neither seen the Holy Prophet (sa) nor knew any of his close companions, caused chaos and conflicts and rebelled during Hazrat Uthman's (ra) Khilafat as they were unaware of the true teachings of Islam

Shortly before his death, rebels surrounded the house of Hazrat Uthman (ra) and asked him to step down as Khalifa but he refused. Why?

Hazrat Uthman's (ra) reply to the rebels was:
"Neither can I remove the garment (of Khilafat) which God the Exalted, has clothed me with, nor can I leave the people of Muhammad (sa) unsheltered so that anyone who wishes may oppress another."

How did Hazrat Uthman (ra) pass away?

Rebels entered his house from the back and attacked him whilst he was reciting the Holy Qur'an. His wife tried to stop the rebels by laying across the body of Hazrat Uthman (ra) and lost her fingers with the blow of the sword. Hazrat Uthman (ra) was martyred.

How long did the Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman (ra) last?

12 years

Did you know?



On the day Hazrat Uthman (ra) was martyred, the Holy Prophet (sa) appeared to him in a vision and said, 'O Uthman, break your fast with us this evening!' After this vision, Hazrat Uthman (ra) was convinced that he would be martyred the same day.

*Khulafa-e-Rashideen
The Rightly Guided Successors*

*Hazrat Ali' Ibn
Abu Talib (ra)*

35 AH to 40 AH) / (656 to 661 AD)

How was Hazrat Ali (ra) related to the Holy Prophet (sa)?

He was the son of the Holy Prophet's (sa) uncle, Abu Talib (ra). So, the Holy Prophet (sa) and Hazrat Ali (ra) were cousins

How many years older was the Holy Prophet (sa) than Hazrat Ali (ra)?

About 30 years. When Hazrat Ali (ra) was born, the Holy Prophet (sa) became his guardian.

How did Hazrat Ali (ra) accept Islam?

Hazrat Ali (ra) was nine years old and living with the Holy Prophet (sa) and his wife Hazrat Khadija (ra) when the Holy Prophet (sa) received revelation of prophethood. Hazrat Ali (ra) immediately professed his belief and became the first child to accept Islam and the second person after Hazrat Khadija (ra).

What role did Hazrat Ali (ra) play at the time of the Holy Prophet's (sa) migration from Makkah to Madinah?

Allah had revealed to the Holy Prophet (sa) that it was time to migrate to Madinah. The Holy Prophet (sa) left Makkah with his beloved companion Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra). Before leaving, the Holy Prophet (sa) told Hazrat Ali (ra) to lay in his bed, assuring him that no harm would come to him. While Hazrat Ali (ra) lay in the bed of the Holy Prophet (sa), the Holy Prophet (sa) was able to leave Makkah safely. The Quraish leaders surrounded the house of the Holy Prophet (sa), waiting to kill him in the morning but were shocked to find Hazrat Ali (ra) in the bed of the Holy Prophet (sa).

After the Battle of the Trench, what name did the Holy Prophet (sa) give to Hazrat Ali (ra)?

'Asadullah', meaning the Lion of Allah. Hazrat Ali (ra) was known for being extremely brave in battles and a skilled warrior.

What was Hazrat Ali (ra) entrusted to write down by the Holy Prophet (sa)?

Hazrat Ali (ra) was one of the scribes who would write down Qur'anic verses as they were revealed to the Holy Prophet (sa). He was also instructed to write down the Treaty of Hudaibiyya, between Muslims and the Quraish.

Who did Hazrat Ali (ra) marry?

Hazrat Ali (ra) married Hazrat Fatima (ra), the daughter of the Holy Prophet (sa) and Hazrat Khadija (ra)

What was Hazrat Ali's (ra) first act as Khalifa?

He dismissed all the governors of the Islamic Empire. He believed that they misused their powers and had earned a bad name for Hazrat Uthman (ra). He appointed new men in their places.

How did Hazrat Ali (ra) become Khalifa?

After the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (ra), rebel forces were causing chaos in Madinah. They wanted a new Khalifa appointed immediately. The rebels approached Hazrat Ali (ra) to become Khalifa, but he refused because his supporters were rebels, and he did not want to be associated with them. Companions of the Holy Prophet (sa) gathered in the mosque to appoint a new Khalifa. Hazrat Ali (ra) was decided upon as the best person to become Khalifa by the companions and residents of Madinah upon which he agreed to become Khalifa.

Who was Hazrat Muawia and what did he want?

He was appointed governor of Syria by Hazrat Uthman (ra). He refused to submit to Hazrat Ali (ra) as Khalifa until Hazrat Uthman's (ra) death was avenged. He raised an army against Hazrat Ali (ra). This was known as the Battle of Saffain.

What was the outcome of the Battle of Saffain?

Both sides suffered heavy casualties. In the end, it was agreed that the matter would be decided by an arbitration committee with a negotiator from each side. Unfortunately, this arbitration resulted in failure because Hazrat Muawia's negotiator didn't keep to his side of the agreement.

Who were the Khawariji and what did they want?

People who objected to the agreement of Saffain came to be known as the Khawariji (Outsiders) as they considered themselves outside the agreement. They refused to accept Hazrat Ali's (ra) Khilafat and chose their own leader. They wanted Hazrat Ali (ra) to step down as Khalifa and called for anarchy.

How did Hazrat Ali (ra) pass away?

The Khawariji met to plan the murder of Hazrat Ali (ra). Hazrat Ali (ra) was attacked during the Fajr prayer. The attack was so severe that Hazrat Ali (ra) died two days later thus earning the status of a martyr.

Did you know?



During the Khilafat of Hazrat Ali (ra), he noticed a Jew selling his shield in the marketplace. Hazrat Ali (ra) confronted the Jew and asked for his shield back but the Jew denied him the shield. Hazrat Ali (ra), the Khalifa of the Islamic Empire, took the matter to court to be resolved by a judge. The judge ruled in favour of the Jew. Hazrat Ali (ra) left the court smiling respecting the decision of the judge even though it was not in his favour. The Jew was so impressed by the incident that he decided to become a Muslim. He then later confessed to Hazrat Ali (ra) that he did indeed steal the shield. Hazrat Ali (ra) told him to keep the shield as a gift.

Hazrat Ali (ra) and Hazrat Fatima's (ra) marriage lasted ten years before Hazrat Fatima (ra) passed away. Hazrat Ali (ra) is reported to have said of his marriage:

"By Allah, I did never anger her or force her to do something (unwillingly) until Allah took her to the better world. She also did never anger me, nor did she disobey me in anything at all. When I looked at her, my grief and sorrows were relieved."

The Promised Messiah (as)



Name:	Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (as)
Father's Name:	Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Murtaza Sahib (rh)
Mother's Name:	Hazrat Chiraagh Bibi Sahiba (rh)
Hometown:	Qadian, India
Birth:	Born on 13th February 1835
First Marriage:	He was 17 years old when he married Hurmat Bibi
First Revelation:	"Your age would be eighty years, or a few years less, or a few years more and you will live long enough to see a single generation." (1865)
Reassurance on Father's Death:	In 1876 at his father's demise Allah's revelation reassured the Promised Messiah (as) "Is Allah not sufficient for His servant?(Surah Az-Zumar, verse 37)
First Book:	The first book written by Promised Messiah (as) was Barahin-e-Ahmadiyya in 1880
Second Wife:	Hazrat Nusrat Jehan Begum Sahiba (ra), married in 1884
Children:	<p>The Promised Messiah (as) had 10 children with Hazrat Nusrat Jehan Begum Sahiba (ra) but only 5 lived beyond infancy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad (ra) (1889-1965) ▪ Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad (ra) (1893-1963) ▪ Hazrat Mirza Shareef Ahmad (ra) (1895-1961) ▪ Hazrat Sayyeda Nawwab Mubarakah Begum (ra) (1897-1977) ▪ Hazrat Sayyeda Amtul Hafeez Begum (ra) (1904-1987)
Reformer of Age:	The Promised Messiah (as) announced that he was the reformer of the age in March 1885

The first Bai'at took place on March 23rd 1889 in Ludhiana

First Bai'at:

The first person to take Bai'at at the hand of the Promised Messiah (as) was Hazrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin Sahib (ra)

1st person to take Bai'at:

In 1890 Allah revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) that he is the second coming of Jesus (as) in accordance with the prophecy of the Holy Prophet (sa)

2nd coming of Jesus (as):

The first Jalsa Salana took place on 27th, 28th and 29th December 1891 in Masjid Aqsa, Qadian. The total attendance was 75

1st Jalsa Salana:

Some of the enemies of the Promised Messiah (as) were:

- Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Batalvi
 - Abdullah Atham
 - Dr Martin Clark
 - Pandit Lekh Ram
 - Dr Henry Clark
- Dr Alexander Dowie

Enemies:

Hazrat Sahibzada Abdul Lateef (ra) martyred in July 1903

Ahmadiyyat's 1st martyr:

The Promised Messiah (as) laid the foundation of Minaratul Masih on 13th March 1903

Minaratul Masih:

The Promised Messiah (as) passed away on 26th May 1908 in Lahore. On 27th May 1908, Hazrat Khalifatul Messiah I (ra) led his janaza prayer in Qadian and he was buried in Bahishti Maqbara

Demise:

The Promised Messiah (as) was born with a twin sister? She did not survive. His twin birth fulfilled a prophecy recorded in Islamic literature that the Promised Reformer would be born as a twin.

Did you know?

Khulafa-e-Ahmadiyyat



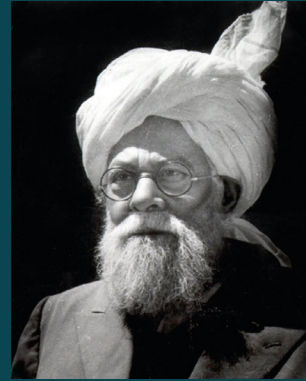
Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Nooruddin (ra)
(1908 - 1914)



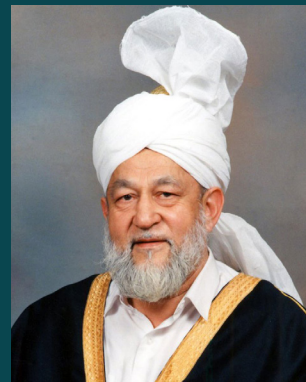
Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad (rh)
(1965 - 1982)



Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba)
(2003 - Present)



Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad (ra)
(1914 - 1965)



Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (rh)
(1982 - 2003)

Hazrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin (ra)

Birth: Born in 1841 AD in the village of Bhera in Punjab, India

Became Khalifa: 27th May 1908

Father's Name: Hazrat Hafiz Ghulam Rasul Qureshi Sahib

Mother's Name: Hazrat Noor Bakht Sahiba

Met the Promised Messiah (as): In 1885

Demise: 13th March 1914 in Qadian, India

Did you know?

The Promised Messiah (as) said about his obedience:
"He follows me in every matter as the pulse follows the heart." (translated from Aaina e Kamalate Islam)

Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmad (ra)

Born on 12th January 1889

Birth:

14th March 1914 at the young age of about 25

Became Khalifa:

The prophecy of the glad tidings of a Promised Son was revealed to the Promised Messiah (as) on 20th February 1886

Promised Son:

He received the revelation about being Musleh Maud on 28th January 1944

Musleh Maud:

Founded in 1922 Qadian, India

Lajna Ima'illah:

Founded in 1939 Qadian, India

Nasiratul Ahmadiyya:

The foundation for the Fazl Mosque in London was laid in 1924 and it was completed in 1926

Mosque in foreign country:

Initiated in 1934, in the 1st year the target was Rs.27,000 and Rs.35,000 was collected (Rs. Stands for rupees)

Tehrik-e-Jadid:

On 10th March 1954, Hazrat Musleh Maud (ra) was attacked in Masjid Mubarak, Rabwah after Asr prayer by an intruder called Abdul Hameed

Attack:

Initiated in December 1957

Waqf-e-Jadid:

He passed away on 8th November 1965 at the age of 76 in Rabwah, Pakistan

Demise:

A prophecy of the Holy Prophet (sa) was fulfilled regarding Hazrat Musleh Maud (ra)

"The Promised Messiah (as) would get married and have outstanding children"

Did you know?

Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad (rh)

Born on 16th November 1909 in Qadian

Birth:

Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood (ra)

Father's Name:

Hazrat Mehmooda Begum Sahiba

Mother's Name:

8th November 1965

Became Khalifa:

The Promised Messiah (as) received a revelation regarding him, "We give you the glad tiding of a boy, who would be your grandson"

Revelation:

Huzoor (rh) laid the foundation stone of the first mosque in Pedrobad in Spain, on 9th October 1980 after a lapse of more than 700 years of Muslim rule. It was inaugurated on 10th September 1982.

Foundation stone:

After laying the foundation of the mosque, he spoke to a large Spanish audience saying: "Islam teaches us to live with mutual love and affection and with humility. It teaches us no distinction between a Muslim or a non-Muslim. My message to everyone is that you must have 'Love for all, Hatred for none.'" This drew huge applause from the people of Pedrobad. These spontaneous words uttered by Huzoor (rh) became the unique slogan of the community

Moto:

He had 2 wives: Hazrat Syeda Mansoorah Begum Sahiba (passed away 3rd December 1981) and Hazrat Syeda Tahira Siddiqah Sahiba (Married in April 1982)

Wives:

Initiated in 24th May 1970 for African countries

Nusrat Jahan Scheme:

Fazle Umar Foundation, Ahmadiyya Taleem Plan, Taleem-ul-Qur'an, Nusrat Jahan Move Forward Scheme, Hundred Year Centenary Tehrik, Waqf after retirement, Waqfe Arzi

Tehrikat:

He passed away on 9th June 1982 in Islamabad, Pakistan

Demise:

Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (rh)

Birth:	Born on 18th December 1928 in Qadian
Father's Name:	Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood (ra)
Mother's Name:	Hazrat Sayyeda Maryam Begum Sahiba (ra)
Became Khalifa:	10th June 1982
Migration:	Huzoor (rh) migrated from Rabwah to London on 29th April 1984 due to the Anti-Ahmadiyya ordinance, which was issued by the president of Pakistan, Zia ul Haq on 26th April 1984. According to this, Ahmadi's were banned from Tabligh and using Islamic terminology
Waqfe Nau	Started on 3rd April 1987
MTA	MTA first start broadcasting on August 1992 with international broadcasting started on 5th July 1996
2nd century Revelation:	At the beginning of Ahmadiyyat's second century Huzoor (rh) recieved a revelation, "Assalamo alaikum wa rahmatullah"
International Bai'at:	1st international Bai'at took place on 31st July 1993 during the second day of Jalsa Salana UK. There were 204,308 people from 84 countries and 115 nations who took Bai'at at the hands of the fourth Khalifa, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (rh) via MTA
Tehrikaat:	Bayutul Hamd Scheme, Waqfe Nau, expansion of Waqfe Jadid throughout the world, Syedna Bilal Fund and Maryam Shadi Fund (final Tehrik on 21st February 2003)
Books:	Christianity - a journey from facts to fiction, an elementary study of Islam, Homeopathy and Revelation, Rational, Knowledge and Truth

Jalsa Salana Germany:

In 2001, the International Jalsa Salana was held in Germany instead of Britain from 24th to 26th August 2001, and was attended by 50,000 people due to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease

Biggest Mosque:

Baitul Futuh Mosque, the biggest mosque in Western Europe foundation was laid by Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (rh) on 19th October 1999

Demise:

Huzoor passed away on 19th April 2003 in London. Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) led his Janaza prayer on 23rd April 2003 before Huzoor was taken to Islamabad, Tilford where he is buried beside his wife, Sahibzadi Asifa Begum Sahiba.

Did you know?

The fourth Khalifa named the TV channel MTA (Muslim Television Ahmadiyya) but these are also initials for his own name: Mirza Tahir Ahmad!

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba)

Born on 15th September 1950 in Rabwah, Pakistan

Birth:

Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Mansoor Ahmad

Father's Name:

Hazrat Sahibzadi Nasirah Begum Sahiba

Mother's Name:

22nd April 2003

Became Khalifa:

In 1977, Huzoor (aba) was sent to Ghana under the Nusrat Jahan Scheme. He served there until 1985 before going back to Pakistan

Life Devotion:

Jailed for being Ahmadi from 30th April to 10th May 1999

Aseeran-e-Rahe Maula:

The first message that Huzoor (aba) gave to the Jama'at after becoming Khalifa was, "Pray much, pray much, pray much"

First Message:

It was established on 3rd June 2005, appealing to Ahmadi Doctors to build a heart hospital in Rabwah to serve humanity

Tahir Heart Institution:

Inaugrated on 3rd October 2003

Baitul Futuh Mosque:

In 2004, the Annual National Peace Symposium was initiated, attracting members of Parliament, religious leaders and dignitaries. In 2009, an International Ahmadiyya Muslim Peace prize for people who have committed extraordinary work for the service of Humanity. Establishment of new Jamia Ahmadiyya in UK, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Canada. Initiation of Madrasatul Hifz UK in 2019. Initiated 24 hour broadcast of radio station, the Voice of Islam (VOI)

Initiatives:

Keynote Addresses:

US Congress of Capitol Hill, European Parliament, UK Houses of Parliament, Parliament of Canada, Address to dignitaries and parliamentarians in Berlin

Constructions:

Since 2003 to 2020:

A total of 6465 Mosques were built/ acquired
9 new Hospitals and clinics were established
220 new schools were established

2nd Spanish Mosque:

Huzoor (aba) initiated for a mosque to be built in the city of Valencia

Khutba from Fiji:

Khutba (sermon) was broadcasted from Fiji (the corner of the world) on 28th April 2006

Islamabad:

Huzoor (aba) moved to Islamabad, Tilford and established the new Markaz (Headquarters of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community). Huzoor (aba) inaugurated Mubarak Mosque on 17th May 2019

Other Notable Milestones:

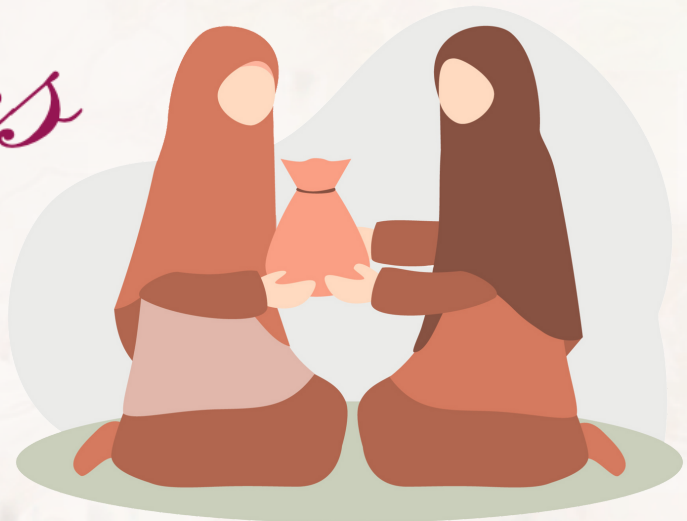
- Establishment of Ahmadiyya Muslim Women's Student Association (AMWSA) in 2007
- Establishment of Umoore Talibaat in March 2018.
- Launch of Al-Hakam online and MTA International Africa.
- Introduction of Educational excellence awards at Jalsa.
- Inauguration of Masroor Eye Institute.
- Inauguration of Jamiyaat in several countries

Did you know?

After the partition of Pakistan and India, when Rabwah was first inhabited, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) was the first boy born in Rabwah!



Etiquettes Section



ETIQUETTES OF EATING

When arriving at the table, greet those seated with Assalamo' Alaikum

Recite Prayer before eating:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah (I start eating)

- Eat using your right hand
- Take small portions of food. Chew properly and noiselessly. Keep your mouth closed while chewing.
- Do not open your mouth widely when taking a bite.
- Do not attempt to drink large quantities of water. Hadith is to pause three times during drinking a glass of water.

Should you forget to recite the prayer before starting the meal, then recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَآخِرِهِ

I begin with the name of Allah and I end with the name of Allah

Recite prayer upon finishing a meal:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

All praise belongs to Allah who provided us with food and drink and enables us to be Muslims.

ETIQUETTES OF THE MOSQUE:

One should be physically clean and wear clean clothes when going to the mosque

Step into the mosque with your right foot first, and recite the following prayer:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ -
اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

In the name of Allah, all blessings and peace be upon the Prophet (sa) of Allah. Oh Allah! Forgive my sins and open the doors of your Blessing and Mercy upon me.

- Upon entering, greet the people in the mosque with Assalamo' Alaikum.
- On arriving, if possible, offer two nawafil prayers. These are called Tahiyat-ul-Masjid.
- Keep yourself occupied in quiet remembrance of Allah and do not indulge in unnecessary conversations. If you must talk, it should be such that those in Salat are not disturbed in any way.
- The front rows should be occupied first. Those coming in late should not attempt to reach the front by disturbing people already seated. Find an easy to reach spot and get there with minimum inconvenience to others.

- Shoes should be put in an appropriate place such as a shoe-rack. It is not allowed to walk in shoes in the area designated for worship.

Step out with the left foot first and recite the prayer on exiting the mosque:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ -
اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ

In the name of Allah, all blessings and peace be upon the Prophet (sa) of Allah. Oh Allah! Forgive my sins and open the doors of your blessings upon me.



ETIQUETTES OF THE JOURNEY:

The Holy Prophet (sa) said:

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ فِي أُمَّتِي فِي بُكُورِهَا يَوْمَ الْخَيْسِ



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

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

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرْنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ -
وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَدِبُونَ -

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, Subhan'Allah. One should pray while on a journey because prayer of travellers finds special acceptance with Allah.
- Whilst on a journey shorten your Salat as per Islamic teachings.

When returning from a journey, recite the following prayer:

أَبُون تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ

We are returning, we repent of our sins, we worship and glorify our Lord

ETIQUETTES OF SALAH & JUMMA:

- Perform wudhu and reach the place of worship gracefully without unseemly haste. Do not run to join the Salat even if you are late.
- While offering prayers in congregation, ensure rows are aligned and all individuals are shoulder to shoulder with no gaps in between.
- Fill in empty spaces to the front.
- Offer prayers at their appointed time, with poise, dignity and composure.
- During Salat it is prohibited to look here and there, to point towards something, to talk or to listen to others talk or to indulge in other unnecessary movements.
- During Jumma prayers, listen to khutba (sermon) attentively. If someone is to be silenced it should be done with a polite gesture without speaking.
- During Jumma prayers, the Fard are reduced to two raka'at as the sermon is half the Jumma prayer.



ETIQUETTES OF MAJALIS (MEETING):

- When seated in a majlis, you should make it a point to focus on talking about Allah and His commandments.
- If you feel the teachings of Allah are being ridiculed, leave such a meeting.
- Try to be amongst righteous people by attending such meetings.
- While arriving or leaving a meeting greet everyone with “Assalamo’ Alaikum”
- Be considerate of others, if you see someone who needs a chair, offer your seat.
- Avoid eating strong smelling foods such as onions and garlic before going to a meeting.
- Listen to the meeting attentively. You should not whisper in a meeting. If you need to address something important, seek permission to be excused and talk in private.
- You should not embarrass someone by pointing at their shortcomings and weaknesses. Similarly, do not expose your own faults in public.
- If someone is being accused or slandered, the correct response is to minimise the discussion.



Ten Conditions of Bai'at

I

The initiate shall solemnly promise that he/she shall abstain from shirk [associating any partner with God] right up to the day of his/her death.

II

That he/she shall keep away from falsehood, fornication/ adultery, trespasses of the eye, debauchery, dissipation, cruelty, dishonesty, mischief and rebellion; and that he/she will not permit himself/ herself to be carried away by passions, however strong they might be.

III

That he/she shall regularly offer the five daily Prayers in accordance with the commandments of God and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sa) and shall try his/her best to be regular in offering the tahajjud and invoking durud on the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sa). That he/she shall make it his/her daily routine to ask forgiveness for his/her sins, to remember the bounties of God and to praise and glorify Him.

IV

That under the impulse of any passions, he/she shall cause no harm whatsoever to the creatures of God in general and Muslims in particular, neither by his/her tongue, hands, nor any other means.

V

That he/she shall remain faithful to God in all circumstances of life, in sorrow and in happiness, in adversity and in prosperity, in felicity and in trial; and that he/she shall in all conditions remain resigned to the decree of God and keep himself/ herself ready to face all kinds of indignities and sufferings in His way and shall never turn away from Him at the onslaught of any misfortune; on the contrary, he/she shall march forward.

VI

That he/she shall refrain from following un-Islamic customs and lustful inclinations and shall completely submit himself/herself to the authority of the Holy Qur'an; and that he/she shall make the Word of God and the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sa) his/her guiding principles in every walk of his/her life.

VII

That he/she shall entirely give up pride and vanity and shall pass all his/her life in humbleness, cheerfulness, forbearance and meekness.

VIII

That he/she shall hold faith, the honour of faith and the cause of Islam dearer than his/her life, wealth, honour, children, and all loved ones.

IX

That he/she shall keep himself/herself occupied in the service of God's creatures for His sake only and shall endeavour towards the beneficence of mankind to the best of his/her God-given abilities and powers.

X

That he/she shall enter into a bond of brotherhood with this humble servant of God, pledging obedience to me in everything good for the sake of God, and remain faithful to it until the day of his/ her death. That he/she shall exert such a high devotion in the observance of this bond as is not to be found in any other worldly relationship and connection that demand devoted dutifulness.

Attributes Of Allah

رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Rabul alamin
The Lord of all the worlds

الرَّحْمَنُ

Ar-Rahman
The Gracious

الرَّحِيمُ

Ar-Rahim
The Merciful

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

Maaliki Yaum-id-Deen
Master of the day of Judgement

الْمَلِكُ

Al-Malik
The Sovereign

الْقُدُّوسُ

Al-Quddoos
The Holy One

السَّلَامُ

As-Salaam
The Source of Peace

الْمُؤْمِنُ

Al-Mu'min
The Bestower of Security

الْمُهَيِّمُ

Al-Muhaimin
The Protector

الْعَزِيزُ

Al-Aziz
The Mighty

الْجَبَّارُ

Al-Jabbar
The Compeller

الْمُتَكَبِّرُ

Al-Mutakabbir
The Majestic

الْخَالِقُ

Al-Khaliq
The Creator

الْبَارِئُ

Al-Baari'u
The Maker

الْمُصَوِّرُ

Al-Musawwir
The Fashioner

الْغَفَّارُ

Al-Ghaffar
The Great Forgiver

الْقَهَّارُ

Al-Qahhaar
The Subduer

الْوَهَّابُ

Al-Wahhaab
The Bestower

الرَّزَّاقُ

Ar-Razzaq
The Provider

الْفَتَّاحُ

Al-Fattah
The Opener

الْعَلِيمُ

Al-Aleem
The All Knowing

الْقَابِضُ

Al-Qaabid
The Sizer; The Controller

الْبَاسِطُ

Al-Basit
The Expander; The Enlarger

الْخَافِضُ

Al-Khaafid
The Depressor (of the proud)

الرَّافِعُ

Ar-Rafe
The Exalter

الْمُعِزُّ

Al-Mu'izz
The Bestower of Honor

الْمُذِلُّ

Al-Mudhil
The Humiliator

السَّمِيعُ

As-Sami
The All-Hearing

الْبَصِيرُ

Al-Baseer
The All-Seeing

الْحَكَمُ

Al-Hakam
The Perfectly Wise

الْعَدْلُ

Al-'Adl
The Just

اللطيفُ

Al-Lateef
The Subtle

الْخَبِيرُ

Al-Khabeer
The All-Aware

الْحَلِيمُ

Al-Haleem
The Forebearing

الْعَظِيمُ

Al-Azeem
The Great

الْغَفُورُ

Al-Ghafoor
The Most Forgiving

الشَّكُورُ

Ash-Shakoor
The Most Appreciating

الْعَلِيُّ

Al-'Aliyy
The High

الْكَبِيرُ

Al-Kabeer
The Incomparably Great

الْحَفِيزُ

Al-Hafeez
The Guardian

الْمُقِيتُ

Al-Muqet
The Preserver (of faculties
of His creations)

الْحَسِيبُ

Al-Haseeb
The Reckoner

الْجَلِيلُ

Al-Jaleel
The Lord of Majesty

الْكَرِيمُ

Al-Kareem
The Noble

الرَّقِيبُ

Ar-Raqeeb
The Watchful

الْمُجِيبُ

Al-Mujeeb
The Answerer (of Prayers)

الْوَاسِعُ

Al-Waasi
The Bountiful

الْحَكِيمُ

Al-Hakeem
The Perfectly Wise

الْوَدُودُ

Al-Wadood
The Loving One

الْمَجِيدُ

Al-Majeed
The Glorious

الْبَاعِثُ

Al-Bai'th
The Resurrector

الشَّهِيدُ

Ash-Shaheed
The Witness; The Observer

الْحَقُّ

Al-Haqq
The Truth; The True

الْوَكِيلُ

Al-Wakeel
The Trustee

الْقَوِيُّ

Al-Qawiyy
The Possessor of All Strength

الْمَتِينُ

Al-Mateen
The Strong

الْوَلِيُّ

Al-Waliyy
The Friend

الْحَمِيدُ

Al-Hameed
The Praised One

الْمُحِصِي

Al-Muhsi
Who Keeps Count

الْمُبْدِي

Al-Mubdi
The Originator (of life);
The Beginner

الْبُعِيدُ

Al-Mu'eed
The Repeater of Life

الْمُحِي

Al-Muhyee
The Giver of Life

الْمُبِيْتُ

Al-Mumeet
The Taker of Life

الْحَيُّ

Al-Hayy
The Ever Living One

الْقَيُّوْمُ

Al-Qayyum
The Self-Existing One

الْوَاجِدُ

Al-Wajid
The Finder

الْمَبْجِدُ

Al-Majid
The Glorious

الْوَاْحِدُ

Al-Wahid
The Only One

الْأَحَدُ

Al-Ahad
The Unique; The Lord of Unity

الصَّادُ

As-Samad
The Independent and
Besought of all

الْقَادِرُ

Al-Qadir
The All-Power

الْمُقْتَدِرُ

Al-Muqtadir
The Omnipotent

الْمُقَدِّمُ

Al-Muqaddim

The Provider of the means
of Advancement

الْمُؤَخِّرُ

Al-M'uakhkhir

The Postponer (of events
or punishment)

الْأَوَّلُ

Al-Awwal

The First

الْآخِرُ

Al-Akhir

The Last

الظَّاهِرُ

Az-Zaahir

The Manifest

الْبَاطِنُ

Al-Baatin

The Hidden; Revealer of
Hidden Realities

الْوَالِيُّ

Al-Waali

The Ruler

الْمُبْتَعَالُ

Al-Muta'aal

The Most High
The Incomparably Great

الْبَرُّ

Al-Barr

The Beneficent

التَّوَّابُ

At-Tawwab

oft-Returning with Compassion;
The Acceptor of Repentance

الْمُنْعِمُ

Al-Mun'im

The Bestower of Favour

الْمُنْتَقِمُ

At-Muntaqim

The Awarder of Punishment;
The Avenger

الْعَفْوُ

Al-'Afuww

The Pardoner

الرَّؤُوفُ

Ar-Ra'uf

The Compassionate

مَالِكُ الْمُلْكِ

Maalik-ul-Mulk

The Lord of Sovereignty

الْبُقِطُ

Al-Muqsit
The Equitable

الْجَامِعُ

Al-Jaami
The Gatherer

الْغَنِيُّ

Al-Ghaniyy
The Self-Sufficient

الْبُغْنِيُّ

Al-Mughnee
The Enricher

الْبَانِعُ

Al-Maani
The Withholder

الضَّارُّ

Ad-Daarr
The Inflictor of Punishment

النَّافِعُ

An-Naafi
The Benefactor

النُّورُ

An-Noor
The Light

الْهَادِي

Al-Hadi
The Guide

الْبَدِيعُ

Al-Badee
The Originator

الْبَاقِي

Al-Baaqee
The Ultimate Survivor

الْوَارِثُ

Al-Waarith
The Ultimate Inheritor

الرَّشِيدُ

Ar-Rasheed
The Director of the Right Path

الصَّبُورُ

As-Saboor
The Patient

ذُو الْعَرْشِ

Dhul-'Arsh
The Lord of the Throne

ذُو الْوَقَارِ

Dhul-waqar
The Possessor of
Staidness and Gravity

الْمُتَكَلِّمِ

Al-Mutakallim
The Speaker; He Who
Speaks to his Servants

الشَّافِي

Ash- Shaafi
The Healer

الْكَافِي

Al-Kaafi
The Sufficient

ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Dhul-Jalaali-wal-Ikraam
The Lord of Majesty
and Bounty

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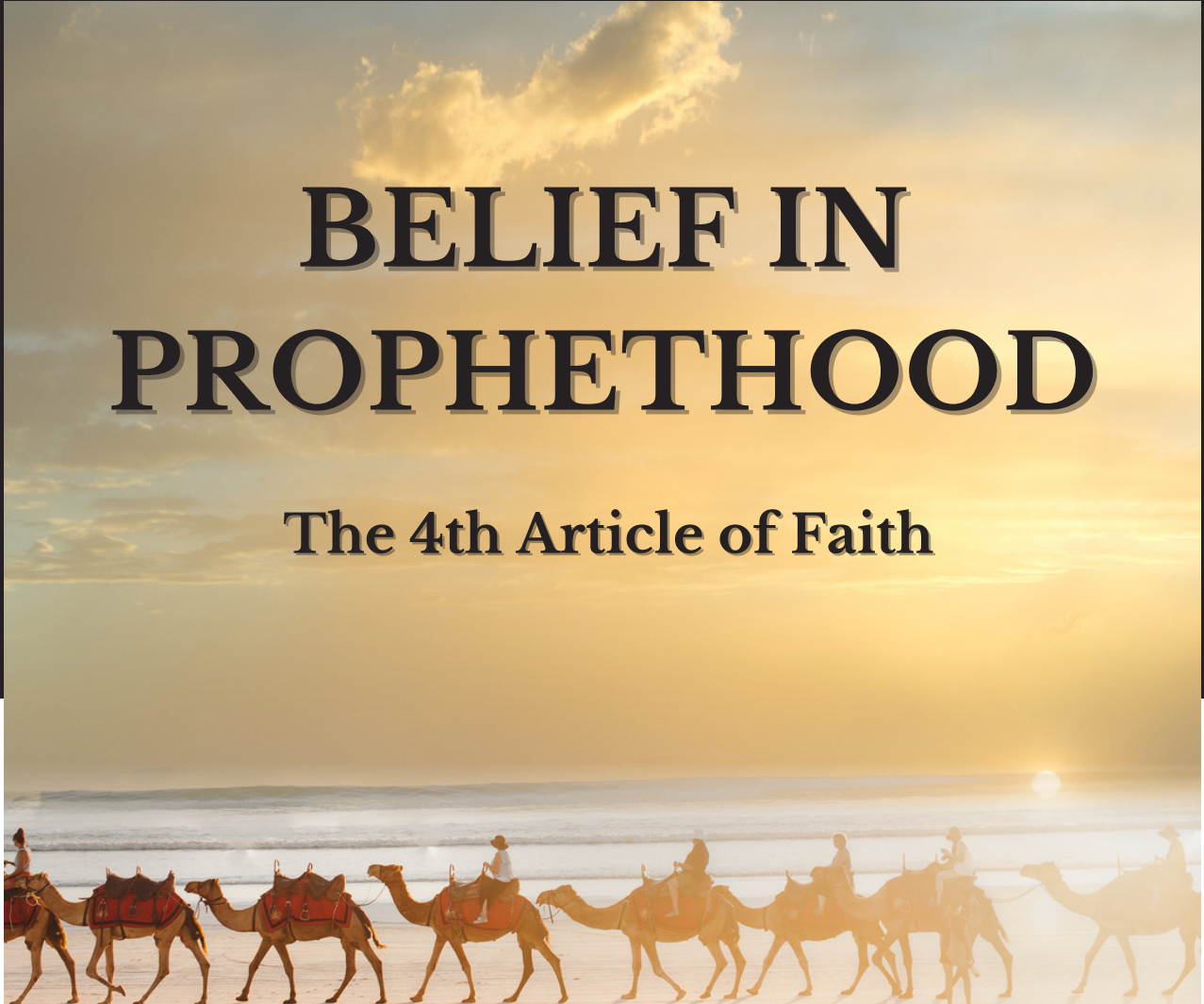
Salat-the Muslim prayer book.

Nisaabul Hifz (Al-Hafizoon)

STUDY ZONE

BELIEF IN PROPHETHOOD

The 4th Article of Faith



Prophets are men who, due to their pious and righteous nature, were selected by Allah to deliver His Divine message to mankind. Pious and righteous people are those who live their lives to win the love of One God, Allah.

Prophets are men who, due to their pious and righteous nature, were selected by Allah to deliver His Divine message to mankind.

Pious and righteous people are those who live their lives to win the love of the One God, Allah. Throughout the history of mankind, prophets have been sent as messengers to different people.

According to one hadith the number of prophets sent to mankind is 124,000.

In the beginning, prophets were sent to specific people. For example, Hazrat Moses (peace be upon him) was sent to the ancient Egyptians and Hazrat Jesus (peace be upon him) was sent to the Jews. Hazrat Salih (peace be upon him) was sent to the tribe of Thamud.

As mankind developed and improved its capacity to understand God's message, Allah gradually revealed a more detailed religious message.

Allah perfected His religion for mankind in the religion of Islam. This message could fulfil all the needs of every person around the world for all time. This religion did not need to be changed or altered in any way.

It was the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) who was selected to bring this perfect message. He was the first prophet who came for the whole of mankind.

Any prophet who was to come later would come under the banner of Islam and would be subordinate (under the authority of) to this perfect prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

There are some characteristics that are common to all prophets. Firstly, they were all truthful and honest. Secondly, all the prophets faced trials and rejection.

Their people mocked them, called them names and often physically hurt them also. Thirdly, many prophets migrated from their homes to spread their message. Fourthly, all the prophets displayed steadfastness. They believed in Allah and knew that His message was true.

The harsh treatment they received did not cause them to doubt or change the message which they brought.

All prophets were given proofs of their claim. They received revelations, visions and dreams from Allah, they won victories over a large number enemies and many made prophecies regarding future events which came true. The individual lives of each prophet contain great lessons for mankind. The Holy Qur'an gives accounts of some but not all of these prophets.

Hazrat Adam

(peace be upon him)

Prophet Adam (peace be upon him) is one of the most well known of all the prophets. The old testament of Bible, which is followed by Christians and Jews, claims that he was the first man created by God. However, these views are not supported by the Holy Qur'an.

Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) and his family lived about 6000 years ago. We have no written texts which have survived from that time but the Holy Qur'an gives us a lot of important information about his life.

Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) was a righteous man of pious character and conduct. When Allah announced to the angels that He was going to appoint a vicegerent (representative) in the earth, they were surprised, they thought that this would lead to disorder and arguments.

The Holy Qur'an says:

“And when thy Lord said to the angels:
‘I am about to place a vicegerent
in the earth,’ they said: ‘Wilt Thou place therein
such as will cause disorder in it,
and shed blood? — and we glorify Thee with
Thy praise and extol Thy holiness.’
He answered: ‘I know what you know not.’”
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Ch 2, V 31)

Allah taught Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) knowledge of prayer and of Allah's attributes (names). Allah then commanded the angels to 'submit' to Adam (peace be upon him) as he was now a prophet of God, who would spread the knowledge of Allah to other people. So the angels submitted, but another creation of God, whose name was Iblis and who was not an angel, refused to submit. From the Holy Qur'an we learn that Allah told Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) to go and live in a garden - like place. So he moved there with his wife and so did those people who believed in Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him).

In the Holy Qur'an we read that Allah told Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) to eat all good things but to stay away from a certain 'tree'. This was not a tree in the literal sense but rather a certain family or tribe because they were enemies to Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) and could cause him harm.

There was a certain being who Allah calls "Satan" who tried to trouble this peaceful community and tricked Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) and his wife into disobeying Allah and this resulted in Hazrat Adam's (peace be upon him) peaceful community to start fighting and arguing.

But Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) and his wife soon realised their mistake and begged forgiveness from Allah. So Allah taught them how to pray for forgiveness in the following words:

**"They said, 'Our Lord, we have wronged ourselves;
and if Thou forgive us not and have not mercy on us,
we shall surely be of the lost.'"**

(Surah Al-A'raf, Ch7: V 24)

Hazrat Nuh

(peace be upon him)

Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) also lived many thousands of years ago. By this time, mankind had developed further but some of them had made the wrong choices and developed bad habits.

The people of Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) had begun to worship idols. Idols are statues or pictures people make and worship as gods. Idol worship is strictly forbidden by Allah as it goes against the concept of Tawheed - belief in One God.

Prophet Nuh (peace be upon him) was sent to his people to call them to God, to the path of success and salvation. He said to them

“O my people, serve Allah. You have no God other than Him.
Will you not then be righteous?”
(Surah Al-Mu'minun Ch 23: V 24)

When Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) began to preach, his people laughed at him and ignored him and accused him of madness. Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) continued preaching God's message tirelessly. But his people kept rejecting him saying that he was trying to become superior to them and that his teachings were against the beliefs of their forefathers. They said that no rich or powerful person had joined him and so he was bound to fail in his mission.

They said,

“Shall we believe thee, when it is the meanest that follow thee?”

(Surah Al-Shu'ara' Ch 26: V 112)

Allah sent His message to warn them that, if they continued to worship idols, they would face a strict punishment. However they continued to reject the truth. This situation continued for many years. Eventually, after having given the people every chance to change their ways, Allah instructed Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) to build an ark (ship), big enough to accommodate all the believers.

The Holy Qur'an says:

‘And build thou the Ark under Our eyes and as commanded by
Our revelation. And address not Me concerning the wrongdoers.
They are surely going to be drowned.”
(Holy Quran, Surah Al-Hud, Ch11: V 38)

Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) then did as he was commanded and built the ark. Allah told Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) and his followers to take food supplies and all such animals that would be useful to them. He also instructed Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) to bring on board all those who had accepted him as a Messenger of Allah. God Almighty taught Hazrat Nuh (peace be upon him) some prayers to be recited on the ark such as the following:

And say, ‘My Lord, cause me to land a blessed landing, for Thou art
the Best of those who bring men to land.
(Surah Al-Mu'minun, Ch 23: V 30)

Then a great flood began which destroyed the people who were not on the ark and who had rejected the message of Allah. The ark floated safely on top of the flood and finally when Allah stopped the rain, the ark came to rest on a mountain called Al Judi.

Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him)

Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) was the head of one of the most blessed families in the history of the world. There were many prophets among his descendants. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was also born into this family. Judaism, Christianity and Islam are known as the 'Abrahamic' religions because his teachings are contained in these faiths.

- **Idol Worship:**

In the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) idol worship had again become common. However, this revered prophet did not believe that the false idols made of wood, stone or clay could have any effect upon him. He tried to tell his people to leave their false practices of worshipping idols but they laughed at him and ignored his teaching.

One day, Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) went to a place where a large number of idols were kept. He destroyed all the idols except the chief idol. When the people returned they were very angry. They demanded to know from Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) who had done the damage. His reply was extremely clever.

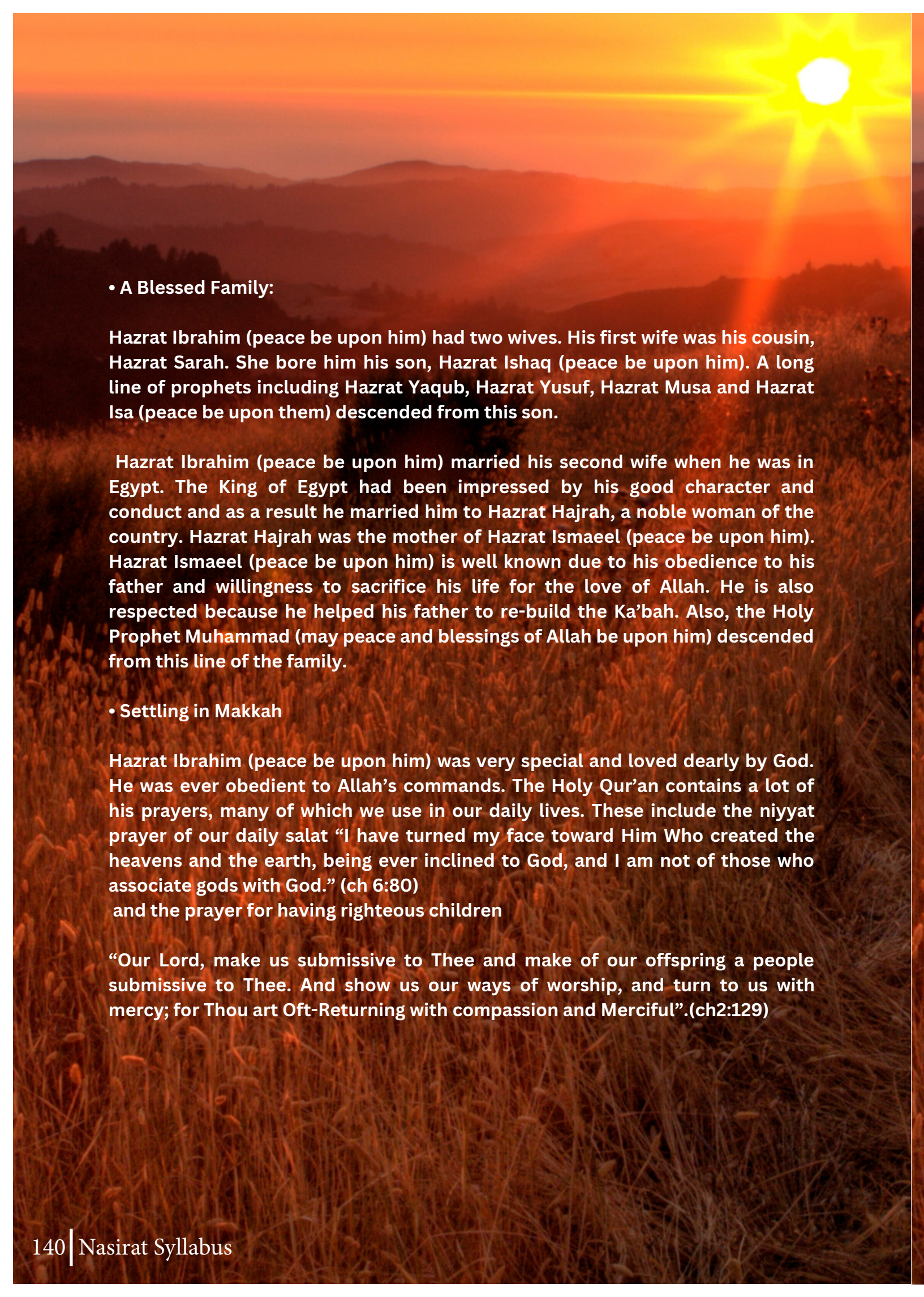
He said:

‘He replied, ‘Aye, somebody has surely done this. Here is their chief.

But ask them if they can speak.’

(Surah Al Anbiya, Ch 21: V 64)

This response utterly puzzled the people. They realised immediately that their idols could not answer. The idols could not save themselves from destruction so how would they help the people? When they realised what Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) had shown them, they became angry. A crowd of people gathered together and built a fire and threw Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) into the fire. However, Allah saved and protected him from the fire.



• **A Blessed Family:**

Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) had two wives. His first wife was his cousin, Hazrat Sarah. She bore him his son, Hazrat Ishaq (peace be upon him). A long line of prophets including Hazrat Yaqub, Hazrat Yusuf, Hazrat Musa and Hazrat Isa (peace be upon them) descended from this son.

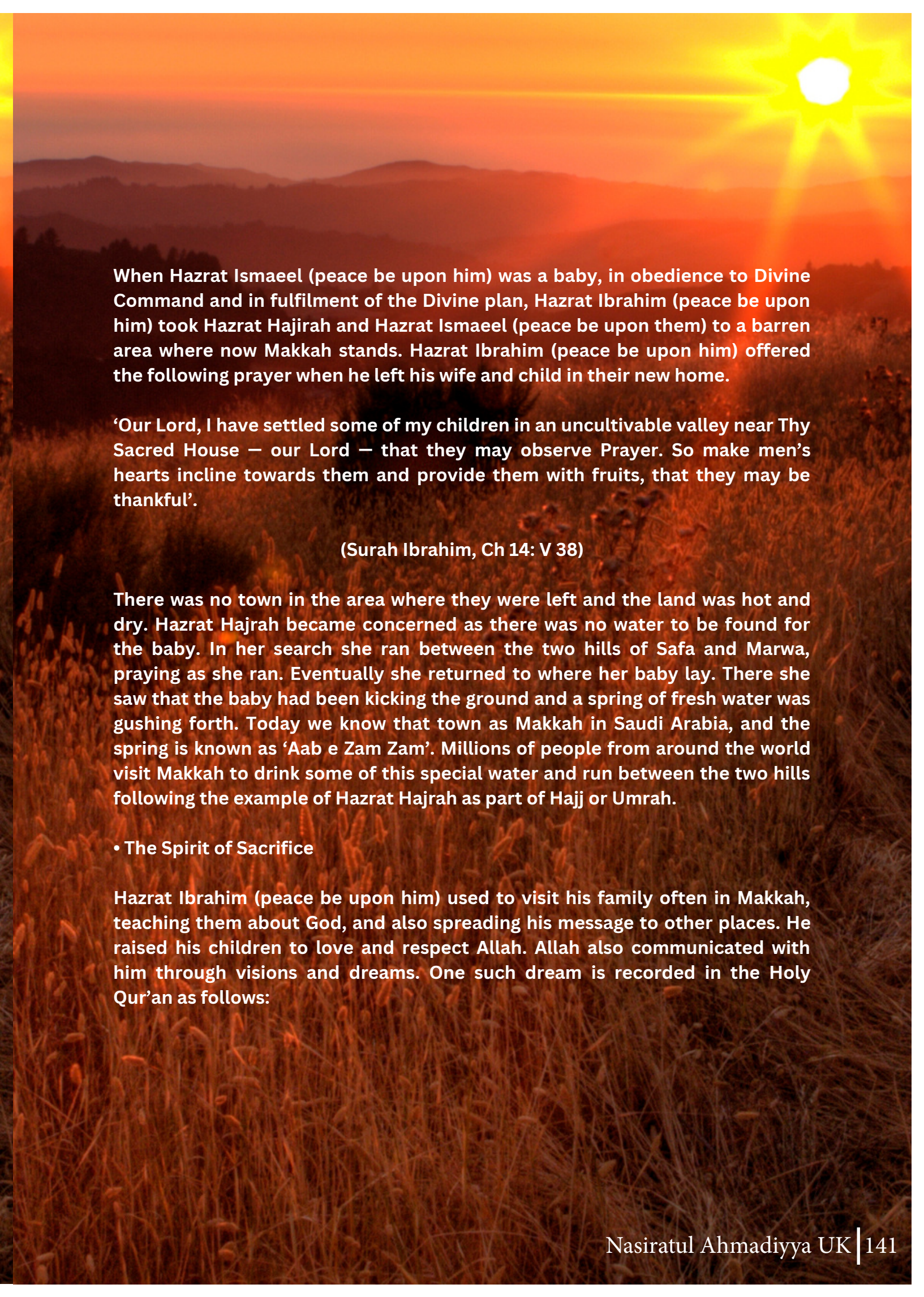
Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) married his second wife when he was in Egypt. The King of Egypt had been impressed by his good character and conduct and as a result he married him to Hazrat Hajrah, a noble woman of the country. Hazrat Hajrah was the mother of Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon him). Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon him) is well known due to his obedience to his father and willingness to sacrifice his life for the love of Allah. He is also respected because he helped his father to re-build the Ka'bah. Also, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) descended from this line of the family.

• **Settling in Makkah**

Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) was very special and loved dearly by God. He was ever obedient to Allah's commands. The Holy Qur'an contains a lot of his prayers, many of which we use in our daily lives. These include the niyyat prayer of our daily salat "I have turned my face toward Him Who created the heavens and the earth, being ever inclined to God, and I am not of those who associate gods with God." (ch 6:80)

and the prayer for having righteous children

"Our Lord, make us submissive to Thee and make of our offspring a people submissive to Thee. And show us our ways of worship, and turn to us with mercy; for Thou art Oft-Returning with compassion and Merciful".(ch2:129)



When Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon him) was a baby, in obedience to Divine Command and in fulfilment of the Divine plan, Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) took Hazrat Hajirah and Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon them) to a barren area where now Makkah stands. Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) offered the following prayer when he left his wife and child in their new home.

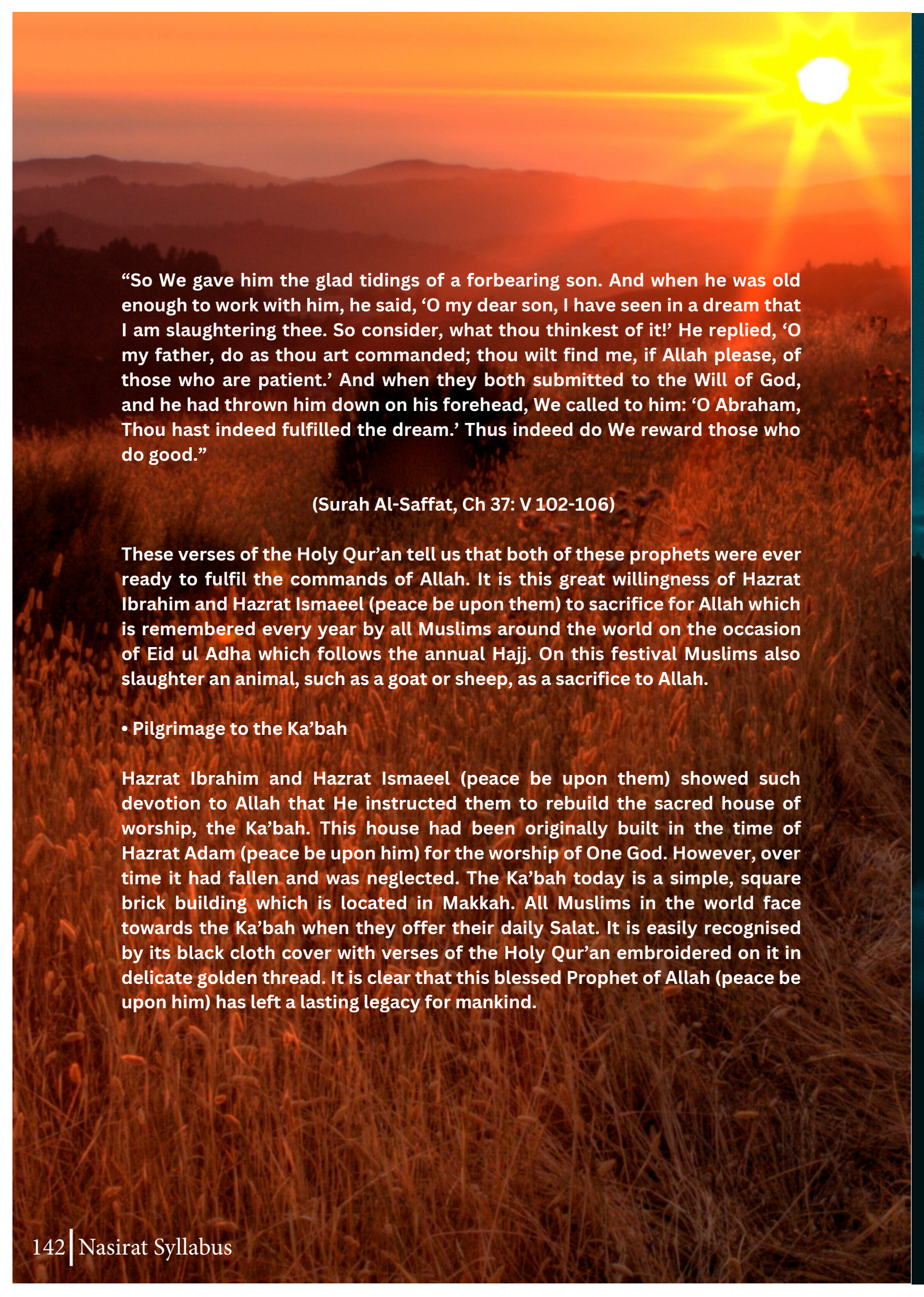
‘Our Lord, I have settled some of my children in an uncultivable valley near Thy Sacred House – our Lord – that they may observe Prayer. So make men’s hearts incline towards them and provide them with fruits, that they may be thankful’.

(Surah Ibrahim, Ch 14: V 38)

There was no town in the area where they were left and the land was hot and dry. Hazrat Hajrah became concerned as there was no water to be found for the baby. In her search she ran between the two hills of Safa and Marwa, praying as she ran. Eventually she returned to where her baby lay. There she saw that the baby had been kicking the ground and a spring of fresh water was gushing forth. Today we know that town as Makkah in Saudi Arabia, and the spring is known as ‘Aab e Zam Zam’. Millions of people from around the world visit Makkah to drink some of this special water and run between the two hills following the example of Hazrat Hajrah as part of Hajj or Umrah.

- The Spirit of Sacrifice

Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) used to visit his family often in Makkah, teaching them about God, and also spreading his message to other places. He raised his children to love and respect Allah. Allah also communicated with him through visions and dreams. One such dream is recorded in the Holy Qur’an as follows:



“So We gave him the glad tidings of a forbearing son. And when he was old enough to work with him, he said, ‘O my dear son, I have seen in a dream that I am slaughtering thee. So consider, what thou thinkest of it!’ He replied, ‘O my father, do as thou art commanded; thou wilt find me, if Allah please, of those who are patient.’ And when they both submitted to the Will of God, and he had thrown him down on his forehead, We called to him: ‘O Abraham, Thou hast indeed fulfilled the dream.’ Thus indeed do We reward those who do good.”

(Surah Al-Saffat, Ch 37: V 102-106)

These verses of the Holy Qur’an tell us that both of these prophets were ever ready to fulfil the commands of Allah. It is this great willingness of Hazrat Ibrahim and Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon them) to sacrifice for Allah which is remembered every year by all Muslims around the world on the occasion of Eid ul Adha which follows the annual Hajj. On this festival Muslims also slaughter an animal, such as a goat or sheep, as a sacrifice to Allah.

- Pilgrimage to the Ka’bah

Hazrat Ibrahim and Hazrat Ismaeel (peace be upon them) showed such devotion to Allah that He instructed them to rebuild the sacred house of worship, the Ka’bah. This house had been originally built in the time of Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) for the worship of One God. However, over time it had fallen and was neglected. The Ka’bah today is a simple, square brick building which is located in Makkah. All Muslims in the world face towards the Ka’bah when they offer their daily Salat. It is easily recognised by its black cloth cover with verses of the Holy Qur’an embroidered on it in delicate golden thread. It is clear that this blessed Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him) has left a lasting legacy for mankind.

Hazrat Musa

(peace be upon him)

The line of prophethood continued in the progeny of Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him) through the descendants of Hazrat Ishaq (peace be upon him) for many years.

Hazrat Yaqub (peace be upon him) was a grandson of Hazrat Ibrahim (peace be upon him). He had 12 sons and each son went on to father the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Over time the Jews dispersed from their homeland Israel and eventually they became slaves in the land of Egypt.

Egypt was ruled by a tyrant Pharaoh who treated the Jews cruelly. He would kill their newborn sons to prevent them from gaining strength. At this time Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) was born in Egypt. His mother feared that he would also be killed and, after receiving instruction from Allah, she placed her newborn son into a reed basket and placed it in the River Nile. The basket was rescued by a member of Pharaoh's household who brought it to the palace.

The wife of Pharaoh saw the baby and decided to keep him. In this way Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) was raised in the house of Pharaoh. However to cool the eyes of Hazrat Musa's (peace be upon him) mother, Allah planned that he would refuse being fed by anyone else. So by Allah's Divine plan he was re-united with his mother for some time. God appointed Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) as a prophet and revealed the Ten Commandments to him. These Ten Commandments were a set of rules which were sent by Allah for the Jews. They are still followed by Jews and Christians around the world.

Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) was also instructed by Allah to go to Pharaoh and teach him about belief in One God. Hazrat Musa and his brother Hazrat Haroon (peace be upon them) went to Pharaoh but he rejected their message. He mocked Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) and called him a madman. Allah sent warnings to Pharaoh through a series of signs including drought and famine. Eventually, when Pharaoh had become so severe in his harshness, Allah instructed the Jews to leave Egypt and return to their homeland. When Pharaoh learnt of their attempt to escape he chased them with his army. He followed them until they reached the sea but under the command of God, the waters drowned Pharaoh and his followers

Hazrat Isa

(peace be upon him)

Since the time of Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) Jews spread across the world. They kept strictly to their faith and commandments but had lost the understanding of the true meaning of their religious laws.

They also began splitting into groups, called sects, whose customs and beliefs differed from each other. This meant that there was no unification amongst the Jews, also known as the 'Children of Israel'. At this time, the Romans controlled a large part of the world, including the area of Judea, and there were tensions between the Romans and the Jews. The Jews were however waiting for a prophet to come and restore them to their previous glory. During that period a Jewish woman who lived in Palestine and led a pious life. When she became pregnant she vowed to dedicate her child to the service of the temple. She gave birth to a girl called Mary.

Mary too led a very pious life, living and working in the temple. One day, she was in the state of devotion when she was given glad news from God, through an angel, that she would be blessed with a son. This distressed Mary very much as she was unmarried and pure. But the angel reassured her as follows:

“He replied, ‘Thus it is.’ But says thy Lord, ‘It is easy for Me; and We shall do so that We may make him a Sign unto men, and a mercy from Us, and it is a thing decreed.’”

(Surah Maryam, Ch19: V 22)

Her child is named in the Holy Qur'an as 'Isa Ibn Maryam', Jesus son of Mary (peace be upon him). He was a very intelligent child; he was obedient and kind to everyone. He began to preach his message of the true beauty of the Mosaic law (the law brought by Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him)). His mission as a prophet was only for the children of Israel – the Jewish people. His initial followers were mostly the poor and the outcasts of society, those who had been banned from the temple by the priests.

Hazrat Isa (peace be upon him) called the attention of his opponents to the fact that Hazrat Musa (peace be upon him) had prophesied about his coming. According to the Bible he said:

“For had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me; for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?”

(John 5:46-47)

He was heavily opposed by the Jewish elders and priests but he continued to preach the message of God. After some years of preaching in Judea, Hazrat Isa (peace be upon him) wished to go to the Temple in Jerusalem at the famous Jewish festival of Passover and announce that he was the Messiah (promised prophet) who the Jews were waiting for. The Jewish priests became fearful. They could see that he was becoming popular and people were beginning to believe in his message.

The Jewish council of priests and elders, called the Sanhedrin, arrested Jesus (peace be upon him) and accused him of heresy – that is of claiming to be the son of God. They persuaded the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate to charge him with rebellion. This is what led to the crucifixion. The crucifixion of Jesus Christ (peace be upon him) is one of the most important events in religious history. Jews believe that Jesus was a false prophet and that he died on the cross. Christians believe that he died on the cross but he was resurrected back to life and was raised alive to heaven from where he will one day return.

Most Muslims believe that while he was on the cross, Jesus was switched with someone who looked like him and that the real Jesus is alive in heaven and will one day return. We, as Ahmadi Muslims, have a different belief. The Promised Messiah (peace be upon him) explained that Jesus Christ (peace be upon him) survived his short time of only a few hours on the cross having gone into a state of swoon (unconsciousness). He then left Judea and travelled throughout the Middle East and into India to find the remainder of the tribes of Israel who had moved away from Jerusalem due to the tensions with the Romans and settled there. This is where he eventually passed away and was buried in Kashmir. The evidence in support of this is written in the book *Jesus in India*, written by the Promised Messiah (peace be upon him).

We believe that Hazrat Isa (peace be upon him) died a natural death and will not return to earth himself. We also believe that Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (peace be upon him) had the same spiritual role as Hazrat Isa (peace be upon him). He was also a Messiah who came to reform mankind and revive the true beautiful teachings of Islam. In this way Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (peace be upon him) was the second coming of Jesus Christ. Christians nowadays consider Jesus as the son of God. They pray to him and invoke his blessing.

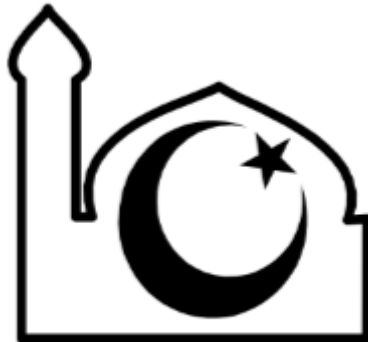
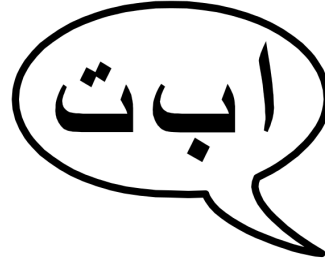
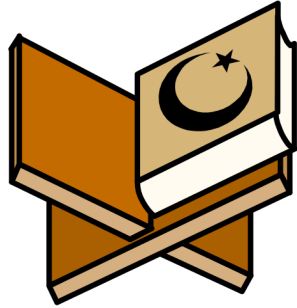
The Holy Qur'an clearly states that Prophet Jesus (peace be upon him) never asked anyone to worship him and that he was an honest and loyal prophet of God.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful



Individual Education Plan



Special Educational Needs & Disability and Inclusive learning

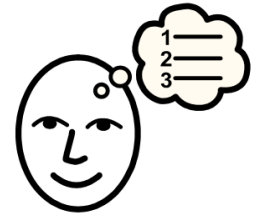
The Holy Qur'an is the fundamental basis of Islam. Its teachings affect every aspect of our lives as Ahmadi Muslims. The Holy Qur'an speaks of the need for acceptance for special needs and the need for special provision for them.

Developments in education in the last few years have allowed for an array of new techniques for teaching these children. There has been significant development of our understanding of special needs. This guide has been written to assist and inspire parents and teachers on how to develop strategies to teach their students.

According to the Lajna SEND Shura Proposal October 2018 which was approved by Huzur (adba). The SEND Committee has been created to provide a platform to enable access for religious education for children with SEND. To enable children with SEND and their parents to feel included and involved as active and valued members of our Jamaat. We will simplify & adapt the above & provide tools & resources to scaffold learning. Making Reasonable adjustments means we must plan to meet the access needs of the different types of disabilities within our local/regional majalis. This is the responsibility for all lajna office bearers.

Special Educational Needs

Before we start to establish Strategies of how to teach the Holy Quran. We have to understand some of the different types of Special Educational Needs (SEN). It is important to discuss this with the student or their carer in order to create an individual learning plan.



TYPES OF SEN

Cognitive and Learning Needs

Dyscalculia

Below age related expectations in: reading, writing, maths, thinking and processing difficulties, language processing, ordering, sorting, word finding delays.

Dyslexia

Dyspraxia

Social, Emotional and Mental Health

Behaviours communicating SEN needs: disruptive, antisocial and uncooperative behaviour, temper tantrums, frustration, anger and verbal physical threats, aggression, withdrawn and depressed attitudes, self-harm, stealing, truancy, vandalism, drug abuse, setting fires.

ADHD Anxiety

Autism

Depression



Physical and Sensory Needs

Under sensitive or over sensitive, to lights, smells, sounds taste, textiles and textures, difficulty moving without aids, supports, wheelchair, need seating support, writing wedges, speak loudly, ignore instructions, problems seeing normal sized fonts, books and texts, reluctant to write, low self esteem, slips and falls,

Sensory impairment or disorder

Medical diagnosis or condition

Hearing /visual impairment

Communication and Interaction

Speech language and communication needs

Anxiety

Difficulty in processing and understanding language, difficulty with the use of spoken language or non verbal communication, limited range of words, difficulty working with others, understanding others, problem solving, games, play and social skills. speech sound difficulty, poor attention span and concentration, poor listening skills.

ADHD

Adapting Teaching Strategies According to Needs-Key Principles to Keep in Mind

(Lajna Imaillah Refresher Course SEND Training 2018)

- Learning and progress should be ability appropriate not age appropriate
- To make reasonable adjustments for inclusion
- Create building blocks of learning
- Slow and steady
- Provide a framework to scaffold religious learning
- We should ensure we recognise wide spectrum of needs
- Verbal / Non Verbal learners
- Middle ground
- Individualised learning according to needs & abilities.
- Praise achievement
- Praise effort
- Celebrate the small steps
- Understand
- Take as long as it takes - don't get frustrated!
- Be patient



Key Principles

Always remember to put the child's needs at the heart of what you do.

Keep things simple, incorporating education and social targets - SMART (Sustainable, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timed)

Love for All
Hatred for None

Explaining SMART Targets/Goals



The term SMART means specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and timed.

S Specific

M Measurable

A Achievable

R Realistic

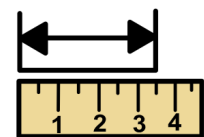
T Timed

Specific

Specific goals target to what exactly the student will learn. Include clear descriptions of the knowledge and skills that will be taught and how the child's progress will be measured. For examples, LEARN TO READ THE HOLY QURAN

Measurable

Measurable goals allow parents and teachers to know how much progress the child has made since the performance was last measured. With measurable goals, you will know when the child reaches the goal. Which of these two goals is measurable and observable? For examples 1ST SHORT TERM Learning objective: TO LEARN MY ALPHABET



Achievable

The **goal** needs to be **attainable** to be successful. It should stretch student's abilities but still remain possible.

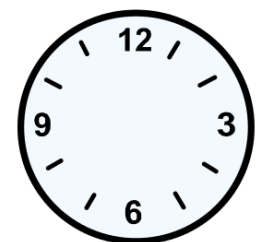


Realistic

Realistic, relevant goals and objectives that address the Students unique needs that result from the disability.

Timed

Goals and objectives are timed. What does the child need to know and be able to do after one year/6month/1 months of specialised learning plan etc? What is the starting point for each of the child's needs (present levels of academic achievement and functional performance)? Time-limited goals and objectives enable to monitor progress.



Parent/Teacher 'About Pupil' Form

Please use this form to help write up the IEP and plan classes. Discuss pupil likes, dislikes and useful support ideas. This should help make the SMART targets. The form should be given in advance to parent then reviewed together with teachers so the IEP targets can be established and lessons be planned accordingly.

Pupil Name:

What does your child Like	What does your Child Dislike	Useful supports and resources your child uses and needs.	Any other relevant information that may help. (pictures are helpful too)



Adapting Teaching Strategies According to Needs-Individual Learning Plan. (Template)

Nasirat with SEND can choose from jamaat resources what they would like to learn or have learnt, this should be checked and awarded. Learning Support should be given to aid the individuals learning according to their learning style.

Lajna and Nasirat Individual Learning Plan for:

Nasirat/Lajna:

Age (Nasirat):

This will be awarded on Ijtema with specific award of achievement

Targets set in the Personalised learning plan should be "SMART", which stands for:

Specific, so that it is clear what the child should be working towards

Measurable, so that it is clear when the target has been achieved

Achievable, for the individual child

Relevant, to the child's needs and circumstances

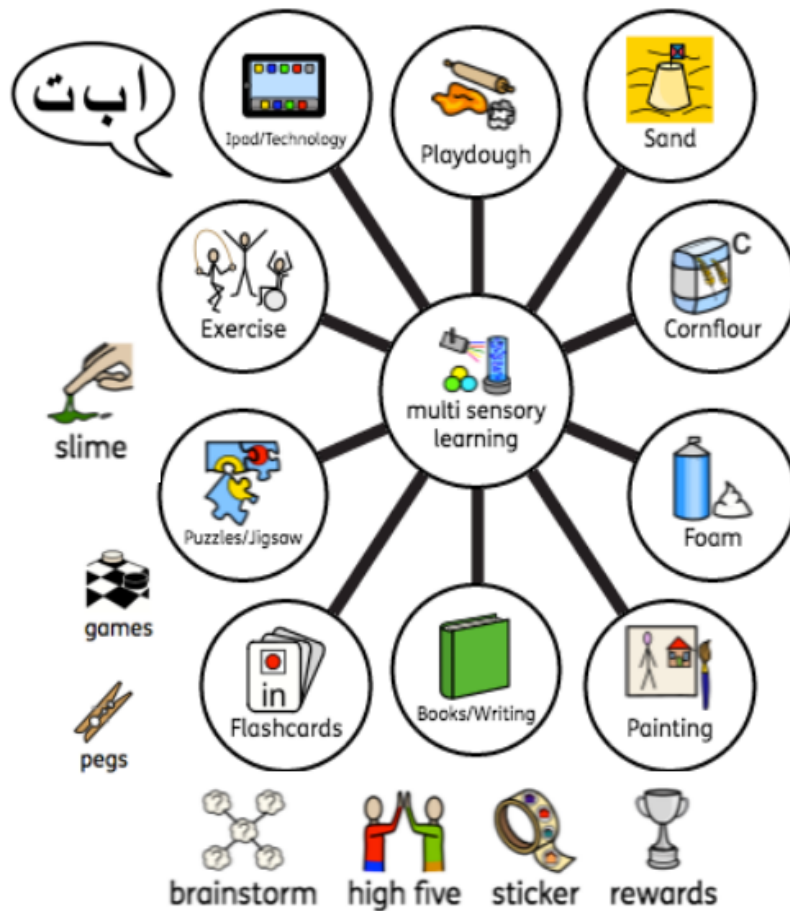
Time-bound, so that the targets are to be achieved by a specified time

These targets should be discussed with member and parent/carer and agreed.

Personal SMART Targets	Strategies/support/Resources	Please tick & smiley face when achieved

Parent Sign:

Teacher/Secretary/Sadr Sign:



Please see the ideas, resources, and guides on the Lajna SEND Tab <https://lajna.org.uk/send/>.

