

Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya UK

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Majlis Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya UK

Plan of learning for 12 – 15 year olds. Month 6 2009 -2010

Learn the following prayers of The Holy Qur'an -

Note to the teachers: - Please help all Atfal to memorise the following prayers of the Holy Quran with translation by the end of month 6.

PRAYER, FOR STEADFASTNESS AND ALLAH'S HELP

O our Lord, pour forth steadfastness upon us and make our steps firm, and help us against the disbelieving people. (2:251)

رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَ ثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَ
انصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

PRAYER, AGAINST LOSING DIVINE GUIDANCE

O our Lord, let not our hearts become perverse after Thou hast guided us; and bestow on us mercy from Thyself; surely, Thou alone art the Bestower. (3:9)

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَ
هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً ۚ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْوَهَّابُ

Hadith (Saying of Holy Prophet ﷺ)

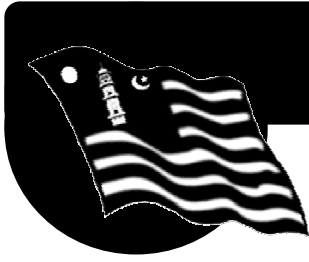
Learn and memorise the following Hadith with translation and understand its meaning

Note to the teachers: - Please help all Atfal to memorise the following Hadith with translation by the end of month 6. Explain to them the meaning of the Hadith.

الرَّاجِعُ فِي هَبْتِهِ كَالرَّاجِعِ فِي قَيْئِهِ

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

Exchanging gifts is a means of enhancing mutual affection. An attempt to withdraw a gift, once it is given, shows extreme narrow-mindedness and miserliness. Thus, love may turn into hatred. That is why the Holy Qur'an also prohibits such an action (57:25). In another place, the Holy Qur'an advises not to take back even a valuable asset that had been given to one's former spouse.



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Writings of the Promised Messiah and Mahdi ﷺ

"Listen, O those who can, to what God desires from you. And what He desires is only that you become solely His and do not associate any partners with Him, neither in the heavens nor on the earth. Our God is that God who is alive even now as He was alive before. He speaks even now as He used to speak before. And even now He hears as He used to hear earlier. It is a false notion that in these times He does hear but does not speak. But He hears and speaks, too. All His Attributes are eternal and everlasting. None of His Attributes is in abeyance, nor will it ever be. He is the One without any associate Who has no son, nor has He any wife. He alone is the peerless Who has no one like Him. And He is the One Who is unique in that none of His Attributes are exclusively possessed by anyone besides Him. He is the One Who has no equal. He is the One Who has no one to share with Him His Attributes. And He is the One no Power of Whose is less than perfect. He is near, though He is far and He is far, though He is near." (Al- Wasiyyat)

Life of Muhammad ﷺ Emigration to Abyssinia

Read the following extract and answer the questions which follow this topic.

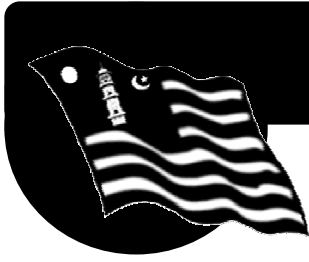
Note to the teachers:- Atfal should read this out. They should understand the reason for the need to emigrate and then answer the questions which follow.

In the fifth year of the Prophet's mission (5 A.P.), when tyranny towards the Muslims reached its climax, he advised his followers to seek refuge in a foreign land, when a small party of Muslims (14 men and women) migrated to Abyssinia. There, they were given refuge by the Christian King named Negus (Najashi), despite opposition from the Quraish.

Next year, another group (101 men and women) of Muslims emigrated to Abyssinia, where they stayed peacefully until the Holy Prophet's emigration to Medina.

Questions:

1. In which year, after the Holy Prophet ﷺ call, did some Muslims emigrate to Abyssinia?
2. Why did they emigrate to Abyssinia?
3. How many Muslims migrated in the first party?
4. How many Muslims migrated in the second party?
5. What was the name of the king of Abyssinia?



History of Ahmadiyyat – The Martyrdom of Hadrat Sahibzada Abdul Latif (July 14th, 1903)

Hadrat Sahibzada Abdul Latif was a prominent member of the court of the Ruler of Kabul in Afghanistan. He was stoned to death in a very barbaric manner, at the instigation of fanatic religious leaders, simply because he had accepted Ahmadiyyat. The Promised Messiah^{as} gave a detailed account of this violent act, in his book *Tadhkira-tush-Shadatain*.

He wrote:

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

On the very next day, after this incidence took place, a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out in Kabul, and not only several of those people died who were responsible for this stoning to death, but several thousand other citizens of Kabul also died of cholera.

Questions:

1. In which year did this martyrdom take place?
2. Where was Sahibzada Abdul Latif from?
3. Why was he killed in such a brutal way?
4. What happened in Kabul the following day?