



# Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya

## Tarbiyyati Class

**TAHIR GROUP**

**7 – 8 YEARS**

**NAME :**

**QIADAT :**

**AGE :**

## Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

- 5 mins Introduction to the Unit and Work
- 15 mins Read and discuss the essay on Holy Prophet ﷺ
- 10 mins Answer the questions based on the essay you have read
- 10 mins Complete the word search exercise using the questions on Holy Prophet ﷺ
- 10 mins Complete match the pair exercise

### Learning Objectives/Aims

- 1 Learn about Holy Prophet ﷺ

## The Holy Prophet ﷺ

Extracts from Golden Deeds of Muslims, by Late Chaudhry Rashid Ahmad sb

When people go away from the true path which leads to God, a Prophet is sent by Al-mighty God to bring them close to Him again. This was the case with the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Before his coming, almost all the Arabs were idol worshippers. It is said that in the Ka'aba alone there were three hundred and sixty idols. In Arabia, drinking and gambling were common practices. Women in Arab society had no status and no rights. Putting to death of female children was practiced among some families. It was among such people that the Holy Prophet of Islam was born.

He was born at Mecca in Arabia in 570 A.D. Mecca was a trading centre where a lot of people stopped on their way from Syria to Yemen and to east of Asia. It was also regarded as a holy place because of the Ka'aba, a building which stood in the centre of the city. The Ka'aba, according to the Holy Quran, is the first House of worship that was established on earth. People from all parts of Arabia used to come to Mecca to pay a visit to this House. There was also a holy well called 'Zamzam' close to the Ka'aba.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ belonged to a noble family of Arabia called Qureish. His father's name was Abdullah and his mother's Amina. His father died a few months before he was born and he lost his mother when he was six. After his mother's death, he was left in the care of his grandfather, Abdul Mutalib. Two years later his grandfather also died. Thereafter, he was brought up by his uncle Abu Talib.

Trade was the main occupation of the people of Arabia in those days. When Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ grew up, he was employed by Khadija, a rich widow of Mecca, as her trade agent. She was very impressed by his honesty and offered him her hand in marriage. Khadija at the time of marriage was forty years old, while Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was twenty-five years old.

From his childhood, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was calm, quiet and given to reflection and meditation. He took no part in quarrels and rivalries; rather he tried to put an end to them. He was pious, truthful and honest so much so that he was given the titles of 'The truthful one' and 'Trusted one', by the people. As he grew up, he was greatly concerned with the problems and wrong doings of the society in which he lived.

He loved privacy and used to go to a cave in Mount Hira to pray, a few miles out of Mecca. At the age of forty he received revelation from God that he had been appointed a Prophet whose duty was to reform mankind. He was praying in that cave when he heard a voice commanding him to recite. He was much disturbed. He replied that he did not know how to recite. The voice insisted, so Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ began to recite as he was told. This was a new experience for him. He was nervous because of the responsibility which God was about to place on him. He went home immediately and related the incident to his wife.

She said to him, "You are kind and considerate to your relations. You help the poor and bear their burden. You try to restore the good values that have disappeared. You honour the guests and help those who are in difficulty. Surely God will never let you fail." She suggested that they should go to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufal, a Christian and speak to him.

Waraqa heard the account that Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ gave him and said, "I am sure the angel that descended on Moses عليه السلام (another Prophet of Allah) has descended on you. I wish I would be alive to give you my support when your people turn against you."

"Will they turn me out?" asked the Prophet ﷺ in surprise. Waraqa replied, "Never has that come to any, which has come to you, but his people have turned against him."

When the Holy Prophet ﷺ started his Divine mission, he was opposed by everyone except a few people. The majority of the people rejected him and laughed at him. Every effort was made to stop the message of Islam. He and his followers were persecuted, so much so that they had to leave Mecca and migrate to a town called Yathrab, two hundred miles north of Mecca. The people of Yathrab accepted Islam in large numbers and so it became the first Muslim city and was thereafter known as Medina-tul-Nabi (Medina for short), meaning the city of the Prophet.

When Meccans saw that Islam was prospering in Medina, they decided to destroy it by force. They attacked the city several times, but were defeated each time. Their hatred continued for several years. At last a peace agreement was signed by the Muslims and the Meccans at a place called Hudaibya. Within two years the Meccans broke this agreement. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was therefore forced to march to Mecca. With ten thousand of his followers he went to Mecca. The helpless Meccans surrendered and he entered the city victorious.

During the life-time of the Holy Prophet, Islam had spread throughout Arabia. He died at Medina at the age of 63, and was buried there.

**Answer the following questions based on the essay  
you just read:**

1. Where was Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ (May peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) born?
2. Why was Mecca regarded as a holy place?
3. Who took care of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ when his mother died?
4. What was the name of the mount to which Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ used to go to pray?
5. How far is Medina from Mecca?
6. Who was Waraqa bin Naufal? What did he say in reply when Muhammad related his experience to him?
7. What was the age of Holy Prophet ﷺ when he passed way?
8. Where did Holy Prophet ﷺ go to when Meccans harmed him and his followers

## Word search

Complete the word search using the questions given below.

### The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Y T M U Y Y A Q A O R M N B S  
 Z A E Y M X R P U E R U A S L  
 V B B H V U I R V R K S Z E O  
 U U A U P S H E X T E L A S D  
 M S X N H R L A R A B I A N I  
 M U U U I A P C M A U M S L S  
 E F B B T M R H M M B Q J H L  
 K Y A I S A A I B R A H I M A  
 A A O L L D T N R D J D S K M  
 L N Y T L A Q G N A I H U R O  
 S I N U F A T A H A D T N D A  
 O D A M A N H U S S A I N B C  
 O E S U D K L Q B I H D A E C  
 M M A B A Y Y A T A K A T U E  
 U Q H A L L U D B A K H D O M

1. Name of the Holy Prophet ﷺ is
2. Name of the Holy Prophet ﷺ's father is .....
3. Name of the Holy Prophet ﷺ's mother is ...
4. Name of the Holy Prophet ﷺ's uncle is .....
5. The country of birth of the Holy Prophet ﷺ is ?
6. Who is our God?
7. Who did Arabs worship at the time of the Holy Prophet ﷺ
8. What is the name of our religion?

9. What is the name of the famous building in Mecca, which is the first house of worship?
10. What is the name of First Muslim City?
11. Name of the Holy Prophet ﷺ's family is?
12. Who did the Holy Prophet ﷺ marry when he was 25 years old?

### Answers

- |                   |             |             |          |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. Muhammad Talib | 2. Abdullah | 3. Amina    | 4. Abu   |
| 5. Arabia         | 6. Allah    | 7. Idols    | 8. Islam |
| 9. Kaaba Khadija  | 10. Medina  | 11. Qureish | 12.      |

## Match the pairs

Complete the section using the essay you have read before

Allah	Old name of Medina
First House of Worship	Abdul Mutalib
Title given to Holy Prophet ﷺ by Meccans	Year of Birth of Holy Prophet ﷺ
ZamZam	Our God
Hudaibiya	Family of Holy Prophet ﷺ
Yathrab	The truthful one
570 AD	The place where Holy Prophet ﷺ and Meccans agreed for peace
Qureish	The Holy well close to Ka'aba
Grandfather of Holy Prophet ﷺ	Ka'aba

# Salat

- 5 mins Introduction to the Unit and Work
- 10 mins Read and discuss the Questions and Answers on Salat
- 10 mins Complete 'match the pairs' exercise
- 10 mins Read and discuss the section "Salat, thing we should know"
- 10 mins Complete the word search challenge
- 5 mins Fill in the spider box

## Learning Objectives/Aims

- 1 Learn the basics of Salat
- 2 Learn the dos and don'ts of Salat

Now that we have learned that Salat has the greatest importance in Islam let's look at what Salat Means

Q What is the second pillar of Islam?

A The second pillar of Islam is to offer Salat.

Q How many compulsory prayers are there in Islam?

A There are five compulsory prayers. These are called: *Fajr*, *Zuhr*, *Asr*, *Maghrib* and *Isha*.

Q What are the timings of these prayers?

A 1.*Fajr* or morning prayer is offered before sunrise.

2.*Zuhr* or noon prayer is offered at the decline of the sun. This means when sun starts moving down from it highest position at Noon

3.*Asr* or afternoon prayer is said one to two hours before sunset.

4.*Maghrib* or sunset prayer is said immediately after sunset.

5.*Isha* or evening prayer is offered after dark.

The timings are just a guide to help you.

Q What do you mean by *Nafil* prayers?

A These are optional prayers which could be offered whenever one likes except at forbidden times.

Q What are the forbidden times for prayers?

A We must not perform Salat during following times

1.When the sun is rising.

2. When the sun is at its zenith, which means when sun is at the highest position

3. When the sun is setting.

4. After *Asr* prayer till the Azan of *Maghrib* prayer

5. After *Fajr* prayer till after sunrise.

Q What is the person who leads the prayer in congregation called?

A He is called *Imam*. Imam in Arabic means leader.

Q How many kinds of prayers are there in Islam?

A There are three kinds of prayers:

*Farz*. This has been made compulsory by Allah.

*Sunnat*. These were offered in addition to the *Farz* prayer regularly by the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

*Nafl*. These are optional prayers such as *Tahajjud* etc.

Q What benefits could we derive from offering Prayer regularly?

A The Holy Quran says that regular Prayer saves us from evil things and indecency. It is the best way of cleaning our mind. It brings us nearer to our Creator, Allah and makes us obedient to Him. Prayer brings peace of mind and removes worries from our minds. It makes us punctual and regular in life.

## Match the pairs

Asr	Additional prayers offered by Holy Prophet ﷺ regularly
Fajr	We must NOT offer prayers
Imam	Offered Immediately after sunset
Sunnat	Noon prayers
Zuhr	Before sunset
During sunset	After dark
Maghrib	Islamic way of prayers
Isha	Offered before sunrise
Salat	Tahajjud
Nafil	Leader

## **Salat – Things we should know**

So we have learnt something about Salat today. Now let us see different things which are part of Salat.

We should offer our five daily prayers in the Masjid as much as we can. Masjid is the Arabic name for Mosque. Masjid is the place of worship for all Muslims. Masjid is the House of Allah. It is said that we will have much more reward from Allah if we offer our daily prayers in group behind the Imam than we offer our prayers on our own. This is known as congregational prayers.

When it is time for any of the five daily prayers, a call is made to Muslims from the Mosque. This call to come for prayers is known as Azan. The person who calls Azan is known as Muazzin. When we hear Azan we should stop our work, games, studies and all other activities and prepare to go for Salat.

So how do we prepare for Salat?

When we pray our body, our clothes and the place of prayer should be clean of all dirt. To make sure our body is clean we should rinse our mouth, wash our face, hands and legs. This is known as performing

Wudhu or ablution. If you do not know how to perform Wudhu make sure you ask your elders when you go home.

We should also wear clean clothes when we offer our prayers. We should also try to cover our head when we offer prayers

After performing ablution and changing to clean clothes we should then go to the mosque. When we reach the mosque we should respect the mosque. We should also respect the people in the mosque; they are there to offer their prayers. We should not run around or rush to mosque; we should walk calmly and quietly. We should not talk or make noise in the mosque.

We should perform our Sunnat prayers or Nafil prayers, if it is required. If we are not performing any prayers and waiting for the main prayers then we should either remember Allah or keep quiet so that others are not disturbed by us. Remember, it is the house of Allah. We do not like someone else coming to our house and create a lot of noise without giving us any respect. So think; will Allah be pleased when we create noise and disorder in his house, disturbing his other guests?

Before we offer our prayers we should make a firm intention that we are going to offer prayers. This is known as Niyyat. This is an Arabic word

which means intention. When we stand up for the prayers we should face towards Ka'aba. If we are performing the prayers in congregation, Imam faces towards Ka'aba, so we only have to follow him and we will be facing Ka'aba.

Imam is the one who leads congregational prayers. The word Imam means leader. We should always follow Imam in congregational prayers. We should not do anything before Imam. We should not be looking around during Salat or thinking of other things. We should pay full attention to our prayers and ask for help from Allah.

Once the Salat is finished, we should offer any sunnat prayers if it is required. We should go home quietly after this. Inshah Allah we will learn more about Salat next time we meet.

## WORDSEARCH

1. What is the name of the Islamic form of worship?
2. What is the meaning of the word Niyat?
3. What should we do before performing salaah?
4. What part of our bodies should be covered which isn't always covered by our clothes?
5. To what should we face when performing our salaah?
6. During salaah what should we do not be doing to each other?
7. If anyone else is performing what must we not do in front of him or her?

D O G R I H A T A A L A S Q A  
 A P H N N L A L Y J R O M B B  
 E T A G T U Y B R U V E L I D  
 H D J T E E E X A I G U A M N  
 B P B C N U J C C A T O B F K  
 Z W T L T F O Y K I K C T K C  
 Z I P F I T A L O R O Y O R Z  
 Y G R U O B A N L V Q B C D B  
 W T C O N T N R B W I E C N K  
 G E L H Q J H Y R M G Y Y Z B  
 Z V W K L G C B N E H E H N I  
 V G G Q R X A I Z X H Y B C W  
 F O Z K D I N M F M Z M G P G  
 E Z F D I F S G W A L K N F D  
 V J F S E C A F C J M F B W V

ABLUTION  
 HEAD  
 INTENTION  
 KAABAH  
 SALAAT  
 TALK  
 WALK



## Basic Religious Knowledge

5 mins	Introduction to the Unit and Work
20 mins	Read and discuss the basics of Islam section including articles of faith and Pillars of faith
10 mins	Complete Match the pairs section
10 mins	Read and Discuss the Question &Answers on Allah
15 mins	Complete the word search exercise
5 mins	Fill the spider boxes

### Learning Objectives/Aims

- 1 Understand the basics of Islam
- 2 Learn about the articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam
- 3 Learn about Allah
- 4 Introduce the names of Prophets of Allah

# Islam

Q. What is the name of our religion?

A. Our religion is called Islam

Q. What does the word 'Islam' mean?

A. Islam is an Arabic word which literally means obedience and peace.

People who are obedient to Allah behave in a way that Allah wants them to do.

People who like peace do not make trouble for others, or behave badly or start fights. Peaceful people always try to avoid trouble.

So 'Islam' would mean the living a life obedient to Allah and to live in peace with all of Allah creatures.

Q. What is a follower of the religion of Islam called?

A. He is called a Muslim.

Q. Who gave the name of Islam to our religion?

A. Allah gave the name of Islam to our religion.

Q. Who brought the religion Islam?

A. Allah revealed the religion of Islam to Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) 1400 years back.

Q. What is Iman?

A. Iman means belief or faith. A Muslim who believes in Islam has Iman and is therefore a Momin (A believer in Islam)

Q. What does a Muslim believe in

A. He believes in Six main articles of faith in Islam and in five basic duties known as Five pillars of Islam

### Six main Articles of faith in Islam

- To believe in the Oneness of Allah.
- To believe in all His Angels.
- To believe in all His Books.
- To believe in all His Prophets.
- To believe in the Day of Resurrection.
- To believe in the Decree of Allah

### Five Pillars of Islam

**The first pillar** is called Kalima Shahadah, the declaration of Islamic faith, i.e; to bear witness that

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

***There is none worthy of worship except Allah, and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.***

When you say the Kalima, you say that there is only one God. His name is Allah. And he is the only one we should pray to. To believe that there is only one God also means to believe in the “oneness of God”.

The oneness of God is the starting point of our belief in Islam.

**The second pillar** is called Salat, which is to perform Prayer in a prescribed form.

When we say prescribed form, we mean that we have been told how to offer our Salat. For example when to go in to Sajda and how to stand. The prescribed form also means the Arabic prayers we offer during the Salat.

**The third pillar** is called Zakat, a form of charity which is paid once a year and is spent for good causes mentioned in the Holy Quran.

Charity is when you give money, to poor and hungry people, or orphans, or a place like the mosque so they can spend it on poor people. When we give charity, then Allah can reward us if he is happy with us. So when you give charity make sure you give it with a happy heart so that Allah is happy with you

**The fourth pillar** is called Saum, i.e; to keep fasts in the month of Ramadhan.

**The fifth pillar** is called Hajj, i.e; to perform pilgrimage to the Kaaba in Makkah at least once in the lifetime of a Muslim.

Islam has laid greatest importance on Salat. Every Muslim must pray five times a day. Apart from the five daily Prayers, there are other types of Prayers which can also be offered, such as Nawafil, Eid Prayer, Tahajjud, Jinnaza, Taravee and Juma Prayer.

## Match the pairs

Allah	Kalima Shahada
Fasting	One who follows Islam
Third Pillar	Iman
Hajj	Our God
Salat	Fifth Pillar
Islam	Ramadan
First Pillar	Zakat
Muslim	Peace
Believe in Prophets of Allah	Ka'ba
Makka	Second Pillar
Mumin	Article of faith

# Allah

Q. Who is the Creator of all the worlds?

A. Allah created everything.

Q. Tell me more about Allah.

A. Allah is One and Almighty. He alone is worthy of worship. He has no partners. He listens to our prayers and accepts them. He gives life and causes death. He created us in the best form. He has neither wife nor children. He is Perfect. He loves us all and shows mercy to us. He has knowledge of everything. He sends his guidance to us through His Prophets. He is Master of the Day of Judgment. No sleep or tiredness ever overtakes Him. He has neither beginning nor end. He is All-Knowing, All-Seeing and Just.

Q. How can we establish relationship with Him?

A. By obeying Him and praying constantly to Him.

Q. Does Allah speak to people?

A. Yes. He responds to our prayers. Those who obey Him and do good are favored with answer to their prayers.

Q. In what language should one pray to Him?

A. You can pray to Him in any language you like. He knows all languages. He is the Creator of all languages.

Q. Where is Allah?

A. Allah is everywhere. He sees us at all times but we cannot see Him with our physical eyes.

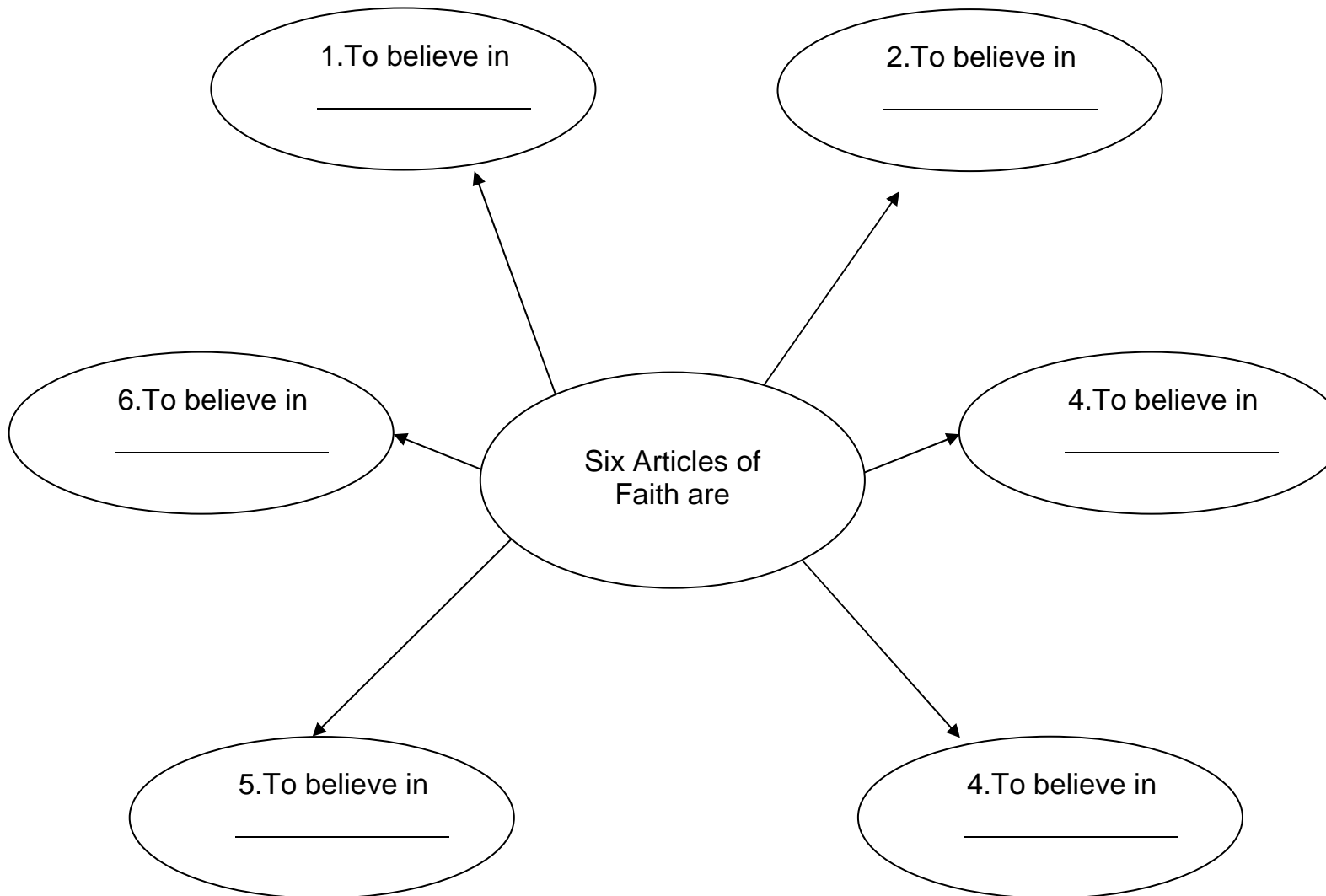
## Word search

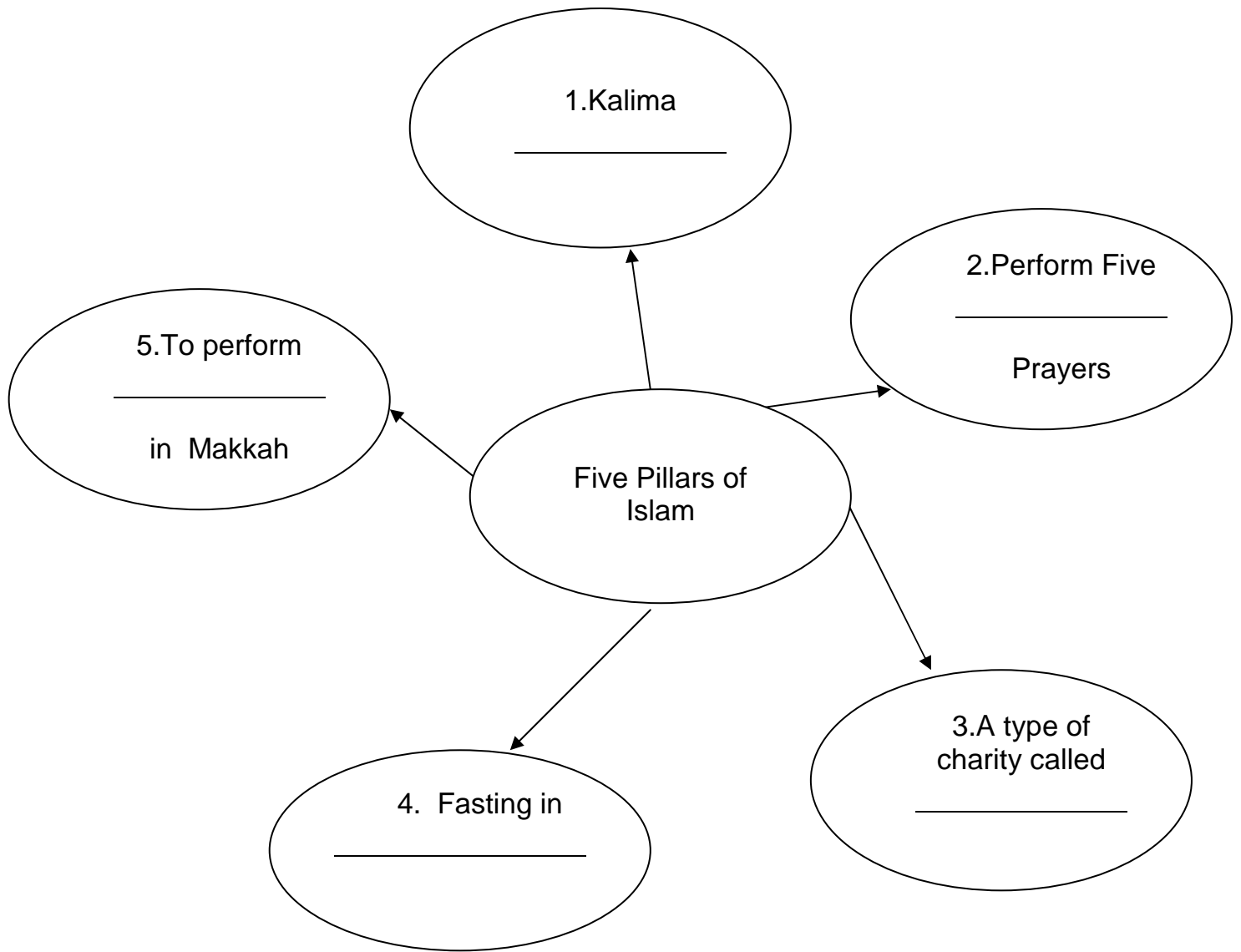
The following word search is to identify the names of some prophets of Allah. Hundred and Twenty Four Thousand Prophets have been sent by Allah. Below are 23 Prophets of Allah who names are mentioned in Quran. Search and find as many names as possible



ADAM  
 AYYUB  
 DAWUD  
 HARUN  
 HUD  
 IBRAHIM  
 IDRIS  
 ILIAS  
 ISA  
 ISHAQ  
 ISMAIL  
 LUT  
 MUHAMMAD  
 MUSA  
 NUH  
 SALIH  
 SHUAIB  
 SULAIMAN  
 YAHYA  
 YAQUB  
 YUNUS  
 YUSUF  
 ZAKARIYYA

# Complete the Spider Diagrams





## Waqfe Jadid

### What is Waqfe Jadid?

On December 27th, 1957 Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II رضي الله تعالى عنه started the blessed project called The New Dedication (Tehrik e Waqfe Jadid). The main reason for this scheme was to make teachers who would look teach and train Ahmadi's living in the village areas in Pakistan and India. The other reason was to bring the message of Islam to the Hindu people of the country.

### What happened after it was launched?

On February 1st, 1958 fourteen such Muallimeen (teachers) were dispatched to selected rural areas of the country. Now the number has reached into thousands by the grace and mercy of God Almighty. Huzur رضي الله تعالى عنه asked the members to donate six rupees each towards this project. However many members donated their farmland for this purpose. Huzur رضي الله تعالى عنه appointed Sahibzada Mirza Tahir Ahmad its first Director (Nazim Irshad)

In 1986 Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IV رحمته الله تعالى made this project for all the countries of the world. Members can donate as much as they want. Children can make financial contributions as well.

### Rates for Atfal

There are 3 special ranks for Atfal. These are as follows:

**Saffe Awwal: £50, Saffe Dom-£25, Young Mujahid: £12.**

However, **any** contribution is welcome. The year starts from 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan to 31<sup>st</sup> of December. Remember participation is the main thing.

### Why should I take part in Waqfe Jadid?

Well let's look at what the Holy Quran says about giving money for such schemes:

“As to the men that give alms, and the women that give alms, and those who lend to Allah a goodly loan — it will be increased manifold for them, and theirs will also be an honourable reward [\(57:19\)](#).”

### What did our beloved Huzur أيده الله تعالى بتصره العزیزین say?

Also our beloved Huzur أيده الله تعالى بتصره العزیزین has mentioned specifically about children participating in this blessed scheme. In his Friday sermon on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2008, Huzur أيده الله تعالى بتصره العزیزین said that Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih III رحمته الله تعالى promoted Waqfe Jadid particularly among children. Awareness of the blessing of Waqfe Jadid should be raised among children. Those who will grow up with this

awareness in this materialistic world will not only become an asset for the Community their personal lives will also be blessed due to this.

In his Friday sermon on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2009, Huzoor أيدو الله تعالى ينتصره العزمين said that efforts should be increased in encouraging children (by Jamaat and parents) and new converts to participate in these blessed financial schemes, even if they contribute a small amount.

### **So what now?**

So there you have it. You should try and give towards this scheme from your own pocket. If you get any pocket money or are given any money as a gift, than you should always try and put a little aside specifically for Waqfe Jadid.

You don't have to pay straight away, make a promise today and try and fulfil it before the end of the year. May Allah bless you in every way.