

Aḥmadiyyah Muslim Association UK

National

SYLLABUS

Stage-1

FOUNDATION LEVEL

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

A Unified Syllabus By:
Khuddām-ul-Aḥmadiyyah
Majlis Anṣarullāh, Lajnah Imāillāh
Also covers Waqf-e-Nau Syllabus (up to 5 years age)

Produced By:
National Ta'lim Department UK



Ka'aba, House of Allāh in Makkah



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Arabic Text
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FOREWORD

For a number of years, our auxiliary organisations Khuddām-ul-Ahmadiyya, Lajnah Imāillah and Anṣarullāh have been preparing and applying the annual Education and Training Syllabus for their respective membership. An urgent need was felt for a unified and graduated national syllabus on Islamic teaching that could cater for all members of the Jamā'at, including children and new Ahmadi brothers and sisters. The Waqf-e-Nau department also has a separate syllabus for Waqf-e-Nau children. To create uniformity, all elements of the Waqf-e-Nau syllabus were merged in one national syllabus. Indeed, the Waqf-e-Nau syllabus has been used as a basis and has been supplemented by other subjects to make it a comprehensive educational programme.

The U.K. Ta'lim and Tarbiyat Committee were assigned initial responsibility for co-ordinating with the auxiliary organisations to compile a syllabus that would fulfil the needs of all sections of membership.

The syllabus and its structure were discussed and agreed to present it at three levels; Foundation, Intermediate and Advanced and that each level should have several independent stages.

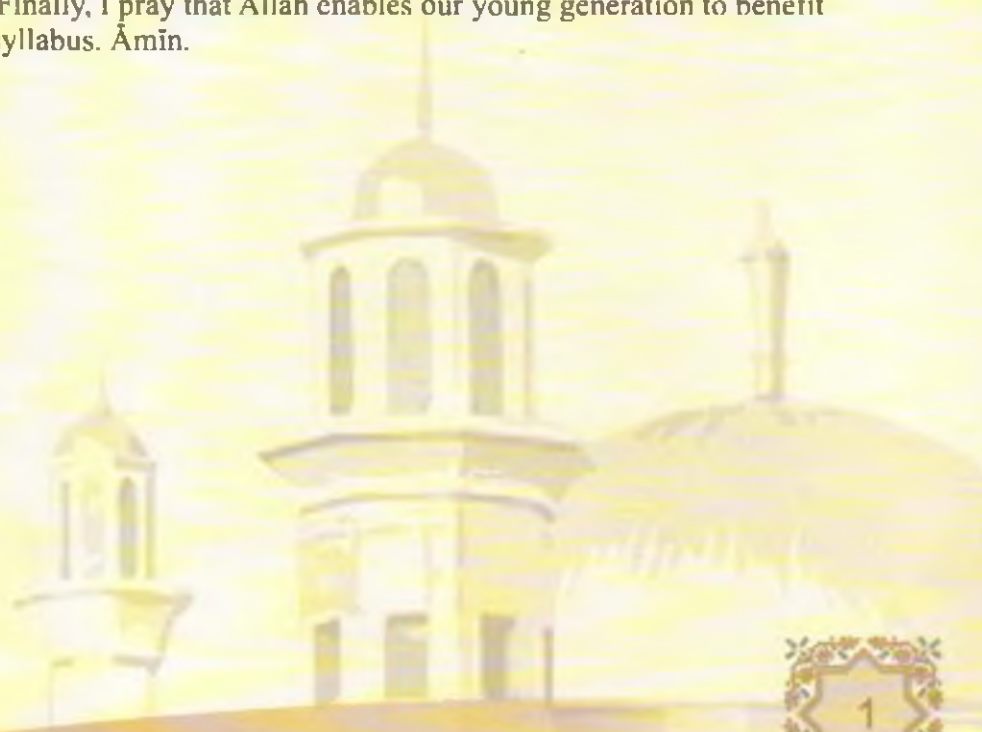
The Foundation Level has seven stages while Intermediate and Advanced Levels have five stages each. It is hoped that children as young as five years old and new Ahmadis will be able to start at Foundation Level.

To monitor the progress, it is advisable that brief examinations at six-month intervals should be carried out at Regional level and at the local Jamā'at level. A summary of the Foundation Level is given in Appendix II.

To make it easy for beginners the Arabic text, a transliteration is also provided.

Ch. Fazal Ahmad Tahir and his team, did most of the work in compiling this syllabus. They and many others, who remain anonymous, deserve our thanks. May Allah the Almighty reward them and bless them for their efforts. Finally, I pray that Allah enables our young generation to benefit fully from this unified national syllabus. Āmīn.

Rafiq Ahmed Hayat
Amir Jamā'at UK



SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION

ا	At the beginning of a word pronounced as a, i, u Preceded by a very slight aspiration, like <i>h</i> in the English word 'honour'.
ث	Th : Pronounced like th, in the English word 'thing'
ح	H : a guttural aspirate, stronger than h.
خ	Kh : Pronounced like the Scotch ch in 'Loch'
ذ	Dh : Pronounced like English th in 'that', 'with'.
ص	S : strongly articulated s.
ض	D : similar to the English th in 'this'
ط	T : strongly articulated palatal t.
ظ	Z : strongly articulated z.
ع	' : a strong guttural, the pronunciation of which must be learnt by the ear.
غ	Gh : a sound approached very nearly in the <i>r'grasseye</i> in French, and in the German <i>r</i> . It requires the muscles of the throat to be in the 'gargling' position whilst pronouncing it.
ق	Q : a deep guttural k sound.
ء	' : a sort of catch in the voice.
ز	Z

Short vowels are represented by:-

a	for	ـَ	(like u in 'bud').
i	for	ـِ	(like i in 'bid').
u	for	ـُ	(like 'oo' in 'wood').

Long vowels are represented by:-

ā	for	ـَ or ـِ	(like a in 'father')
ī	for	ـِ	(like ee in 'deep')
ū	for	ـُ	(like 'oo' in 'root')
ai	for	ـِ	(like i in 'site'),
au	for	ـُ	(resembling 'ou' in 'sound').

The constant are the same as in the Principal languages of Europe.



STAGE ONE SUMMARY

The aim of this stage is that a learner should gain knowledge of:

- The foundations of Islamic faith.
- The prescribed Islamic greetings.
- The 5 Pillars of Islam.
- The correct recitation of some parts of Ṣalāt (obligatory Prayer), i.e. Niyyat (Taujīh), Thanā', Sūratul Fātihah and Sūratul Ikhlāṣ in Arabic.
- The basics of the Holy Qur'ān and correct reading of the first 19 lessons of the Yassarnal Qur'ān.
- The sayings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ
- The recitation of some prayers in our daily life.
- The basic facts and early history of Islam.
- The Urdu Alphabet.
- Some Urdu poems with translation.

In view of the fact that children should start as early as five years of age, parents should encourage them to learn and get audio or video cassettes for Ṣalāt (obligatory Prayer) to ensure that the children learn the correct pronunciation of the text.

Each section is clearly marked where parents/teachers are required to recite and read the lesson and the children/learners should repeat or learn verbally. It is anticipated that this stage should take about six months to complete after which the children/learners are expected to take a simple examination for which the procedure will be advised later to their local Jamā'at.

Refer to Appendix II for a summary of stages 1- 7

A certificate will be issued to those who successfully complete this stage.

Reference Reading for Stage One

1. Yassarnal Qur'ān (Chapters 1-19)
2. Ahmad and Sarah Book-1
3. Selected Sayings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ
4. ABC for Muslim Children

BASIC CONCEPTS

The Parent/Teacher should read the text and children/learners should learn by heart.

Our God is Allah; the only one: Belief in one God is the foundation of Islam. Allah is the personal name of God Almighty. The name Allah cannot be used to describe any other being. Allah has many attributes for example Rabb, Raḥmān, Raḥīm and Mālik - Yaumiddīn.

Our religion is Islām: The word Islām means complete submission to the will of Allah. This was also the religion of all the Prophets of Allah, but its complete and final version was revealed to the Holy Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him). The word Islam also means peace.

Our prophet is Muhammad ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him). He was the last of the law bearing Prophets of Allah. There will not be any other Prophet who can bring a new sharī'ah (Divine law) or change the law revealed in the Holy Qur'ān. The Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) has been given the title of Khātaman-nabiyyīn i.e. seal of the Prophets.

Our holy book is The Holy Qur'ān: This is the revealed word of Allah, and was revealed to the Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) over a period of 23 years. It has come down to us unchanged and unaltered, unlike the Bible. It is in the First person and is not the word of any person.

Belief in His Angels: Angels are spiritual beings who are assigned various duties by Allah. They obey all the commandments of Allah.

Belief in all of His Prophets and Messengers: Since the beginning, Allah has provided guidance for mankind. Allah chose people from among men and made them Prophets. Allah's Prophets were sent to guide and to make mankind better.

Belief in His Revealed Books: Some of the revealed books of Allah, which were revealed to His Prophets, are The Torah (The Old Testament), The Zubūr (The Psalms), The Injīl (The New Testament) and The Holy Qur'ān.

Belief in the Day of Judgement: This will happen in an other world, called the Hereafter. Allah will then judge us according to our deeds, which we did during our lives in this world.

We also believe in the **Promised Messiah and Mehdi** Ḥadrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad عليه الصلوة والسلام (peace be upon him). His coming in the latter days were prophesied by the Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him).

We are Ahmadi Muslims. We believe that Ḥadrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad عليه الصلوة والسلام (peace be upon him) is the Promised Messiah and Mehdi. The Promised Messiah عليه الصلوة والسلام has explained that the name Ahmadiyya and Ahmadi are expressions of the fact that in this age God has destined that the attributes of the Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) by virtue of his blessed name Aḥmad عليه الصلوة والسلام (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) should be manifested through him, that is through the Promised Messiah عليه الصلوة والسلام (peace be upon him).



We should begin everything by saying this prayer

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillāhir-rahmānir-rahīm

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

The words that everyone who joins the fold of Islam should recite are called Kalimah Shahādah and are the declaration of our fundamental belief.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu aliā ilāha illallāhu wa ash-hadu anna

Muhammadar-raṣulullāh

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah

Faith or īmān is to accept something in one's mind and heart. In Islām one who believes is called a Mo'min.

Islamic greeting: When Muslims meet each other they should say

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Assalāmu 'Alaikum waraḥmatullāhi wabarakātubū

Peace be on you, and mercy of Allah and His blessing

When we receive some favour or something from someone, we should thank the person and be grateful to him/her by saying

جَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ / جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ / جَزَاكِ اللَّهُ

Jazākumullāh. Jazākallāh. Jazākillāh.

May Allah reward you. May Allah reward you (to singular male).

May Allah reward you (to singular female).

When someone makes a mistake or commits a sin they should say

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

Astaghfirullāh
I seek forgiveness of Allah

The Parent/Teacher should slowly read out this page to pupils and explain to them, sentence by sentence, in simple words about Allah, giving examples from our daily life.

Allah is our God, our Lord, our Creator and our Sustainer. He is One and One alone. There is none worthy of worship except Allah.

He is Independent. He does not need any support. Everything depends on Him.

He has no father and has no son or daughter. There is no other thing like Him. He is unique in every respect.

Allah is All-Powerful. When He wants something to happen, it begins to happen at once. Nothing is outside His creation.

He is not a physical being, therefore, he cannot be seen with eyes but reveals Himself through His Prophets and through His work. We cannot understand God with human reasoning alone. Divine help is needed to understand His true nature.

Allah provides His creation with all that is needed for them. He is indeed the Provider for every creature in this Universe.

Allah is Eternal and Infinite. He lives today and He lived before and will continue to live forever. He speaks to people today as He spoke in the past. He listens to the prayers of His people and responds accordingly to whomsoever He pleases, as He did in the past. All His attributes are Everlasting.



أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah
and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

Asb-hadu allā ilāha illallāhu wa ash-hadu anna
Muhammadar-rasulullāh.



Ṣalāt

Five daily Prayers at their appointed times



Fasting

Fasting in the month of Ramadhan
Abstinence from food and drink
from dawn to dusk for the
sake of Allah



Hajj

Pilgrimage to the house of
Allah in Mecca



Zakāt

Giving a set portion of
one's wealth for Charity

ṢALĀT

Parents/Teachers should recite the prayers and demonstrate the various salat positions; children/learners should repeat and learn the prayers and follow the actions.

Allah is our creator. He has not created us but to worship Him. He has bestowed upon us limitless favours. For this we should all worship Allah and thank Him. This we do in many ways, the most important of which is by offering prayer or Ṣalāt.

Niyyat

Niyyat means the intention to perform a prayer and is an essential part of ṣalāt.

We start our prayer by standing straight, facing towards the Ka'abah in Makkah, and saying the following prayer. (Tawjīh)

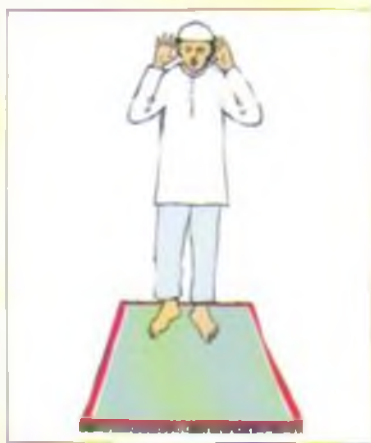
وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ

وَالْأَرْضِ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

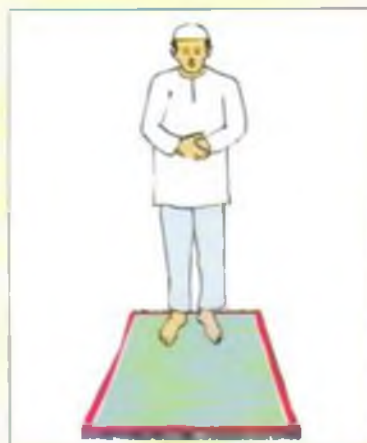
Wajjahtu waj-hiya lilladhi fataras-samāwāti wal arḍa
ḥanīfanw-wamā ana minal mushrikīn

I have turned my full attention towards the Supreme Being.
Who has created the heavens and the earth. And I am not one of those who associate partners with Him.

Before congregational prayer Adhān is called loudly and Iqāmat is said just before the start of the prayer. (Adhān and Iqāmat will be presented in the later stages.)



Takbīr



Qiyām

The Imām then raises his hands to the level of his ears and calls out Allāhu Akbar, “Allah is the Greatest”, and folds his hands on his chest. The congregation do the same.

This action is called Takbir-e-Tahrimah and the standing posture is called Qiyām. The following glorification is then made silently:

Thanā'

سُبْحَنَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

Subḥanakallā humma wa biḥamdika, wa tabārakasmuka
wa ta'ālā jadduka, walā ilāha ghairuk

Glory to Thee O Allah and all praise is Thine, Blessed is Thy name and exalted is Thy Majesty and there is none to be worshiped besides Thee

Atta'awudh

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

A'ūdhu billāhi minash-shaiṭānir-rajīm
I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the accursed

It is the commandment of Allah in The Holy Qur'ān, that before reciting any portion of The Holy Qur'ān, we should say Atta'awudh as shown above.

SŪRAT-UL-FĀTIḤAH

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

AL-FĀTIḤAH

(Revealed before Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.
2. All praise belongs to Allāh, Lord of all the worlds,
3. The Gracious, the Merciful,
4. Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. Thee alone do we worship and Thee alone do we implore for help.
6. Guide us in the right path
7. 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.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝۱

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝۲

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝۳

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝۴

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝۵

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝۶

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝۷

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝۸

Bismillāhir-Raḥmānir-Raḥīm (1)

Al ḥamdu lillāhi Rabbil 'ālamīn (2)

Ar-Raḥmānir-Raḥīm (3)

Māliki yaumiddīn (4)

Iyyāka na 'budu wa iyyāka nasta'in (5)

Ihdinaṣ-ṣirāṭal-mustaqima (6)

Sirāṭalladhīna an'amta 'alaihim, ghairil maghḍūbi'alaihim wa laḍ-ḍāllīn (7)

(Āmīn O Allah! Accept our supplications)

After the Fātiḥah, a few verses of the Holy Qur'ān are recited. For example here is one chapter of the Holy Qur'ān 'Sūratul Ikhlāṣ'.



SŪRAT-UL-IKHLĀṢ

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

AL-IKHLĀṢ

(Revealed before Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

2. Say, 'He is Allāh, the One;

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝

3. 'Allāh, the Independent and Besought of all.

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝

4. 'He begets not, nor is He begotten;

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝

5. 'And there is none like unto Him.'

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

Bismillāhir-Rahmānir-Raḥīm (1)

Qul hu wallāhu aḥad (2)

Allāhuṣ-ṣamad (3)

Lam yalid, walam yulad (4)

Walam yakullahū kufuwan aḥad (5)

Note: In stage one, we are taught the Ṣalāt up to Sūrat-ul-Ikhlās. But children/learners are encouraged to proceed to learn the rest of the prayer if they wish to do so. Tapes on Ṣalāt may be purchased from the Jamā'at to make this process easier. However, at this stage such learning will not be examined.



THE HOLY QUR'ĀN

Parent/Teacher: Read this passage out slowly and explain in simple words where required.

The Holy Qur'ān is the name of the Holy book of Islām. It is the word of God and was revealed to the Holy Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him). The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) over a period of 23 years in Arabic. It is a perfect book and contains guidance for all mankind. All Muslims are advised to read, learn, recite and act upon it. The Holy Qur'ān is divided into 114 Chapters called Sūrahs or 30 parts. One short Chapter is given in the Ṣalāt section for you to learn by heart. Its name is Sūrat-ul-Ikhlās.

Sūrat-ul-Fātiḥah is the first chapter of the Holy Qur'ān and is already included in the Ṣalāt section.

In order to learn the Qur'ān correctly you should first learn to read the Yassarnal Qur'ān correctly. Copies of the Yassarnal Qur'ān are available from the centre in book and audio cassette formats. In Stage One you are expected to learn the first 19 chapters of the Yassarnal Qur'ān.





ĀḤADĪTH

Parents/Teachers to read this page slowly and their meanings should be explained to children/learners.

Some important phrases

A saying of the Holy Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is called Ḥadīth. There are many important Ḥadīth that you will learn in this course.

Note: A single saying or tradition of the Holy Prophet ﷺ of Islām is called Ḥadīth. In Arabic the plural (more than one) of Ḥadīth is Ḥadīth.

Each time we refer to the Holy Prophet of Islām, Muḥammad ﷺ, we always say the words: ﷺ {sallallahu alaihe wasallam (saw); meaning peace and blessings of Allah be upon him (pbuh.)}

Some Ḥadīth to be learnt

السَّلَامُ قَبْلَ الْكَلَامِ

Assalāmu Qablal kalāmi

Say Assalamu Alaikum before you begin to speak to each other

النَّظَافَةُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

An-nazāfatu minal imāni

Cleanliness is part of faith

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

Innamal A'mālu binniyyāti

Deeds are judged by motives

أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ

Afshus-salāma

Literally means “spread salam”- that is to say when meeting each other you should always say “Assalāmu Alaikum wa Rahmatullāh”- Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah.

الْغِنَى غِنَى النَّفْسِ

Al Ghinā Ghinan-nafsi

The real rich one is the one who is rich at heart

خَيْرُ الزَّادِ التَّقْوَى

Khairuz-zādit-taqwā

The best provision (for a journey) is Taqwā (the fear of Allah)





PRAYERS

When going to sleep

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Allāhumma Bismika amūtu wa ahyā
O' Allah with Thy name I die (sleep) and I rise again

When getting up after sleep

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Al-Ḥamdu Lillāhiladhi Ahyānā ba'da mā amātanā wa ilaihin-nushūr
All praise belongs to Allah Who has raised us after our temporary death (sleep) and towards Him is our return

Prayer before eating

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

Bismillahi wa 'ala barakatillāhi
I start with the name and blessings of Allah

Prayer after eating

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Al Ḥamdu Lillāhilladhi At'amanā wa saqānā waja 'alanā minal muslimīn
All praise belongs to Allah who has fed me and quenched my thirst and
Who has made me a Muslim

HISTORY/RELIGIOUS STUDIES

In the case of young children who cannot read, parents should read and explain very briefly to children the contents of this short lesson.

The Holy Prophet of Islām

Allah, our Creator, is most Merciful to His people. He sends His prophets to provide divine guidance and brings people to the right path which is close to Allah.

Many such prophets have appeared in the history of mankind such as Adam عليه السلام, Abraham عليه السلام, Jacob عليه السلام, Joseph عليه السلام, Moses عليه السلام, Jesus عليه السلام, and many more. The greatest of all prophets is our Holy Prophet Muḥammad صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) who came for all mankind, for all times and for all nations.

The Holy Prophet of Islam Muḥammad صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was born in Mecca in Arabia in the year 571 AD (about one thousand and four hundred years ago).

Prophet Muḥammad صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) brought the perfect and universal religion of Islām for the whole of humanity.

In order to revive Islām, Allah sent the Promised Messiah, the founder of the Ahmadiyyah movement, Haḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad عليه السلام (peace be upon him), in this day and age as prophesied by Holy Prophet Muḥammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

We shall tell you more about the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) in the next few stages.

Here we give a few events from his early life.

In his young age the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was a very well-mannered and well-behaved child. Because his father (Abdullah) had died before he was born and his mother (Āmina) also passed away when he was only 6 years of age, he was looked after by his grandfather ('Abdul Muṭṭalib) and then by his Uncle (Abū Ṭalib). It is said, that in his uncle's house at meal time, when all other children were trying to get the food before each other, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) would sit aside and would not take part in such struggle. Whenever he was given his food he would take it and never complain.

Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was a very kind person. He would always help those in need. At the age of 20 he joined a group whose members pledged that they would always help those who were wronged.

Our beloved Holy Prophet, Muḥammad صلى الله عليه وسلم (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was a very truthful person. He always spoke the truth in all situations. He was renowned for his quality of always telling the truth.



The people in Mecca loved him very much for this excellent quality. So much so that he was called Al-Amin and Aş-Şiddiqe ('Trustworthy' and the 'truthful').

He used to worship Allah, pray to Him and was always thankful to Him for His favours on him. At the age of 40 Prophethood was bestowed upon him by Allah the Almighty. He was the greatest of all Prophets and brought the religion of Islam for all mankind for all time and ages.

KHILĀFAT

After the demise of a prophet, Allah the Almighty appoints a Khalifah to lead the believers. Four Khulafa' after the Holy Prophet ﷺ were,

- (1) Ḥaḍrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq رضى الله عنه
- (2) Ḥaḍrat 'Umar Fārūq رضى الله عنه
- (3) Ḥaḍrat 'Uthman Ghani رضى الله عنه
- (4) Ḥaḍrat Alī Murtadā رضى الله عنه

The names of the Khulafa' after the Promised Messiah عليه السلام are

- (1) Ḥaḍrat Hakīm Maulawī Nūr ud Dīn رضى الله عنه
- (2) Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashīr ud Dīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad رضى الله عنه
- (3) Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad رحمه الله تعالى
- (4) Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ṭāhir Aḥmad رحمه الله تعالى
- (5) Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Masrūr Aḥmad اهد الله بنصره العزيز



Khilāfat Monument in Qadian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Islāmic Knowledge

Basic facts about Islam are given here in Question & Answer form. Read these questions and answer them in front of the child/student.

Parents/Teachers should encourage the child/student to learn the answers to the questions and they should be tested regularly.

Q1 Who is our Creator?

A1 Allah the Almighty.

Q2 What is the name of the religion brought by Muḥammad ﷺ ?

A2 The name of the religion brought by Muḥammad ﷺ is Islām.

Q3 What does the word “Islām” mean?

A3 “Islām” is an Arabic word which literally means to enter into “peace”. It also means “Obedience” or “Submission”.

Q4 What is a follower of the religion of Islām called?

A4 He/She is called a Muslim.

Q5 Who gave the name of “Islām” to this religion?

A5 Allah gave the name of “Islām” to this religion. (Ch. 5:4).

Q6 What is “Imān”?

A6 “Imān” means belief or faith.

Q7 Who is a Prophet?

A7 A Prophet is a person chosen by Allah for the reformation and guidance of mankind.

Q8 Who is Khataman-Nabiyyin (the chief of the prophets)?

A8 Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad ﷺ is Khataman-Nabiyyin (the chief of the prophets).

Q9 Who are Angels?

A9 Angels are spiritual beings. They obey the commands of Allah. Each one of them has been assigned various duties by Allah.



Q10 Name some of the Angels.

A10 Gabriel (Jibrā'īl), Michael (Mikā'īl), Raphael (Isrāfīl) and Israel (Izra'īl)

Q11 Name the Angel who brought Allah's revelation to the Holy Prophet ﷺ

A11 Ḥaḍrat Gabriel (Jibrā'īl).

Q12 Name some of the Prophets of Allah.

A12 Adam عليه السلام, Abraham عليه السلام (Ibrāhīm), Joseph عليه السلام (Yousaf), Moses عليه السلام (Mūsa), Jesus عليه السلام ('Īsa), Muḥammad ﷺ

Q13 Name some of the revealed books.

A13 Some of the revealed books are: The Torah (The Old Testament) revealed on Moses عليه السلام (Mūsa). The Zabūr (Psalms) on David عليه السلام (Daud), The Injīl (The Gospels) on Jesus عليه السلام ('Īsa), and The Holy Qur'ān on Muḥammad ﷺ

Q14 Name the five pillars of Islām.

A14 The five pillars of Islām are:

Kalimah To declare that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Muḥammad is His Messenger.

Ṣalāt To offer five daily Prayers at their appointed times.

Zakāt To contribute a certain percentage of wealth for the relief of those not capable of looking after themselves.

Fasting To fast each day during the month of Ramaḍān.

Ḥajj To go for pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in one's lifetime if physically and financially possible, and if the journey to Makkah is safe.

Q15 How many obligatory Prayers are prescribed in Islām?

A15 There are five obligatory Prayers. They are called Fajr, Zuhr, Āṣr, Maghrib and 'Ishā'.

URDU SECTION

Poem No. 1: Nusrate Ilahi (Urdu)

منظوم کلام حضرت مرزا غلام احمد قادیانی مسیح موعود و مہدی موعود علیہ السلام

نُصرتِ الہی

خدا کے پاک لوگوں کو خُدا سے نُصرت آتی ہے
 جب آتی ہے تو پھر عالم کو اک عالم دکھاتی ہے
 وہ بنتی ہے ہوا اور ہر خس رہ کو اڑاتی ہے
 وہ ہو جاتی ہے آگ اور ہر مخالف کو جلاتی ہے
 کبھی وہ خاک ہو کر دشمنوں کے سر پہ پڑتی ہے
 کبھی ہو کر وہ پانی اُن پہ اک طوفان لاتی ہے
 غرض رکتے نہیں ہرگز خدا کے کام بندوں سے
 بھلا خالق کے آگے خُلق کی کچھ پیش جاتی ہے

دُرِّ شَیْن



Nusrate Ilāhī (Transliteration & Translation)

First poem from “Durre Thamin”

Durre Thamin is the collection of Urdu poems
By Ḥadrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad عليه السلام
The Promised Messiah

Nuṣrate Ilāhī **Allah's help**

Khudā kay pāk logon ko khudā say nuṣrat ātī hai
Righteous people of Allah always get help from Allah

Jab ātī hai to phir ‘ālam ko ik ‘ālam dikhātī hai
And when the help from Allah comes, it comes in a strange way

Wo bantī hai hawā aur her khasay-rah ko orhātī hai
Sometimes it becomes a stormy wind and sweeps one like small particles of dust

Wo ho jātī hai āg aur her mokhālīf ko jalātī hai
It changes into fire and burns every hostile person

Kabhī wo khāk ho kar dushmanon kay ser pay parhtī hai
Sometimes it becomes dust and drops over the heads of the enemies

Kabhī hokar wo pānī un pay ik tūfān lātī hai
And sometimes it turns into water and brings a storm unto them

Gharq ruktay nahīn hergiz khudā kay kām bandūn say
It means that thus Allah's designs cannot be stopped by humble means

Bhalā khāliq kay āgay khalq kī kuch pesh jātī hai
There is no match between the Creator and the creation

Poem No.2: Meri Rat din bas yahi ik sada hai (Urdu)

مری رات دن بس یہی اک صدا ہے
 کہ اس عالم کون کا اک خدا ہے
 اُسی نے ہے پیدا کیا اس جہاں کو
 ستاروں کو سورج کو اور آسماں کو
 وہ ہے ایک اُس کا نہیں کوئی ہمسر
 وہ مالک ہے سب کا وہ حاکم ہے سب پر
 ہر اک چیز پر اُس کو قدرت ہے حاصل
 ہر اک کام کی اُس کو طاقت ہے حاصل
 وہ زندہ ہے اور زندگی بخشتا ہے
 وہ قائم ہے ہر ایک کا آسرا ہے
 دلوں کی چھپی بات بھی جانتا ہے
 بدوں اور نیکوں کو پہچانتا ہے
 گناہوں کو بخشش سے ہے ڈھانپ دیتا
 غریبوں کو رحمت سے ہے تھام لیتا
 یہی رات دن اب تو میری صدا ہے
 یہ میرا خدا ہے یہ میرا خدا ہے



Merī rāt din bas yahī ik ṣadā hai (Transliteration & Translation)

From Kalām-e-Mahmūd

Kalām-e-Mahmūd is a collection of urdu poems
by Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Mahmūd Aḥmad, Khalīfatul Masīḥ II.

Merī rāt din bas yahī ik ṣadā hai
The only call which I make, day and night

Merī rāt din bas yahī ik ṣadā hai, keh is ‘āleme kaun kā ik Khudā hai
The only call which I make, day and night is that there is a Creator of this Universe

Usī ne hai paidā kiā is jahān ko, sitāron ko sūraj ko aur āsmān ko
He is the One who who Created this world, the stars, the sun, and the skies

Wo hai aik uskā nahīn koi hamsar, wo mālik hai sab kā wo ḥākim hai sub par
He is alone and He has no partner. He is the Owner and Ruler of everything

Har ik chīz per usko qudrat hai ḥāṣil, har ik kām kī usko ṭāqat hai ḥāṣil
He is The Master and Mighty of doing as He pleases

Wo zindā hai aur zindgī bakhshatā hai, wo Qā’im hai her aik kā āsrā hai
He is alive and bestows life. He is everlasting and source of help

Diḥn ki chupī bāt bhī jāntā hai, badoḥ aur nekoḥ ko pechhāntā hai
He knows what is hidden in the hearts and He knows the wicked and the righteous

Gunāhoḥ ko bakhshish se hai dhānp detā, Gharībhoḥ ko Raḥmat se hai thām laita
He covers sin by forgiving and takes mercy on poor folk

Yahī rāt din ab to merī ṣadā hai, yeh merā khudā hai, yeh merā khudā hai
This is my call day and night, that this is my God, this is my God

Poem No.3: Allah Mian Ka Khat Mere Nam Aya (Urdu)

اللہ میاں کا خط ہے جو میرے نام آیا

قرآن سب سے اچھا، قرآن سب سے پیارا
 قرآن دل کی قوت، قرآن ہے سہارا
 اللہ میاں کا خط ہے جو میرے نام آیا
 استانی جی پڑھاؤ، جلدی مجھے سیپارہ
 پہلے تو ناظرے سے آنکھیں کروں گی روشن
 پھر ترجمہ پڑھانا، جب پڑھ چکوں میں سارا
 مطلب نہ آئے جب تک کیونکر عمل ہے ممکن
 بے ترجمہ کے ہرگز، اپنا نہیں گزارا



Allah Miān Kā Khat Mere Nām Āyā (Translation & Transliteration)

Memorize the following poem from “Bukhār-e-Dil” by
Dr. Mīr Moḥammad Ismā’īl Sāhib, who was a brother of
Ḥaḍrat Ammañ Jān (wife of the Promised Messiah ﷺ). (1st 8 verses)

Allah Miān Kā Khat Merī Nām

A letter from Allah in my name

Qur’ān sab say achā, Qur’ān sab say piārā
The Holy Qur’ān is the best and most beautiful book

Qur’ān dil kī quwwat, Qur’ān hai sahārā
The Holy Qur’ān is the source of comfort and support for the heart

Allah Miān kā khat hai, jo meray nām ayā
In fact it is a letter from Allah in my name

Ustānī jī parhāo, jaldī mujhey sipārā
O my teacher, teach me to read it quickly

Pehlay to nāzray say ankhien karūn gī raushan
First I will enlighten my eyes by reciting

Phir terjamah parhānā, jab parh chūkun main sārā
Then teach me the translation once I have completed reading


Maṭlab nā ā’ey jab tak kiūn kar ‘amal hai mumkin
Without knowing the meanings you cannot put it into practice

Bay tarjamah kay hergiz, apnā nahīn guzārā
Without the translation I do not feel fulfilled

APPENDIX I

URDU ALPHABET

The Urdu Alphabet has been included here to aid pronunciation of the Urdu poems.

It should be noted that the Urdu letters  are additional to the Arabic Alphabet and therefore are not present in Qa'idah Yassernal Qur'an. A substantial amount of time should be spent on learning these letters and their phonetic sounds for it will be a great help as this course proceeds.

ث	ٹ	ت	پ	ب	ا
SAY	TAY	TEY	PAY	BAY	ALIF
ڈ	د	خ	ح	چ	ج
DAL	DAAL	KHAY	HAY	CHAY	JEEM
س	ژ	ز	ڑ	ر	ذ
SEEN	YAY	ZAY	RAY	RAY	ZAL
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
AIN	ZOAY	TOAY	DOAD	SOAD	SHEEN
ل	گ	ک	ق	ف	غ
LAAM	GAAF	KAAF	QAUF	FAY	GHAIN
ی	ء	ہ	و	ن	م
YAI(small)	HAMZA	HAY	WAO	NOON	MEEM
					ے
					YAI(big)

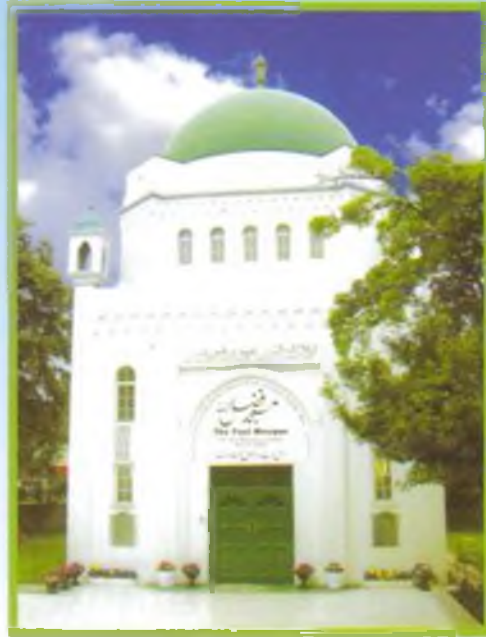
APPENDIX II

Stage	1 Basics	2 Ṣalāt	3 Holy Qur'ān	4 Aḥādīth	5 Prayers & Revelations	6 History & Religious Studies	7 Question & Answers	8 Urdu Section
Stage 1	Basic Concepts, Allah, Five pillars of Islām.	Niyyat (Taujīh), Iḥām, Atta'wudh, Surah Fatīhah, Surah Ikhlas	Brief History, Yassarnal Qur'ān (first 19 lessons).	Some important phrases	Prayers for everyday life.	Childhood of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, Of Islām.	Basic Islamic Knowledge	Three Urdu Poems
Stage 2	Basic Phrases, Importance of Prayers, Islāmīc Worship (Adhān, Wudū' etc)	Positions of Ṣalāt, Qiyām, Rukū', Qaumah, Sajdah, Jisrah, Qa'dah, Ṣalāt with translation & transliteration up to Durūd	Complete Yassarnal Qur'ān, Learn chapters 110 to 114 of the Holy Qur'ān by heart	Five basic points, greeting, cleanliness and intentions of actions	Table manners, Glorification of Allah (Tasbīḥ)	Islāmīc History, Character of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, three stories from early Islāmīc History, Intro to Ahmadiyyat	Early Islāmīc Religious Knowledge, Ahmadiyyat	Two Urdu Poems
Stage 3	Holy books, The Holy Qur'ān (2:13, 7:205), writings from "Our Teachings"	Revision of ṣalāt & Du'a'-e- Qunut (with translation & transliteration)	Sūrah 105 - 109 (learn), Correct reading of last ten parts of the Holy Qur'ān	Hadīth about mother, peace and truthfulness	Entering and leaving the mosque, seeking help. Two revelations of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام	Life of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام, Jihād, Life after death.	More questions about early Islām and Ahmadiyyat	Poems about the Holy Qur'ān
Stage 4	Sunnah & Hadīth (53:45, 3:32), Three sources of guidance from "Our Teachings"	Revision of ṣalāt (with translation & transliteration), Du'a'-e- Janāzāh, Masāl-e- Namāz (from Fiqah Ahmadiyyah)	Ayatul Kursī & first five verses of Al Baqarah, Read parts 11 - 20 of the Holy Qur'ān	Hadīth about fact and fiction, gratitude, righteousness	Seeking help, protection, attributes of Allah, two revelations of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام	Khilafat - e - Rashidīn, Life of Hadrat Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه, Pardah	More questions and answers	Poems about Kalimah Jāyirbah
Stage 5	Anbiya (35:25, 2:254, 21:28)	Commentary on text of ṣalāt (Friday Sermon of June/July 1991)	First 17 verses of Al Baqarah, Read parts 21 - 30 of the Holy Qur'ān.	Praise of Allah, Knowledge, Parents, Racial equality, Muslim brotherhood	Prayers told by Hadrat Amīr ul Mo'mīnīn for daily recital	Khilafat in Ahmadiyyat, Life of Hadrat Maulawī Nūr ud Dīn رضي الله عنه	More questions and answers	Poems praising Allah
Stage 6	Truthfulness of a Prophet (3:103) - (Revelation and the Prophets)	Ṣalāt-e-Istakhārāh (seeking guidance), Ṣalāt Tahajjud	Learn Sūrah 93 - 95, First half of SWT of Pt 1 of the Holy Qur'ān (learn translation)	First 10 Aḥādīth from "Nibrās ul Mo'mīnīn" (with Translation & Transliteration)	Five prayers from the Holy Qur'ān, two revelations of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام	"Our teaching (entire book)	Prophecies from the Bible about the advent of the Holy Prophet of Islām ﷺ	
Stage 7	Khatamun - nabīyyīn	Ṣalāt-e-Istazāqah (eclipse prayer), Ṣalāt-e-Kusūl-o-Khusūf (Prayer for rain)	Learn Sūrah 87, 88, 97, Second half of SWT of Pt 1 of the Holy Qur'ān.	Hadīth 11 - 20 from "Nibrās ul Mo'mīnīn"	Five prayers of the Holy Prophet ﷺ	A book of the Promised Messiah عليه السلام	Prophecies of the Holy Prophet ﷺ for the Promised Messiah and Mubdī عليه السلام	

This was the matrix agreed some years ago by all auxiliary organisations but after incorporating the waqfe-nau syllabus, changes have been made with consultation of the auxiliary organisations. After all the changes are agreed on all the stages, a new matrix will be added. For the time being this matrix is added to give a rough pattern of all the stages in foundation level.



Holy Prophet's ﷺ Mosque in Madīna



The Fazl Mosque

National

SYLLABUS

Stage-1
FOUNDATION LEVEL



Produced By:
National Ta'lim Department UK