

# Appendix B: Questions & Answers

## TOPIC: ISLĀM

### 1. Name the five pillars of Islām.

- Kalimah: To declare that there is none worthy of worship but Allāh, and that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is His Messenger.
- Ṣalāt: To offer the 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.
- Ṣaum: 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.

### 2. Name the Muslim Festivals.

- 'Īdul-Fiṭr (festival at the end of Ramaḍān)
- 'Īdul-Adḥiyya (festival of sacrifices)

### 3. Who is a prophet?

- A person chosen by Allāh for the reformation and guidance of mankind.

### 4. What kind of food is forbidden for a Muslim?

- Blood
- The flesh of an animal that dies naturally and has not been slaughtered
- The flesh of pig or swine
- The flesh of an animal on which the name of any other deity other than Allāh has been invoked
- Liquor and all intoxicants.

### 5. What is meant by "Ṭayyab" food?

- Good, pure, wholesome and agreeable food, which is not harmful to one's health or morals.

### 6. What is meant by 'ḥadīth'?

- The sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

### 7. Who related the majority of the Aḥādīth of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> among the men?

- Ḥazrat Abū Hurairah<sup>ra</sup>.

### 8. Who related most of the Aḥādīth of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> among the women?

- Ḥazrat 'Ā'isha<sup>ra</sup>.

## TOPIC: THE HOLY QUR'ĀN

1. **What does the word “Qur’ān” mean?**
  - Something that is often “read” or “recited.”
2. **In which language was the Holy Qur’ān revealed?**
  - Arabic, it is also referred to as Ummul-Asinah (the mother of all languages).
3. **Who was the Holy Qur’ān revealed to?**
  - The Holy Prophet, Ḥazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>sa</sup>.
4. **How was the Holy Qur’ān revealed?**
  - Through verbal revelations.
5. **What is a revelation?**
  - Communication from God to His creatures in the form of visions, dreams or verbally.
6. **Where was the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> when the first verses of the Holy Qur’ān were revealed to him (i.e. the first revelation)?**
  - He was meditating in the cave of Ḥirā.
7. **How old was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> when he received his first revelation?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was 40 years old.
8. **What is the name of the angel who brought Allāh’s revelation to Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat Jibrā’īl, the Chief of the Angels.
9. **What does Jibrā’īl mean?**
  - ‘Servant of Allāh.’
10. **What was the first word of the Holy Qur’ān to be revealed to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - ‘Iqra’, meaning ‘Recite.’
11. **In which month did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> received first revelation?**
  - The first revelation was received during the month of Ramaḍān.
12. **During whose Khilāfat was it decided to collect the Holy Qur’ān into one volume?**
  - During the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> that the compilation of the Holy Qur’ān began, the sequence of which had been laid down by the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> himself.
13. **During whose Khilāfat was the compilation of the Holy Qur’ān completed?**
  - During the time of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Khalīfa, Ḥazrat Uthman<sup>ra</sup>, the work was completed and the first official written version of the Holy Qur’ān was issued.
14. **How many chapters (Surāhs) are there in the Holy Qur’ān?**

## NASIRAT PROGRAM & GUIDELINES

- There are 114 chapters (Surāhs).
- 15. How many parts (Sipārahs) are there in the Holy Qur'ān?**
- There are 30 parts (Sipārahs).
- 16. Name some of the fruits mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān.**
- Dates, pomegranates, grapes, bananas, olives and figs.
- 17. Name some of the animals mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān.**
- Camels, elephants, sheeps, cows, dogs, lions, monkeys, horses, donkeys and pigs.
- 18. What is the Holy Qur'ān?**
- The Holy Qur'ān is a Book of guidance sent by God for people of all times. It provides a solution for every problem of the world.
- 19. Is the Holy Qur'ān the Word of God?**
- Yes, every letter and word in the Holy Quran is the Word of God.
- 20. Name the five revealed books mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān.**
- SUHAF (Scrolls), given to Prophet Abraham<sup>as</sup>
  - TAURAT (Torah), given to Prophet Moses<sup>as</sup>
  - ZABŪR (Psalms), given to Prophet David<sup>as</sup>
  - INJĪL (The Gospels), given to Prophet Jesus<sup>as</sup>
  - QUR'ĀN, given to Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>
- 21. What is the last revealed book of Allah?**
- The Holy Qur'ān.
- 22. Name the first 5 and the last 5 chapters (Surāhs) of the Holy Qur'ān.**
- The first 5 chapters: Al-Fātiḥah, Al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, Al-Nisā', Al-Mā'idah
  - The last 5 chapters: Al-Naṣr, Al-Lahab, Al-Ikhlāṣ, Al-Falaq, Al-Nās
- 23. Name the first 5 Parts (Sipārahs) of the Holy Qur'ān.**
- Alif-Lam-Mim
  - Saya-qoolu
  - Til-kar-Rusulu
  - Lan ta-naa lul biraa
  - Wal-muh-sa-naatu
- 24. Besides its proper name, the Holy Qur'ān is also known by many other names. Name at least 5 of these.**
- Al-Kitāb (The Book)
  - An-Nūr (The Light)

- Al-Ḥaqq (The Truth)
  - Al-Tanzīl (The Revelation)
  - Al-Furqān (The Discrimination)
  - Al-Zikr (The Exposition)
  - Al-Rahmat (The Mercy)
  - Al-Huda (The Guide)
- 25. How many Sajdah-Tilāwat (prostration during recitation) are there in the Holy Qur’ān?**
- There are 15 Sajdah-Tilāwat.
- 26. In which Surāh is it foretold about the coming of the Messiah and Mahdī?**
- Surāh Al-Jumu‘ah (chapter 62).

## TOPIC: SALAT

### 1. How many obligatory prayers are prescribed daily in Islām?

- There are five obligatory Prayers daily. They are Fajr, Ṣuhr, ‘Aṣr, Maghrib, and ‘Ishā’.

### 2. What are the timings of these Prayers?

- Fajr - at dawn, before sunrise
- Ṣuhr - in the early afternoon
- ‘Aṣr - in the late afternoon
- Maghrib - just after sunset
- ‘Ishā’ - in the evening before midnight.

### 3. When is it forbidden to perform Ṣalāt?

- When the sun is rising, setting or at its zenith (mid-day)
- After ‘Aṣr until sunset, and after Fajr until sunrise

### 4. What is the person who leads the Prayer in congregation called?

- He is called an Imām.

### 5. What is ‘Adhān’?

- The call to prayer.

### 6. What was the name of the companion who saw the Adhān in a dream?

- Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid<sup>ra</sup>.

### 7. What did Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid<sup>ra</sup> do after he saw this dream?

- He went to the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> and told him of his dream.

### 8. What happened as Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid<sup>ra</sup> was telling the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> his dream?

- Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> came along and said that he also had seen the same dream. Then, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> also said that he had seen the same dream. This is how the tradition of the Adhān started.

### 9. What is the person who calls out the Adhān called?

- A Mu’adhdhin.

### 10. Who was the first companion of the Holy Prophet (SAW) to deliver the Adhān?

- Ḥazrat Bilal<sup>ra</sup> was the first person to deliver the Adhān and the first Mu’adhdhin.

### 11. What does the phrase “Allāhu-Akbar” mean?

- “Allāh is the Greatest.”

### 12. Which direction do Muslims face for Ṣalāt?

- Towards the Holy Ka'bah in Makkah.

**13. What is the Holy Ka'bah?**

- It is the first House of worship ever built in the world. According to the Holy Qur'ān, the Ka'bah was rebuilt by Ḥazrat Ibrāhīm<sup>as</sup> and his son Ḥazrat Ismā'īl<sup>as</sup>.

**14. What are some etiquettes of Ṣalāt?**

- Do not look around or talk to anyone
- Do not walk in front of someone who is reading Ṣalāt
- The head should be covered while praying
- Try to reach the mosque on time, but if you are late, do not run or push others but walk quickly and with dignity.
- You should fully concentrate on the Ṣalāt rather than thinking of other things.
- During Ṣalāt, pay full attention to Allāh as if you are seeing Him, and remember that you are being observed by Allāh.

**15. What is Wuḍū', or ablution?**

- Wuḍū', or ablution, is ritual washing that must be performed before Ṣalāt in order to cleanse our body and prepare ourselves for Ṣalāt.

**16. How is ablution performed?**

- Washing the hands three times up to the wrist; the right hand first and then the left.
- Cleaning out the mouth by rinsing it with water three times, massaging the gums at the same time.
- Cleaning the nostrils thoroughly by putting some water in them and blowing the nose.
- Washing the face three times.
- Washing the forearms including the elbows three times.
- Moistening the hands and running them over the head from front down to the neck, then running the thumbs around the ears and wiping inside.
- Washing the feet including the ankles, three times; the right foot first and then the left. In case socks are put on after ablution, then during the rest of the day, it is allowed to pass wet fingers over them, instead of washing the feet each time, provided these have not been taken off during this time.

**17. What is the du'ā after Wuḍū' or Tayammum?**

- 'Alaahumaj'alnee minat-tawwaabeena waj'alnee minal mutatah-hireen'
- Translation: "O Allāh! Make me from among those who repent of their sins and from among those who keep themselves pure and clean."

**18. What should a person do if she cannot find water for ablution?**

- She should instead perform Tayammum.

**19. When should ablution be performed?**

- After answering the call of nature, passing water or passing wind
- After sleeping or dozing off
- After unconsciousness
- If you had an injury
- After Vomiting or excessive bleeding

**20. How is Tayammum performed?**

- By rubbing your hands on clean dust, blowing off the dust and then passing your hands over your face and forearms as you would for ablution.

**21. What is a “Raka’āt”?**

- A Raka’āt is one whole series of postures of the Ṣalāt that starts from the standing position and ends with prostration (Sajdah). Ṣalāt is made up of two or more Raka’āt.

**22. What is “Qaṣr” Ṣalāt?**

- When a person is on a journey, the Sunnah Raka’āt are dropped in every Prayer except in the Fajr prayer. If a traveller reaches a place where she intends to stay less than 15 days, then this concession will apply and she will shorten her Prayers as mentioned. The four Farḍ Raka’āt of Ṣalāt, ‘Aṣr and ‘Ishā’ are reduced to two Raka’āt each.

**23. What is “Tasbīh”?**

- Tasbīh is offered to glorify Allāh. At the end of the Ṣalāt, one should say:
- ‘Subhān Allāh’ 33 times
- ‘Alhamdulillah’ 33 times
- ‘Allāhu Akbar’ 34 times.

**24. What do these 3 phrases mean?**

- ‘Subhān Allāh’: Holy is Allāh
- ‘Alhamdulillah’: All praise belongs to Allāh
- ‘Allāhu Akbar’: Allāh is the Greatest

**25. How many kinds of Ṣalāt are there in Islām?**

- There are four types of Ṣalāt in Islām.
- Farḍ Prayers (obligatory prayers)
- Sunnah Prayers (additional prayers)
- Nawāfil Prayers (optional prayers)
- Wājib Prayers (e.g. ‘Īd Prayers, Vitr Prayers)

**26. What is “Vitr”?**

- Vitr consists of 3 Raka‘āts. It is offered after ‘Ishā’ Prayers and before dawn, preferably after midnight and following the ‘Tahajjud’ Prayers.

**27. What is “Du‘ā-e-Qunūt”?**

- It is the prayer recited in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Raka‘āt of the ‘Vitr’ Prayer after Tahmīd, when standing up after Rukū’.

**28. What is “Tahajjud” Prayer?**

- Tahajjud is a Nawāfil Prayer which is offered in the pre-dawn hours of the night before Fajr Prayer.

**29. What is the congregational voluntary Ṣalāt offered during the month of Ramaḍān called?**

- Trāvīh.

**30. Can a woman lead Ṣalāt?**

- Yes, a woman can lead Ṣalāt but only in a women’s congregation. She should stand in the middle of the first row among other women and not ahead.

**31. What is “Iqāmat”?**

- “Iqāmat” is said just before the commencement of congregational prayer to signal that prayer is about to start.

**32. What is “Takbīr-i-Taḥrīma”?**

- It is referred to the very first “Allāhu Akbar” said at the beginning of the Ṣalāt. It is after the “Takbīr-i-Taḥrīma” that attention should only be paid to Ṣalāt and talking or looking around is prohibited.



**33. What should you do if you join the Ṣalāt after it has started?**

- You should follow the Imām until the two “salāms” have been said at then end, but not say “salām” and instead, get up and complete the missed Raka‘āt.

**34. What should one do if the Imām commits a mistake?**

- Other worshippers should remind him by saying “Subhān Allāh” (Glory to Allāh) loudly. If the Imām does not correct his mistake, the worshippers should still follow him. Women, however, should clap their hands instead of saying “Subhān Allāh.” When a mistake is made in Ṣalāt, it should be rectified by two prostrations at the end of the Ṣalāt; this is called “Sujūdus-Sahv” (prostrations of condonement).

**35. What Ṣalāt should be offered in congregation?**

- All Farḍ of the five obligatory Prayers
- The Farḍ of the Friday (Jumu‘a) Prayer
- ‘Īd Prayers
- Janāza (Funeral) Prayer
- Trāvīh Prayer
- Prayer offered during solar or lunar eclipses called “Ṣalāt -ul-Kusūf”
- Prayer for rain called “Ṣalāt -ul-Istisqa”

## TOPIC: THE HOLY PROPHET<sup>sa</sup>

1. **Name the religion brought by the Holy Prophet, Ḥazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Islām.
2. **When and where was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> born?**
  - He was born in Makkah in the year 570 A.D.
  - (Explain to the younger girls that it is now the year 2013 so he was born some 1500 years ago)
3. **What does A.D. stand for?**
  - This term stands for the Latin word “Anno Domini,” which means “The year of our Lord.” It refers to the number of years since the birth of Prophet Jesus<sup>as</sup>.
4. **What was the name of the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> father?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Abdullāh<sup>ra</sup>.
5. **What was the name of the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> mother?**
  - Ḥazrat Āminah<sup>ra</sup>.
6. **When did the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> father pass away?**
  - The Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> father passed away before he was born.
7. **How old was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> when his mother passed away?**
  - He was six years old.
8. **Who took care of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> after his mother passed away?**
  - His grandfather Ḥazrat ‘Abdul Muṭṭalib<sup>ra</sup>.
9. **How old was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> when his grandfather Ḥazrat ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib<sup>ra</sup> passed away?**
  - He was eight years old.
10. **Who took care of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> after his grandfather passed away?**
  - His father’s brother Ḥazrat Abū Ṭālib<sup>ra</sup> took care of him.
11. **What was the name of the nurse who looked after the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat Ḥalīmah<sup>ra</sup>.
12. **To which tribe did the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> belong?**
  - The tribe of Quraish.

**13. What was his great-grandfather's name?**

- His great-grandfather's name was Hāshim.

**14. Who named him Muhammad?**

- According to Allāh's Will, his grandfather Ḥazrat 'Abdul Muṭṭalib<sup>ra</sup> named him.

**15. What does the name 'Muhammad' mean?**

- Muhammad means 'the one who is praised.'

**16. What was the name his mother Ḥazrat Āminah<sup>ra</sup> had given him?**

- Ḥazrat Āminah<sup>ra</sup> named him Aḥmad.

**17. What does Aḥmad mean?**

- Aḥmad means 'the one who praises very much.'

**18. What was the favourite colour of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**

- His favourite colour was green.

**19. Where did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> use to retire for meditation?**

- He used to go to in a cave on Mount Ḥirā.

**20. What was the name of the first wife of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**

- Ḥazrat Khadījah<sup>ra</sup>.

**21. How old was the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> when he married Ḥazrat Khadījah<sup>ra</sup> and how old was she?**

- At the time of their marriage the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was 25 years old and Ḥazrat Khadījah<sup>ra</sup> was 40.

**22. How many children did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> have?**

- He had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

**23. How many Khulafā' came after the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>?**

- There were four Khulafā'.

**24. Who are referred to as 'Khulafā'-e-Rāshidīn'?**

- The four Khulafā' that came after the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>.

**25. Name the 'Khulafā'-e-Rāshidīn?**

- Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Siddīq<sup>ra</sup>
- Ḥazrat 'Umar Fārūq<sup>ra</sup>
- Ḥazrat 'Uthmān Ghanī<sup>ra</sup>
- Ḥazrat 'Alī<sup>ra</sup>

## TOPIC: Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup>

1. **What was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> named at his birth?**
  - ‘Abd-al-Ka‘bah.
2. **What was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> named when he accepted Islām?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> named him ‘Abdullāh and gave him the title of Ṣiddīq.
3. **Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was very beautiful; what was he called in relation to this attribute?**
  - He was called Attique.
4. **To what family did Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> belong?**
  - His parents belonged to the family Banū Taim of Quraish tribe.
5. **What were the names of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> parents?**
  - His father’s name was ‘Uthmān Abū Quḥāfa and his mother’s name was Ummul Khair Salmā.
6. **What was the age difference between Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was approximately two and a half or three years younger than the Holy
  - Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.
7. **What was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq’s<sup>ra</sup> occupation?**
  - He was a tradesman/trader and used to travel to Syria and Yemen to trade. The first trading journey he undertook was at the age of 18 and within a few years he was counted among the most successful and wealthiest tradesmen of Makkah.
8. **What was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> reaction when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> claimed Prophethood?**
  - Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was not in Makkah when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> declared that he was appointed as a prophet by Allāh. When Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> returned and heard the news, he went to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> to inquire about it. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> tried to explain but Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> asked him to just affirm if Huzoor<sup>sa</sup> called himself a prophet of Allāh. When the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said yes, Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> replied: “I bear witness that you are the Messenger of Allāh.” He was among the first few people to accept Islām.
9. **What did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> say when relating the incident of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> acceptance of Islām?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said: “Everyone one to whom I conveyed the message of Islām hesitated somewhat in accepting it, except Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>. He accepted the message of Islām without any hesitation.”
10. **Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> bought many Muslim slaves and then set them free to save**

- them from the cruel treatment of the Quraish. Name two of such slaves that he set free.**
- Ḥazrat Bilal<sup>ra</sup>, ‘Amīr bin Fuhairah<sup>ra</sup>, Abū Fakiha, Zunairah, Nahdia, Bint Nahdia, Umme Abais.
- 11. Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> once decided to migrate from Makkah, but a chief of one tribe took him under his protection and brought him back to Makkah. What was the name of that chief?**
- His name was Ibni Daghina and he was the chief of the Qārah tribe.
- 12. When the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> allowed the Muslims to migrate to Yathrib, Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> also asked permission from the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> to migrate. What was the reply of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
- Huzoor<sup>sa</sup> said: “Don’t go yet. God will give you a companion who will help you in the journey.” Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> understood that the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> wanted him to stay in his company.
- 13. What preparation did Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> start?**
- Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> bought two strong camels and fed them to make them ready for travel. He also hired a person named ‘Abdullāh bin Arīqaṭ as a guide.
- 14. On their way to Madīnah, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> took refuge in the cave of Thaur. What incident took place when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was sleeping?**
- The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was sleeping with his head on Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> thigh. A snake came out of a hole and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> killed it with his foot. The snake bit him on the foot, but he made no movement lest Huzoor<sup>sa</sup> would be disturbed. But the pain was so severe that tears came in his eyes and one tear dropped onto Huzoor’s<sup>sa</sup> face which woke him up. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> asked him the reason and then put his saliva on the place of the snake bite, causing Ḥazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> pain subsided.
- 15. When the enemy reached the cave of Thaur, Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> became worried. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> comforted him by saying, “Grieve not, for Allāh is with us.” How does the Holy Qur’ān mention Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> while relating this incident?**
- In the Holy Qur’ān, Allah says that He helped the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> “while he was one of the two, when they were both in the Cave” (9:40).
- 16. After the arrival in Madīnah, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> made the Muhajirīn and Anṣār as brothers. Who was made Ḥazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> brother?**
- Kharjah bin Zaid.

17. **The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> bought a land for building a mosque in Madīnah. Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> paid its cost. What was the name of the Mosque?**
  - Masjid-e-Nabawī.
18. **When did Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>'s father Abū Quḥāfa accept Islām?**
  - He accepted Islām on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah.
19. **On one occasion Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> gave all his possessions in response to the call of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. When did this happen?**
  - This incident took place on the occasion of the Battle of Tabūk.
20. **When the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> passed away, the companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> were overcome with grief. Some of them were not ready to admit the Huzoor<sup>sa</sup> had passed away. How did Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> intervene and what verse of the Holy Qur'ān did he recite?**
  - Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> said: "O people, listen! Those of you, who worshipped Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>, understand that he has died. But those who worship Allāh should believe that their Lord is alive and will never die." Then he recited the verse of the Holy Qur'ān: "And Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is only a Messenger. Verily, all Messengers have passed away before him. If then he die or be slain, will you turn back on your heels?" (3:145).
21. **Who are Shaikhain? What was their relation to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat 'Umar<sup>ra</sup> are called Shaikhain. Both of them were the fathers-in-law of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, as well as his successors.
22. **What areas came under the Muslim rule in the era of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - In the era of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, some parts of Iraq, Arabia and Egypt were conquered.
23. **In whose Khilāfat was the Holy Qur'ān compiled as a book?**
  - It was first compiled in a book form in the khilāfat of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>.
24. **How many children did Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> have? What are their names?**
  - He had three sons and three daughters named 'Abdullāh, 'Abdur-Raḥmān, Muhammad, Asmā, 'Ā'ishah, Umme Kulthūm.
25. **How long was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>'s era of Khilāfat?**
  - His Khilāfat lasted for two years, three months and ten days.
26. **How old was Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> at the time of his demise?**
  - Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> died at the age of 63.
27. **Which daughter of Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was married to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat 'Ā'ishah<sup>ra</sup>

## Ḥazrat ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb<sup>ra</sup>

1. **Where was Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> born?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was born in Makkah.
2. **To which family did Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> belong?**
  - He belonged to the tribe of Quraish. His title was Fārūq. Khaṭṭāb was the family name.
3. **What were the names of Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> parents?**
  - His father’s name was Khaṭṭāb and he was the chief of a tribe of Quraish. His mother’s name was Hanatma.
4. **What was Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> parents’ status in Makkah?**
  - His mother Hanatma was the daughter of a much respected person of Quraish, Hasham bin Al-Mghaira.
5. **Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was the son of a chief. In this respect, how was he trained?**
  - He was taught to read and write in early childhood, during this time when very few people in Arab were literate. He was strong and he was skilled in riding, wrestling, and swordfighting.
6. **What was Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> occupation?**
  - He was a trader and used to lead trade caravans to Iraq and Iran.
7. **What was the age difference between the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was approximately eleven years younger.
8. **What was the reaction of Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> declared his claim to be a Prophet?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> became a fierce opponent of Islām. He was at the forefront of the cruel treatment of Muslims. When a slave woman accepted Islām, Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> beat her cruelly. Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was passing by and took mercy on the woman; he set her free by paying the price to Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup>.
9. **Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> went out with the intention of killing the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, but when he was on his way someone told him something that forced him to change his plan. What did they tell him?**
  - While on his way, someone told Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> to first deal with his own sister and brother- in-law who had accepted Islām. Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> changed his direction and went straight to his sister’s home.

10. **How did Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> treat his sister and brother-in-law when he arrived at their home?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was furious when he entered his sister’s home. He started beating them but his sister said: “‘Umar<sup>ra</sup>, you may beat us as much as you want, but we are not going to change our faith.”
11. **What were the first verses Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> read when his sister gave him the Holy Qur’ān?**
  - They were verses 15 and 16 of Surāh Ṭā Hā (Ch. 20): “Verily I am Allāh; there is no God beside Me. So serve me and observe prayer for my remembrance. Surely, the Hour will come; I may reveal it, that every soul may be recompensed for its endeavour.” As he read these verses, the truth dawned on him and his heart changed.
12. **Who were the two enemies of Islām for whom the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> prayed to God that one of them may accept Islām? For whom was this prayer fulfilled?**
  - The two enemies for whom the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> prayed were ‘Umar bin Hishām<sup>ra</sup> (who was later called Abū Jahl) and Ḥazrat ‘Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb<sup>ra</sup>. The prayer was fulfilled with Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> acceptance of Islām.
13. **What was Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> age when he converted to Islām?**
  - He was 33 years old.
14. **How did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and his companions express their joy at Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> acceptance of Islām?**
  - When Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> declared that he had come to accept Islām, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and his companions exclaimed “Allāhu Akbar” (Allāh is Great) in such a loud voice that its echo was heard in the hills of Makkah.
15. **Like other Muslims, Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> also migrated from Makkah to Madīnah, but how did he address the Makkans at that time?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> came into the courtyard of the Ka’bah fully armed with his sword, bow and arrows. He took the circuits around the Ka’bah and the offered his prayers without caring about the presence of Quraish leaders sitting there. Then he addressed them saying, “I am leaving Makkah to go to Madīnah. If any one of you who wants his mother to lose a son, his children to lose a father or his wife to be a widow, come and fight with me.” But no chief had the courage to fight him.
16. **Who were the two companions of the Prophet<sup>sa</sup> who were taught the words of Adhān in a dream?**
  - They were Ḥazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid Ansarī and Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup>.
17. **When the non-believers cheered for their idols in the Battle of Badr, what did Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> do?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> said loudly: “Allāh is the Most High and Exalted.”



**18. Which daughter of Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> was married to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> ?**

- Ḥazrat Ḥafsah<sup>ra</sup>.

**19. During what circumstances did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat Ḥafsah’s<sup>ra</sup> marriage take place?**

- She was a widow and her husband Ḥazrat Khunais<sup>ra</sup> was martyred in the Battle of Badr. After that she was married to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

**20. What was the effect of grief on Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> at the death of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**

- He was overcome with grief and was not ready to believe the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> had passed away. He took out his sword and said, “Whoever says that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> has died, I will kill him.”

**21. What countries were conquered in Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat?**

- Syria (with Baitul Muqaddas), Persia, Egypt, and Harqa were conquered. Basra and Kūfah were built and Masjid-e-Nabawī and Masjid-e-Harām were extended.

**22. What were some of the important achievements of Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> era?**

- Historical studies, coin making, postal services, land measurement, making check posts at borders, and the appointment of a Qāḍī (judge/magistrate) were some of the innovative things of the era.

**23. Surāqah bin Mālīk was a person who chased the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> on their way to Madīnah at the time of the migration and to whom the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> had said that he would wear the bangles of Chosroes, the Emperor of Iran. When was the prophecy regarding Surāqah fulfilled?**

- This prophecy was fulfilled in the era of Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat when Persia was conquered and the Muslims got the loot from the treasures of Chosroes. It included the bangles of Chosroes. Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> called Surāqah, who had accepted Islām after the conquest of Makkah, and asked him to wear those jeweled bangles and thus the prophecy was fulfilled.

**24. Who initiated the Lunar Muslim calendar? Name the months.**

- Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> started the Lunar Muslim calendar. The names of the months are: Muḥarram, Şaffar, Rabī ‘ul-Awwal, Rabi-ul-Thānī, Jamādī‘ul Awwal, Jamādī‘ul Thānī, Rajab, Sha‘bān, Ramaḍān, Shawwāl, Dhūl Qa‘dah, Dhūl Ḥijjah.

**25. When and how did Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> die?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was stabbed and wounded by the Persian slave Feroz while Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was leading the morning prayers in the mosque. The injury proved fatal and he passed away.

**26. Where was Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> buried?**

- After being wounded, Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> sent his son ‘Abdullāh to Ḥazrat ‘Ā’ishah<sup>ra</sup> with this message seeking permission to be buried in Hujra-e-Nabawī: “I have spent my life

in the company of my two friends (the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>) and it is my wish to be buried beside them.” Ḥazrat ‘Ā’ishah<sup>ra</sup> accepted his request and said: “I had kept this place reserved for me but today I give this sacrifice to grant your wish.” Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> was pleased to hear that and was buried beside the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. There was space for only three graves in that room.

**27. How long was Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> period of Khilāfat?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> era of Khilāfat lasted for ten and a half years.

**28. How old was Ḥazrat ‘Umar’s<sup>ra</sup> when he passed away?**

- He was 63 years old.

**29. How many children did Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> have? What are their names?**

- He had nine children. Their names were ‘Abdullāh, ‘Abdur-Raḥmān Akbar, ‘Ubaidullāh, Āsim, Zaid, ‘Abdur-Raḥmān Asghar, Ḥafsah, Fāṭimah, Ruqaiyyah.

## TOPIC: Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>

1. **Who was the third successor of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and to which family did he belong?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> was the third successor of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and he belonged to the well known family Banū Umaiyyah of the Quraish.
2. **What was his number with regards to embracing Islām and how old was he at that time?**
  - He was the fourth person to embrace Islām and he was thirty years old at that time.
3. **Why is Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> called Ghanī?**
  - He used to take care of the poor and his generosity for them earned him the title of Ghanī.
4. **Who convinced Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> to embrace Islām?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> embraced Islām due to the preaching of his close friend Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup>.
5. **Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> is included in ‘Asharah Mubashshirah. Who were these people?**
  - ‘Asharah Mubashshirah means the 10 Bearers of the Glad Tidings of Paradise.’ Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> was one of those ten people to whom the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> gave the good news that they would go to Paradise.
6. **What hardships did Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> face after accepting Islām?**
  - He faced severe hardships after he became a Muslim. His uncle used to persecute him and once he tied Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> with ropes and beat him. When the persecution became intolerable, he migrated to Abyssinia with his family, but after some years he returned to Makkah. He migrated again to Madīnah along with other Muslims.
7. **What does Dhun-Nūrain mean and to whom does this title belong?**
  - Dhun-Nūrain means ‘the Possessor of Two Lights’ and Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> was called with this name because two daughters of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> were married to him.
8. **What were the names of the two daughters of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> who were married to him, one after the other?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> gave the hand of his daughter Ruqayyah<sup>ra</sup> in marriage to him. After she passed away, he was married to the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> second daughter, Ummi Kulthūm<sup>ra</sup>.
9. **What did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> say at the death of Ḥazrat Ummi Kulthūm<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said: “If I had another daughter, I would have given her hand in marriage to ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>.” This was because of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān’s<sup>ra</sup> qualities that the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> held him in such great esteem.

10. **Muslims had difficulty in getting drinking water in Madīnah. What did Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> do to relieve this?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> bought a well from a Jew for twenty thousand dirham and dedicated it to the Muslims.
11. **What sacrifice did Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> offer during the preparation of the Battle of Tabūk?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> generously participated by donating his wealth. He helped by donating one thousand camels, seventy horses with necessities and ten thousand dirhams.
12. **What did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> predict about the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said: “‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>, Allāh will make you a Khalīfa and the rebels will try to make you give up Khilāfat, but you should not yield to them.”
13. **What work was done regarding the order of the chapters of the Holy Qur’ān?**
  - The Holy Qur’ān was compiled in a book form before his era of Khilāfat, but the Surāhs were not in any particular sequence in the manuscripts that people of different areas had. Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> took the manuscript that was compiled by Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, in which the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> had himself arranged the sequence of the Surāhs, and prepared standard copies of the Holy Qur’ān to be distributed in all the provinces of the state. It is because of this service that the Holy Qur’ān has been preserved in the same order as established by the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.
14. **What areas were conquered in Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān’s<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat?**
  - Armenia, Qauqas, Qabras, Western areas and all the cities of Persia, that had not been conquered until then.
15. **What conspiracies did the hypocrites (Munafiqīn) and rebels plot to weaken Islām during the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - Many Christians and Jews pretended to join Islām with the purpose of weakening the Islāmic state. They did not dare to start a rebellion during the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat ‘Umar<sup>ra</sup> because of fear of him, but due to the kind and gentle character of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>, these rebellious people increased in their mischief during his era. They started laying unjustified charges against Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>, demanding that he step down as Khalīfa, but Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> refused to step down, thus fulfilling the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> prophecy.
16. **How many rebels surrounded Madīnah and how did they persecute Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>?**
  - Around three thousand opponents and rebels surrounded Madīnah. They stopped him from leading the prayers, blocked his water supply and announced that whoever tried to contact Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> would be killed.

**17. What efforts did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> make to protect Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> tried reasoning with the rebels, but they refused to listen or change their minds; in fact, they increased in their efforts. Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> appointed guards around Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān’s<sup>ra</sup> house to keep the enemy away.

**18. When and how did the rebels martyr Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>?**

- It was June 17, 656 C.E. Ḥazrat Imām Ḥasan and Marwan were on guard when some rebels attacked. They wounded Ḥazrat Imām Ḥasan and killed Marwan and then entered the house. They martyred Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> while he was reading the Holy Qur’ān. This was the day that opened the way to unrest and chaos in Islām.

**19. How long was the period of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān’s<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat?**

- His Khilāfat is spread over a period of twelve years.

**20. What was his age at the time of martyrdom?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> was 82 years old.

## TOPIC: Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>

1. **Who was the fourth successor of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>.
2. **Who were Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s parents and to what family and tribe did he belong?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s mother was Ḥazrat Fāṭimah<sup>ra</sup> Bint Assad. Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> belonged to the family of Banū Hāshim of Quraish.
3. **How were Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s parents related to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and what part did they play in the upbringing of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s father was the paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and both his uncle and aunt took good care of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> in his early childhood. Ḥazrat Abū Ṭālib<sup>ra</sup> always supported the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.
4. **Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>’s cousin. How many years younger was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> then the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was twenty years younger than the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.
5. **Who became the guardian of Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and why?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> became Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s guardian because Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s father’s financial position had become very weak.
6. **How old was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> when he embraced Islām?**
  - Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was ten years old and one of the first few individuals to accept Islām. He was the first child to embrace Islām.
7. **Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> had the honour of joining the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> on his migration. What honour did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> get on the occasion of the migration?**
  - On the night when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> left Makkah for Madīnah, he instructed Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> to stay behind and return the possessions of people which they had given to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> for safeguarding. He told Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> to sleep in his bed that night. Because of this, the Makkan leaders kept thinking that the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was in bed, which allowed Huzoor<sup>sa</sup> and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> to safely leave Makkah. In the morning, Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> returned the possessions of people and then migrated to Madīnah.
8. **When and to whom was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> married?**
  - After the migration to Madīnah, Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> married the daughter of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, Ḥazrat Fāṭimah<sup>ra</sup>.
9. **Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> participated in all the battles along with the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> except for the Battle of Tabūk. What did the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> say to Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> on that occasion?**
  - The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> himself asked Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> to stay behind in Madīnah for protecting the women and children. Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> asked the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> why he was appointing

him Khalīfa over women and children. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said: “Alī, aren’t you happy that you are Khalīfa the same way Aaron (Harūn) was Khalīfa after Moses (Mūsā), but the difference is that you are not a prophet after me.”

**10. When was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> appointed Khalīfa?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was chosen to be the fourth Khalīfa on June 23, 656 A.D., six days after the martyrdom of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>.

**11. Where did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> move the capital during his Khilāfat and why?**

- In those days there was no law and order in Madīnah and chaos prevailed. For this reason Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> moved his capital from Madīnah to Kūfah in Iraq.

**12. What difficulties did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> face soon after becoming the Khalīfa?**

- When Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was appointed Khalīfa, he faced the demands of Muslims, including the influential companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> like Ḥazrat Ṭalḥa<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat ‘Ā’isha<sup>ra</sup> who wanted him to immediately punish the murderers of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup>. Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was not in agreement with this course of action as in his opinion the top priority was the restoration of law and order in the state. Then he wanted to bring the assassins of Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān<sup>ra</sup> to justice. This conflict got out of hand and resulted in a battle between the two forces in Basrah.

**13. What is the battle between the two forces in Basrah known as?**

- This battle is called the Battle of Jamāl (camel) because Ḥazrat ‘Ā’isha<sup>ra</sup> rode a camel during the battle. The battle took place between the forces of Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and the forces of Ḥazrat Ṭalḥa<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat ‘Ā’isha<sup>ra</sup>.

**14. How many people were killed in the Battle of Jamāl?**

- Ten thousand people including Ḥazrat Ṭalḥa<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> were killed.

**15. What difficulties did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> face because of the rebellion of Khawārijī (the outsiders)?**

- Khawārijī were the people who rebelled against Ḥazrat ‘Alī’s<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat and fought many battles. They chose another Khalīfa, Amīr Muāwiah, for themselves.

**16. What do you know about the Battle of Şaffain?**

- This battle was fought between the forces of Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and Amīr Muāwiah. Ḥazrat ‘Alī’s<sup>ra</sup> forces had the upper hand in the battle, but then, on the advice of ‘Amr bin ‘Ās, Amīr Muāwiah’s forces held the Holy Qur’ān on their arrows and Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s forces stopped fighting.

**17. Who martyred Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and when?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was attacked and fatally wounded by the attacker Ibn-e-Maljam, while going to the mosque for Fajr prayer. Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> passed away two days after the attack because of the severe wound to the back of his head.

**18. How old was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> when he was martyred?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was 58 years old when he was martyred.

**19. How long did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> remain Khalīfa?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup>’s Khilāfat lasted for approximately four years and nine months.

**20. Where was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> buried?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> was buried in Kūfah.

**21. What does Khawārijī mean and who were they?**

- They were a large group of people who were against the proposal of arbitration. They separated from Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and chose an independent Amīr (Amīr Muāwiah); this group was called Khawārijī or “the Outsiders.”

**22. How many times did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> marry and how many children did Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> have?**

- Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> married nine times. Ḥazrat Fāṭimah<sup>ra</sup>, daughter of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, was his first wife and the mother of his four children. He did not marry in the life of Ḥazrat Fāṭimah, but after her death he remarried.

**23. Name the children of Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat Fāṭimah<sup>ra</sup>?**

- The names of their children are Ḥazrat Ḥasan<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Ḥusain<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Zainab Kubrā<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Umme Kulthūm Kubrā<sup>ra</sup>.

**24. What was Ḥazrat ‘Alī<sup>s</sup><sup>ra</sup> status in the eyes of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?**

- The following quotes are from the Aḥādīth of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>:
- *“There is no hypocrite who loves Alī, and no believer who hates him.”*
- *“Whoever talks ill of Alī in fact, talks ill of me.”*



## TOPIC: AḤMADIYYAT

1. **What is Aḥmadiyyat?**
  - Aḥmadiyyat is the revival of the true Islām and not a new religion.
2. **Who is the founder of Aḥmadiyyat?**
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> of Qadian.
3. **What was his claim?**
  - He claimed to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdī.
4. **Who had foretold about the coming of the Messiah and Mahdī?**
  - Our Holy Prophet Ḥazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>saw</sup> had foretold the coming of the Messiah & Mahdī. This is why he is known as the Promised One.
5. **What are the followers of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> called?**
  - They are called an Aḥmadi Muslims.
6. **How and where was Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>, born?**
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> was born in Qadian, India on February 13, 1835.
7. **When and where did the first bai‘at take place?**
  - The first bai‘at was initiated at the hands of Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> on March 23, 1889 in Ludhiana, a town in India.
8. **Who was the first person to take bai‘at?**
  - Ḥazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> who later became the first Khalīfa.
9. **What was the name of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> father?**
  - Ḥazrat Ghulam Murtaza<sup>ra</sup>.
10. **What was the name of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> mother?**
  - Ḥazrat Charāgh Bibī<sup>ra</sup>.
11. **What was the name of Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> great-grandfather?**
  - Mirzā Gul Muhammad.
12. **What was the name of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> grandfather?**
  - Mirzā ‘Aṭā Muhammad.
13. **Where did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> receive his education?**
  - The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> did not attend school but received his basic education at home from three different tutors.
14. **What was the revelation the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> received immediately after the death of his father?**

- “Alaisallāhū bikāfin abdahū”
  - Translation: “Is not Allāh all-sufficient for His servant?”
- 15. How many books did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> write?**
- By the Grace of Allāh, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote more than 91 books.
- 16. Name the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> very first book.**
- Barāhīn-e-Aḥmadīyya.
- 17. Name the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> last book.**
- Paighām-e-Şulah (A Message of Peace).
- 18. What is the name of the book of poems written by the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- Durr-e-Samīn.
- 19. Who wrote the “Qaṣīdah”?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.”
- 20. In whose praise was the “Qaṣīdah” written?**
- In praise of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.
- 21. What are the Khulafā’ after the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> called?**
- They are called Khalīfatul Masīh.
- 22. Name the 5 Khulafā’ of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.**
- Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīnra
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>
- 23. Which Khalīfatul Masīh started MTA?**
- Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>.
- 24. What does the abbreviation “MTA” stand for?**
- It stands for “Muslim Television Aḥmadīyya.”
- 25. Name our present Khalīfa.**
- Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>.
- 26. What country is Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> presently living in?**
- The United Kingdom (i.e. England).
- 27. Name the first country Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> visited after being elected as the 5<sup>th</sup> Khalīfa.**

- Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> visited Germany to attend Jalsa Salana.
- 28. What was the name of the first wife of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- Hazrat Ḥurmat Bībī<sup>ra</sup>.
- 29. How many children were born as a result of this marriage?**
- They were blessed with 2 sons, Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad & Mirzā Faḍl Aḥmad.
- 30. What was the name of the second wife of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- Hazrat Nuṣrat Jahān Begum Ṣāḥiba<sup>ra</sup>.
- 31. How many children were born as a result of his second marriage?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was blessed with 10 children from his second wife. However, five of them died in infancy.
- 32. Name the remaining five children who grew into adulthood.**
- Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Hazrat Mirzā Bashir Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Hazrat Mirzā Sharīf Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>
  - Hazrat Nawāb Mubarakah Begum<sup>ra</sup>
  - Hazrat Nawāb Amatul-Hāfīz Begum<sup>ra</sup>
- 33. Who was the ‘Promised Son’ of the Promised Mesiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>, Khalīfatul Masīh II.
- 34. What revelation was fulfilled at the birth of Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>?**
- His birth fulfilled the prophecy of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> that God would grant him an illustrious son who would be a great reformer (Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd).
- 35. What is the significance of the colour green relating to this prophecy?**
- This prophecy was first published on February 20, 1886 on green paper.
- 36. Which two sons of Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> also became Khalīfas?**
- Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>, and Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad<sup>th</sup>.
- 37. What is their relationship with the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was their grandfather.
- 38. What is the name of our present Khalīfa?**
- Name of our present Khalifa is Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>
- 39. What is Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad’s<sup>aa</sup> father’s name?**

- Hazrat Mirzā Mansoor Aḥmad
- 40. What is Hazrat Mirzā Mansoor Aḥmad’s mother’s name?**
- His mother’s name is Hazrat Nāṣirah Begum Ṣāḥiba.
- 41. Whose daughter was Hazrat Nāṣirah Begum Ṣāḥiba?**
- Hazrat Nāṣirah Begum Ṣāḥiba is the daughter of the Promised Son, Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmadra, she is the sister of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Khalīfas.
- 42. What is our present Khalīfa’s grandfather’s name from his father’s side?**
- Hazrat Mirzā Sharīf Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>.
- 43. How are the present Khalīfa’s maternal and paternal grandfathers related?**
- They are both brothers and are sons of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.
- 44. What is the relationship between the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> and our present Khalīfa, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> is Huzoor’s<sup>aa</sup> great-grandfather from both his mother and father’s side.
- 45. What was the prophecy regarding Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup>?**
- “In-nee ma-a-ka yaa Masroor”
- Translation: “I am with you, O Masroor!”
- 46. When did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> pass away and at what age?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> passed away on May 26, 1908 at the age of 74.
- 47. What was the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> mission?**
- The Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> mission as foretold by the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was to revive Islām. He was to present the original teachings of Islām and establish the superiority of Islām over all other faiths.
- 48. Who was Dr. Alexander Dowie?**
- Dr. Alexander Dowie was an American who claimed that he was the Promised Messiah sent by God. He also claimed that he had been sent to wipe away the religion of Islām from the face of the earth.

**49. What was the outcome of the Prayer Contest of Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> with Dr. Dowie?**

- Dr. Alexander Dowie died a miserable death on March 8, 1904, as predicted by Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad, the Promise Messiah<sup>as</sup>.

**50. Who was Pandit Lekhrām?**

- Pandit Lekhrām was a Hindu Ārya Samāj leader who always used foul language against the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

**51. What prophecy did Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> make about Lekhrām?**

- Ḥazrat Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> prophesied that Lekhrām would be killed within a 6 year period, a day next to an 'Īd festival. This would be his punishment for having used abusive language against the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

**52. How was this prophecy fulfilled?**

- Lekhrām was stabbed to death by an unknown person on March 6, 1897, in his own house, situated in one of the most popular streets, as had been prophesied.

**53. Give 3 revelations of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.**

- “I shall cause Thy message to reach the corners of the Earth”
- (This prophecy was revealed in the Urdu language)
- “I shall give you a large party of Islām”
- (This prophecy was revealed in the English language)
- “Jai tu mera ho rahay, sab jug tera ho”
- (This prophecy was revealed in the Punjabi language)

## TOPIC: THE PROMISED MESSIAH, ḤAZRAT MIRZĀ GHULAM AḤMAD<sup>AS</sup>

1. **When did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> receive the first revelation from Allāh about being the Promised Messiahas and what was the revelation?**
  - The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> received the first revelation on March 26, 1882. The revelation was “Qul-innī-umirto- wa ana awalul-Mominūn”.
2. **Who came before “Masīh Naṣrī” (Jesus Christas) as a sign of his coming and who came before the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> as a sign of his advent?**
  - The person who came as a sign of the coming of Masīh Naṣrī (Jesus Chris<sup>as</sup>) was Ḥazrat Yahyā<sup>as</sup> whose name in the New Testament is John the Baptist. In the Old Testament he is called Elijah (Ḥazrat Ilyas<sup>as</sup>). Similarly, Ḥazrat Sayyed Aḥmad Brailvi Shahīd came before the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> as a sign of his advent.
3. **How many books did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> write and what is the name of his first and last book?**
  - The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote 91 books. The name of his first book is Barāhīn-e-Aḥmadiyya (Part one and Two) published in 1880 and the last book was Paighām-e-Şulaḥ published in 1908.
4. **What was the name of the family into which the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> married the second time and to whom did he get married?**
  - The Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> second marriage took place in 1884 into the family of Sufi Ḥazrat Khwāja Mīr Dard Şāhib of Delhi with Ḥazrat Nuşrat Jahān Begum Şāhibara.
5. **Why is the journey to Hoshiarpur of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> important in the history of Aḥmadiyyat?**
  - The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> went to Hoshiarpur in January 1886. He worshiped Allāh for forty days in isolation. It was during that time he received the blessed revelation about the birth of Muşleḥ Mau ‘ūd (the Promised Son).
6. **What is the meaning of the revelation, “two goats will be slaughtered”?**
  - The revelation indicated the painful martyrdom of Ḥazrat Şāhibzāda ‘Abdul Latīf Şāhibra and Ḥazrat Maulvī ‘Abdul Rehmān<sup>ra</sup>. Both of them were martyred in Afghanistan for converting to Aḥmadiyyat.
7. **What is meant by the revelation of “the Muslim Leader” and “Sheikh ‘Ajam”?**
  - It refers to Ḥazrat Maulvī ‘Abdul Karīm Şāhib Sialkotī<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat Şāhibzāda ‘Abdul Latīf Şāhib<sup>ra</sup>.
8. **To whom does the revelation of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> “Innī o hafizo qulla mun fiddar” point to?**
  - The safety of strong Aḥmadīs from death caused by the plague.

9. **Name five opponents of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> who died according to his prophecies.**
- 1. Pandit Lekhrām, an Ārya of Peshawar
  - 2. Dr. Alexander Dowie of USA
  - 3. Sa'dullah, school master in Ludhiana
  - 4. Rev. 'Abdullāh Āthim
  - 5. Ilāhī Bakhsh, an accountant from Lahore
10. **How many parts are there of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> book "Barāhīn-e-Aḥmadiyya"?**
- Five parts
11. **Which book of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> mentions the teachings of Aḥmadiyyat?**
- Kashtī-e-Nūḥ
12. **Which city did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> declare as his second home?**
- The city of Sialkot
13. **Give one revelation of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> in Arabic, one in Persian, one in English and one in Punjabi.**
- Arabic Revelation: "Alaisallāhū bikāfin abdahū"
  - Persian Revelation: "Makan-takiya-bar-umray-na-payadar" (Don't trust this immortal life)
  - English Revelation: "I shall give you a large party of Islām"
  - Urdu Revelation: "Dunīa main ik nazīr ayā par dunīa nay usay qabūl na kīya, lakin Khuda usay qabūl karay ga aur baray zoor awar hamlay say us ki sachāi ko zahir karay ga"
  - Punjabi Revelation: "Jay tooñ mera howaiñ sab jag tera howay"
14. **State or recite any couplet of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> that he said demonstrating his love for the Holy Prophetsa in Urdu and Persian.**
- Urdu: "Rabt hai jān-e-Mohammadsa say meri jān ko mudam"
  - o Persian: "Bad iz Khuda Barshk-e-Mohammad<sup>sa</sup> Mokhammaaram"
15. **State or recite a couplet of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> demonstrating his love of the Holy Qur'ān.**
- "Dil may yaihee hay hardam tera saheefa chumu
  - Qur'ān kay gird ghumun kaaba mera yaihee hay"
16. **State any prayer of The Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> which he has instructed to recite frequently.**
- "Rabay-qulo-shai-in-khademoka-Rabay-fahfaznī-wansurnī-warhamnī"

- 17. What does “Jarīullāh-fi-hololil-Ambiyā” mean?**
- This title was given to the Promised Messiahas through revelation, as the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> is the perfect image of all the previous prophets in the servitude of the Holy Prophet. It means “Allah’s warrior in the garment of the prophet.”
- 18. Alā ai dushmanē nadān-o-berah Tabras as taighey burraney Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> - Who is this couplet about and how was it fulfilled??**
- The couplet was about Pandit Lekhrām and it was fulfilled in the honour of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> when the wrath of Allāh fell on Lekhrām through an angel.
- 19. What did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> say about Kapurthala and the Jamā’at of Kapurthala?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> said that Kapurthala is par to Qadian and wrote to the people of Kapurthala that “on the Day of Judgement you people will be with me, as you supported me in the world.”
- 20. What does “the Sacred War” mean?**
- The famous writings of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> and Bishop ‘Abdullāh Āhim in 1893 are called the Sacred War.
- 21. Name five signs about the coming of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.**
- 1. Islām would become very weak in this era and Muslims would be divided into different sects.
  - 2. The Holy Qur’ān will not be followed.
  - 3. Christianity will be on the rise.
  - 4. Education and knowledge will be on the decline.
  - 5. Women will wander independently wearing the dress of men.
- 22. When and where was the first bai’at taken by the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- The first bai’at took place on March 23, 1889 in Ludhiana, India in the house of the Hazrat Sufi Aḥmad Jān Ṣāhib<sup>ra</sup>.
- 23. On the first day, how many people took bai’at and who was the first person to take bai’at?**
- On the first day 40 people took bai’at and the first person to take bai’at was Hazrat Hakīm Maulvī Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup>.



**24. Which recreational activities did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> enjoy?**

- From childhood the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> learned swimming. He later learned horseriding. He was an expert in horseriding, but his major exercise was walking, which he continued into his old age. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> used to go for miles and used to walk with speed.

**25. In which age and to whom did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> first get married?**

- When the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was 15 or 16 years old, his father married him to Ḥurmat Bībī, daughter of Mirzā Jamī‘at Baig, maternal uncle of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.

**26. How many children did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> have with his first wife?**

- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> had two sons with his first wife, Ḥazrat Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad Ṣāhib and Ḥazrat Mirzā Fazal Aḥmad Ṣāhib.

**27. When did Ḥazrat Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad Ṣāhib (The Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> son from his first wife) accept Aḥmadiyyat?**

- Ḥazrat Mirzā Sultan Aḥmad Ṣāhib accepted Aḥmadiyyat at the hands of Khalīfatul Masīḥ II<sup>ra</sup>.

**28. What is the name of the forefather of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> who moved from Samarkand to Qadian?**

- Mirzā Hādī Baig.

**29. When was the revelation of “Alaisallāhū bikāfin abdahū” revealed?**

- At the death of the father of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>, Allāh comforted and assured him through this revelation of His help.

**30. Who was Rallia Rām? What did he charge the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> with?**

- Rallia Rām was a Christian lawyer who charged the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> in the post office case.

**31. On July 10, 1885 a strange sign appeared that is called the sign of “the Red Drops”. This sign took place in a private room of a mosque. Which mosque was it? And which companion was with the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> at that time?**

- This private room was in Masjid Mubarak and Ḥazrat Maulvī ‘Abdullāh Sanauri Ṣāhib<sup>ra</sup> was present.

**32. The night between the 27th and 28th of November, 1885, Allāh the Almighty showed a heavenly sign in favour of The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. What sign was this?**

- This sign was of the breaking of meteors. That night stars in the sky broke abundantly, so that the atmosphere was filled with flames. At that time, the revelation of “ma-ramaita-iz-ramaita-wa-la-kinallāh-ramā” was repeatedly given to the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.

33. **In January 1886, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> went to Hoshiarpur. Who were the lucky companions that accompanied the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> in this journey?**
- Hazrat Maulvī ‘Abdullāh Sanauri Şāhibra
  - Miyan Fateḥ Khan Şāhibra
  - Hazrat Sheikh Ḥāmid Alī Şāhibra
34. **Complete the words of the Prophecy of Muşleḥ Mau’ūdra (the Promised Son):**
35. **“I confer upon thee a sign of Mercy.. A sign of Power, Mercy, and Nearness to Me is bestowed on thee.”**
- According to the supplications I have heard the entreaties and have accepted thy prayers with My Mercy and have blessed thy journey.
36. **Complete the words of the prophecy of Muşleḥ Mau’ūdra (the Promised Son):**
37. **“A handsome and pure boy will come as your guest. .**
38. **Blessed is he who comes from heaven.”**
- His name is Emmanuel and Bashīr. He has been invested with a holy spirit and he will be free from all impurity. He is the light of God.
39. **The Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> second marriage was with Hazrat Nuşrat Jahān Begum Şāhibara What were the names of the children?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> had 10 children from Hazrat Nuşrat Jahān Begum Şāhibara: five boys and five girls. Five of these children died in infancy. The names are as follows:
  - Şāhibzādī ‘Işmat Bibī (April 15, 1886-July 1891)
  - Şāhibzāda Bashīr Aḥmad Awwal (August 7, 1887- November 4, 1888)
  - Hazrat Şāhibzāda Mirzā Bashīruddīn Mahmūd Aḥmadra (January 12, 1889 – November 8, 1965)
  - Şāhibzādī Shaukat Bībī (1891-1892)
  - Hazrat Şāhibzāda Mirzā Bashir Aḥmadra M.A (April 20, 1893-September 2, 1963)
  - Hazrat Şāhibzāda Mirzā Sharīf Aḥmadra (May 24, 1895-December 26, 1961)
  - Hazrat Şāhibzādī Nawāb Mubarakah Begumra (March 2, 1897-May 23, 1977)
  - Şāhibzāda Mirzā Mubarak Aḥmad (June 14, 1899-September 16, 1907)
  - Şāhibzādī Amtul Naşeer (January 28, 1903-December 3, 1903)
  - Hazrat Şāhibzādī Amtul Hāfiz Begumra (June 25, 1904-May 6, 1987)
40. **On January 12, 1889, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmadra, Muşleḥ Mau’ūd, was born. On this day The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> made a very important announcement. What was it?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> announced the initiation rules (bai’at) and set the foundation of the new Community. He then invited the righteous Jamā’at members for initiation.

In combining these two events together there was a deep reason, and that was that propagation of the Jamā'at would be done by Ḥazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Mahmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> – Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd.

41. **“Our helpless sights are upon you, you should become the Messiah<sup>as</sup> for Allāh’s sake.” Who read this couplet addressing the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
  - Ḥazrat Munshī Sūfī Aḥmad Jānra addressed the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> through this couplet. At this moment, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> replied he was not allowed to take initiation (bai'at).
42. **Unfortunately, when the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> announced that he would take initiation (bai'at),**
  - Ḥazrat Munshī Sūfī Aḥmad Jān<sup>ra</sup> had died.
43. **After taking initiation (bai'at), the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> ordered that a register should be made on which names with all the addresses of all those people who perform bai'at should be written. Hence, a register was prepared. What was written on top of the register before the names?**
  - Written in Urdu was the pledge of seeking forgiveness and for attaining righteousness and self- purification.
44. **The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> published a small booklet for the claim of his being the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. What was the name of that booklet?**
  - Fatḥe Islām
45. **The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote a booklet by the name of Barakātud-Du'ā'. What was the purpose of this booklet?**
  - There was a renowned Muslim leader in India, Sir Sayyed Aḥmad Khan, who thought that prayer was just a form of worship and that it did not bring any result or reward in this world, rather its reward will be given in the hereafter. He also thought that revelation does not come from outside, but it is the inner voice of the heart. These two beliefs were very harmful and are completely against the teachings of Islām. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote the booklet Barakātud-Du'ā' against the belief of Sir Sayyed Aḥmad Khan and said that according to Sir Sayyed's beliefs, there is no a relation between the Creator and His creations.
46. **What was the reason for the cancellation of Jalsa Sālāna (annual convention) in 1893?**
  - The first reason was that in the previous convention, some guests, due to their shortage of space, did not show the spirit of mutual love and understanding, which made the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> very upset. The second reason was that space was not enough and the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was very busy as a result of writing many books.

- 47. According to a ḥadīth, on which dates was a solar eclipse to take place and on which dates was a lunar eclipse to take place?**
- The lunar eclipse could occur on the 13th, 14th, or 15th of the lunar month and the solar eclipse on the 27th, 28th, 29th of the lunar month. In accordance of the prophecy, the heavenly sign appeared in 1894 in the southern part of the earth (Europe, Asia and Africa). The lunar eclipse occurred on the 13th of Ramaḍān (March 21) and the solar eclipse on the 28th of Ramaḍān (April 6). The same heavenly sign was repeated in 1895 in the USA.
- 48. Due to the conspiracy of the Jews, a case was filed against Masīh Naṣrī (Jesus Christ). The magistrate of that time, Pilate, knew Ḥazrat Masīh Nasrī<sup>as</sup> was innocent. He became influenced by the Jews and ordered against his will that Jesus Christ<sup>as</sup> should be hung on the cross. There was also a murder case against the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>, but the magistrate of the time showed spirit and did not care about his fellow religious friends and proved the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was not guilty. What was the name of that graceful and historic person?**
- Captain Douglas.
- 49. What was the prophecy of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> regarding the spread of the plague?**
- On the February 6, 1898, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> saw in a dream that Angels of Allāh were planting black coloured plants in different parts of Punjab, and these plants were very ugly, black and frightening, etc. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> asked them what trees they were, and the angels said they were trees of the plague that was soon to be spread in the country.
- 50. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> prepared a medicine for the patients of the plague. What was the name of that medicine?**
- Allāh's Cure
- 51. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> prepared an ointment to put on the wounds and tumor of the plague. What was the name of the ointment?**
- Marham-e-‘Īsā (Ointment of Jesus<sup>as</sup>), which was an ointment mentioned in old medical books used to heal the wounds of Prophet Jesus<sup>as</sup>.
- 52. When did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> deliver the Khuṭbah Ilhāmīyah (Revealed Sermon)?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> delivered the sermon on the occasion of ‘Īdul-Aḍḥīyya on April 11,
  - 1900.
- 53. When did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> lay the foundation of Minārah-tul-Masīh and when was its construction completed?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> layed the foundation in 1903 but it was not completed in the

time of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. Its construction was completed at the blessed time of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II<sup>ra</sup>.

**54. What reason did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> give for not allowing “Jihād of the sword”? Narrate a few couplets of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.**

- Ab chor do ay dosto Jihād ka Khial
- Din kay liay haram hay ab jang aur katal
- Kyun bhultay ho tum yazil harab ki khabari
- Kiya yai nahin buckhari main dekho khol kar
- Frama chukka hay satad e konain esta massih jangon kakarday ga litwa.

**55. What name did the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> give to his Jamā’at?**

- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> named it the Aḥmadiyya sect.

**56. In the end of 1905, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was told through revelation and visions that the time of his death was near. At this time the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> wrote a small booklet to advise his Jamā’at. What is the name of that booklet?**

- Al-Waṣiyyat (The Will)

**57. Under Divine glade tidings, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> proposed a graveyard for the Jamā’at. What was the name of the graveyard and its purpose?**

- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> gave it the name Bahishtī Maqbarah. It was a desire of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> that only the graves of pure-hearted people should be buried there.

**58. Who was the first lucky companion to be buried in that heavenly graveyard and who led his funeral prayer (Janāza)?**

- Ḥazrat Maulvī ‘Abdul Karīm Ṣāḥib Sialkotira was the first lucky companion to be buried in Bahishtī Maqbarah and the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> led his funeral prayer with a large number of people, followed by a long silent prayer.

**59. There is one very important writing of the Promised Messiah’s<sup>as</sup> about which Allāh has foretold through revelation that ‘This is that subject which will remain dominant over everyone.’ What is the name of that book?**

- The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islām.

**60. The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> went to Delhi in October 1905. When he saw the Jāmi’a Masjid of Delhi, what did he say?**

- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> said that the beauty of the Mosque is not from the building it is made up of, but the beauty of the people that pray in it with sincerity, otherwise all those mosques are deserted. The mosque of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was small and the roof was made with date leaves that would leak when it rained.

- 61. The following revelation of the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> was in relation to what? "Arrahilo-Suma- arrahilo-innAllāhaa-yahmilo kulla himlin" ("depart and again depart, Allāh will Himself take all the burden").**
- The revelation was about the time when the moment of the death of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was very near.
- 62. What was the age of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> at the time of his death, according to the lunar and solar calendars?**
- According to the lunar calendar the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was 76 years old and according to the solar calendar he was 74 years old.
- 63. From the Conditions of Bai'at, what number is the following condition? "That he/she shall keep himself/herself occupied in the service of God's creatures for His sake only; and shall endeavour to benefit mankind to the best of his/her God given abilities and powers."**
- Number 9
- 64. Who was the first woman to do bai'at of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
- Hazrat Şughrā Begum Şāḥiba<sup>ra</sup>.

## TOPIC: ḤAZRAT KHALĪFATUL MASĪH I, ḤAZRAT MAULĀNĀ HAKĪM NŪRUDDĪN<sup>RA</sup>

1. **Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn's<sup>ra</sup> family tree comes from a Khalīfa of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. Can you name that Khalīfa?**
  - From his father's side and after 34 stages, the family tree of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> comes from the second Khalīfa of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, Hazrat 'Umar Fārūq<sup>ra</sup>.
2. **What was the name of the father of Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup>**
  - Ḥafīz Ghulām Rasūl
3. **What was the name of his mother?**
  - Nūr Bakht
4. **When and where was he born?**
  - He was born in 1841 at Bhera in the district of Shahpur, Punjab, India.
5. **How many siblings did Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> have?**
  - He had 7 brothers and two sisters. He was the youngest of all.
6. **At what age did Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> perform Ḥajj?**
  - At the age of 25, where he also acquired knowledge of Ahādith.
7. **For how long was Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> the royal Physician for Jammu and Kashmir?**
  - From 1876 to 1892 (16 years)
8. **How was Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> appearance?**
  - He was a tall man with a thick beard and a light brown complexion.
9. **When did Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> get married for the first time, and who was his wife?**
  - At the age of 30 years, he married the daughter of Qureshī Naumanī. Her name was Fāṭimah.
10. **How many children did Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> have from his first wife?**
  - He had nine sons and three daughters.
11. **When did Hazrat Khalīfa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> take Bai'at of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>?**
  - He was the first one to take Bai'at of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> on March 23, 1889 in

Ludhiana.

12. **When did Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> finally depart from the state of Jammu and Kashmir?**
  - September 1892.
13. **When did Hazrat Khalifatul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn's<sup>ra</sup> first wife died, and who led the funeral prayer?**
  - His first wife Fāṭimah died on July 28, 1905. He led the funeral prayer.
14. **When did Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> launch a magazine for the training of children?**
  - The magazine was launched in May 1906, "1<sup>st</sup> Magazine of Religion."
15. **What was presented in this magazine?**
  - This magazine consisted of prayers, Tayammum, Adhān, ablution, timings of prayers and in the end, there were a few chapters of the Holy Qur'ān.
16. **When did Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> become Khalīfa?**
  - On May 27, 1908 after the demise of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.
17. **What was Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn's<sup>ra</sup> age and how many people took the oath of allegiance?**
  - He was 67 and almost 200 people took the oath of allegiance.
18. **What was the view of Khwāja Kamāl-ud-Dīn about Khilāfat?**
  - He said that the Promised Messiah's<sup>as</sup> successor is Anjuman Aḥmadiyya, not Khilāfat.
19. **Who held the same view as Khwāja Kamāl-ud-Dīn?**
  - Maulvī Mohammed Alī.
20. **What accident happened in 1910?**
  - He fell from his horse.
21. **Which revelation of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was fulfilled by the recovery from the accident of the horse?**
  - "Again life, from discontinued life."



**22. When was Al-Fazl launched?**

- Al-Fazl was launched on June 19, 1913.

**23. When was the Message of Peace published?**

- Message of Peace was published on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 1908

**24. What did he say about the pamphlet of discord?**

- “I do not know about Lahore but from this town, I have received affliction in this old age.”

**25. What discord was being created by this pamphlet?**

- This discord was created by Maulvī Mohammed Alī and Khwāja Kamāl-ud-Dīn that in Qadian, sainthood has started and the people are conspiring to make Mirzā Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> the Khalīfa.

**26. What was said about Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> in that pamphlet?**

- Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup>, a religious scholar, is defaming the editor of Paighām-e-Şulaḥ and other related persons.

**27. What was written about the family of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> in the pamphlet?**

- That they are defaming the Holy men of the movement (Khwāja Şāḥib and Maulvī Mohammed Alī)

**28. What was the name Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> of second wife and with what name was she famous?**

- His second wife’s name was Şughrā Begum and she was known as Ammā Jī.

**29. When did Ammā Jī die and what was her age?**

- She died on August 17, 1955 at the age of 84.

**30. When did Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> die?**

- He died on March 13, 1914.

**31. Who led his funeral prayer and who bathed him?**

- Ḥazrat Maulvī Sher Alī Şāḥib<sup>ra</sup> bathed him and the funeral prayer was led by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II<sup>ra</sup>.

**32. Name some of the books he wrote.**

- Fasal-ul-Khitāb on Surāh Fātiḥah
- Fasal-ul-Khitāb Moqadama Ahl-ul-Kitāb
- Tasdīq-e-Barāhīn-e-Aḥmadiyya
- Falsehood of the Diversity of Jesus
- False Theory of Reincarnation
- Dars-e-Qur'ān
- Wafāt Masīh Mau'ūd
- Khutbāt-e-Nūr

**33. What were his famous medicinal prescriptions?**

- Hubb-e-Uthirā
- Zūhām Ishaw
- Uksīr-e-Jigar
- Sandal Powder
- Nūr-e-Nazar

**34. Give examples of some of the important achievements during the blessed era of his Khilāfat.**

- A newspaper named Al-Nūr was published
- Foundation for the Ta'līmul-Islām High school and its boarding house was laid
- Foundation of Noor Mosque was laid
- Establishment of Madrasa Aḥmadiyya
- Expansion of Aqṣā Mosque
- Paighām-e-Ṣulaḥ was published and Al Fazl newspaper was launched
- First Aḥmadiyya mission in Europe was set up in 1913.

**35. What was Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> most important task?**

- He strengthened the system of Khilāfat. He stressed repeatedly for the need of Khilāfat and its importance. He also explained clearly that God makes the Khalīfa.

**36. Where is Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn<sup>ra</sup> grave?**

- In Bahishtī Maqbarah, Qadian.

## **TOPIC: ḤAZRAT KHALĪFATUL MASĪH II, ḤAZRAT MIRZĀ BASHĪRUDDĪN MAḤMŪD AḤMAD<sup>ra</sup>**

1. **When did the second Khalīfat start?**
  - On March 14, 1914
2. **The prophecy about Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> consisted of how many signs? Mention a few of them.**
  - The prophecy consisted of 52 signs:
  - He will have a long life
  - He will be extremely intelligent
  - He will be filled with secular and spiritual knowledge.
3. **What was the revelation regarding Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd given to Khalīfatul Masīh II, Ḥazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup>? When did he claim to be the Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd?**
  - The revelation was “Ana-i-Masīh Mau'ūd Masīha-o-Khalīfa.” This revelation came on January 28, 1944. Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> made the announcement of this revelation on February 20, 1944.
4. **Who made an attack on Ḥazrat Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> and when?**
  - This attack happened on March 10, 1954 after the 'Aṣr prayers in Baitul Mubarak by a man named 'Abdul Hameed.
5. **Where and when did Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> go for a foreign tour for the first time?**
  - Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II<sup>ra</sup> visited London for the first time in 1924. He attended the Wembley Conference. An essay written by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> in Urdu entitled “Aḥmadīyyat the True Islām” was read after being translated into English.
6. **Ḥazrat Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> attended the Wembley Conference in his first tour of London. Name another important aspect of this tour.**
  - Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> laid the foundation for Maṣjid Baitul Fazl in London during this tour.
7. **Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> divided the Jamā'at into what five auxiliary organizations?**
  - Lajna Imā'illāh - Ladies above the age of 16
  - Nāsirātul-Aḥmadīyya - Girls up to 15 years old
  - Majlis Ansārullāh- Men above the age of 40
  - Majlis Khuddāmul Aḥmadīyya- Men between the ages of 15 and 40
  - Majlis Atfālul-Aḥmadīyya- Boys up to the age of 15.

- 8. When did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> marry for the first time and to whom?**
- In October 1902, his nikāh was performed to Ḥazrat Sayyedah Maḥmūda Begum Şāḥiba, daughter of Ḥazrat Dr. Khalīfa Rashīduddīn Şāḥib<sup>ra</sup> in Rurhki. He was married in 1903.
- 9. What promise did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> make on the death of Ḥazrat Masīh Mau'ūd<sup>as</sup>?**
- “If all the people leave you and I am left alone, even then I will alone face the world and will not care about any opposition or hostility.”
- 10. Who was the first person to accept Bai'at at the hands of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nauriddin<sup>ra</sup>?**
- Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> was the first to accept Bai'at at the hands of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nauriddin<sup>ra</sup>.
- 11. How did Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nauriddin<sup>ra</sup> and Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> regard each other?**
- Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> loved Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I<sup>ra</sup> dearly and respected him very much. Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I<sup>ra</sup> also loved Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> very much. Whenever Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> came to sit in the company of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I<sup>ra</sup>, he used to make room for him beside himself and would ask him to sit beside him.
- 12. Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd's<sup>ra</sup> nikāh was performed with the daughter of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh I, Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nauriddin<sup>ra</sup> on May 13, 1914. What was her name and how many children did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> have from this marriage?**
- Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> married Ḥazrat Sayyedah Amtul Haye Şāḥiba, daughter of Ḥazrat
  - Khalīfatul Masīh I<sup>ra</sup>. He had three children. Their names are:
  - Şāḥibzāda Mirzā Khalīl Aḥmad Şāḥib
  - Şāḥibzāda Amtul Qayyūm Şāḥiba and
  - Şāḥibzādī Amtul Rashid Şāḥiba.
- 13. On February 21, 1921, Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> married the daughter of a devoted companion of the Promised Messiah. What was her name and how many children did Allāh grant from this marriage?**
- Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd married Ḥazrat Sayyedah Maryam Begum Şāḥiba, daughter of Dr. Sayyed Abdus Sattar Shah Şāḥib. Allāh granted them four children whose names are:
  - Şāḥibzāda Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad Şāḥib<sup>th</sup>
  - Şāḥibzāda Amtul Hakīm Şāḥiba
  - Şāḥibzāda Amtul Basit Şāḥiba and
  - Şāḥibzāda Amtul Jamīl Şāḥiba

14. **What is the name of the book which contains a completion of Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> poems?**
  - Kalām-e-Maḥmūd
15. **When did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> wrote his first poem and what was his poetic name?**
  - He wrote his first poem in 1903. At that time, he used Shad as his poetic name.
16. **After starting the Lajna Imā'illāh in 1925, Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> opened a school in Qadian for the education of Aḥmadī women. Name that school.**
  - Madrassa-tul-Khawatīn (School for Women) in which, along with other teachers, Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd also used to teach.
17. **When was Khilāfat Jubilee celebrated?**
  - In 1939, Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd's<sup>ra</sup> Khilāfat reached 25 years. This is when the Jubilee was celebrated.
18. **Who are the two sons of Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> who also became Khalīfas?**
  - Ḥazrat Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāḥib, Khalīfatul Masīh III<sup>rh</sup>, and Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad Şāḥib,
  - Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>.
19. **At what occasion did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> raise the flag of Aḥmadīyyat for the first time?**
  - On December 28, 1939 at the occasion of Khilāfat Jubilee.
20. **Which two organizations did Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> declare as the two arms of the national scheme?**
  - Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> named Lajna Imā'illāh and Majlis Khuddāmul Aḥmadīyya as the two arms of the
  - national scheme.
21. **At the occasion of Majlis-e-Shūra in 1941, what was declared?**
  - Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> decided at the Shura in 1941 that Lajna Imā'illāh will be represented by a male in the Majlis-e-Shūra.
22. **What were the revelations given to Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad<sup>ra</sup> regarding women?**
  - On April 26, 1944, after Maghrib prayers, Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> said that Allāh told him, "If you can reform 50% of the women, then Islām can prosper."

**23. At the completion of fifty years of Khilāfat, what did Lajna Imā'illāh present?**

- On December 27, 1964, on the occasion of 50 years of Khilāfat, Lajna Imā'illāh offered to cover the cost of building a mosque in Copenhagen, Denmark.

**24. What is the background of lectures regarding Sayr-i-Rūḥanī?**

- In October 1938, Ḥazrat Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> traveled to Sindh, Karachi, Bombay, Hyderabad Dakkan, Agra and Delhi. During these travels, Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> was blessed with many divine revelations. In 1938, Huzoor<sup>ra</sup> started a series of lectures in the name of Sayr-i-Rūḥanī. These speeches have been published in 3 volumes.

## **TOPIC: ḤAZRAT KHALĪFATUL MASĪH III, ḤAZRAT MIRZĀ NĀŠIR AḤMAD<sup>RH</sup>**

1. **When was the election of Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> held and who became Khalīfa?**
  - The election was held on November 9, 1965 and Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> was elected Khalīfa.
2. **How old was Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> when he was elected?**
  - He was 56 years old.
3. **What were the dates of birth and demise of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - He was born on November 16, 1909 in Qadian and passed away at midnight on June 8, 1982 in Islamabad, Pakistan.
4. **How old was Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> when he memorized the entire Holy Qur’ān?**
  - He was 13 years old when he memorized the entire Holy Qur’ān.
5. **How is Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> related to the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirza Bashiriddin<sup>ra</sup>, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> and Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad<sup>aa</sup>?**
  - He was the grandson of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>
  - Son of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II<sup>ra</sup>
  - Elder brother of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>
  - Maternal uncle of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup>
6. **What glad tidings were given to Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II, Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin<sup>ra</sup> about the birth of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - In his writing dated September 26, 1909, he wrote, “I was also informed by Allāh that He will give me a son who will be helper of religion and will be determined to serve Islām.”
7. **From which wife of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh II<sup>ra</sup> was Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāḥibzāda Mirzā Nāšir Aḥmad Ṣāḥib<sup>rh</sup> born?**
  - He was born to Ḥazrat Sayyedah Maḥmūda Begum Ṣāḥiba<sup>ra</sup>, who was also known as Umme Nāšir.

**8. When did Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> dedicate his life?**

- He devoted his life after he returned from England.

**9. Who was the first wife of Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup>?**

- His first wife was Ḥazrat Sayyedah Mansoorah Begum Şāhiba, the daughter of Ḥazrat Sayyedah Nawāb Mubārīkah Begum Şāhiba<sup>ra</sup>.

**10. Which sports activities were performed by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> and which one of them did he like the most?**

- Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> used to participate in various sports activities in order to maintain his physical and mental health. This included playing soccer, field hockey, cricket, tennis, squash, meeru dabba, guli danda, and arm wrestling. However, he liked hunting the most and played it until his old age.

**11. Who presented the slogan of “Love for All, Hatred for None” and when?**

- Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> presented this slogan while he was in Spain to lay the foundation stone of Masjid Bashārat.

**12. Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> announced a grand project on Jalsa Salana 1973 to mark the end of the first century and the beginning of a new century for Jamā‘at-e-Aḥmadiyya. Name that project and describe its purpose.**

“Aḥmadiyya Sad Sala Jubilee Mansooba”.

- To establish Mosques and Mission Houses in all countries of the world
- To publish the Holy Qur‘ān in large numbers and to translate in at least 100 languages
- To establish a printing press in Pakistan and foreign countries
- To establish broadcasting systems in foreign countries

**13. What was the motto of the Centenary of Jamā‘at-e-Aḥmadiyya project?**

- Its motto was “Ḥamd and Azm” (Praise and Ambition)

**14. Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Şāhibzāda Mirzā Nāşir Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>rh</sup> announced another grand project for the Jamā‘at’s academic progress. What was the name, important points and objectives of that project?**

He announced “Aḥmadiyya Ta‘līmī Project” which had the following objectives:

- Every male member of Jamā‘at-e-Aḥmadiyya must obtain education at least up to level OD. Female members must study up to Grade 8.
- Any good mind will not be wasted and the Jamā‘at will definitely support every intelligent child.



## NASIRAT PROGRAM & GUIDELINES

- All students will notify Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh about his/her final exams result.
  - Students who stand First, Second, and Third in University or Board Exams will be awarded medals.
- 15. Explain how Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāhibzāda Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad Ṣāhib<sup>rh</sup> fulfilled this dream?**
- Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāhibzāda Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad Ṣāhib<sup>rh</sup> visited England many times and delivered the message of peace.
- 16. For how long did third Khilāfat of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāhibzāda Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad Ṣāhib<sup>rh</sup> last?**
- It lasted for 17 years.
- 17. On February 8, 1974, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāhibzāda Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad Ṣāhib<sup>rh</sup> announced a scheme for the Centenary of Jamā'at-e-Amadiyya which consisted of prayers. Explain the scheme.**
- Keep an optional fast until the end of the century
  - Offer two Nafal daily after Ṣuhr or between 'Ishā' and Fajr Ṣalāt
  - Recite Durūd and Istighfar at least 33 times.
  - Recite specific prayers at least 11 times on a daily basis.
  - Recite Surāh Fātiḥah at least 7 times a day.
- 18. Explain the difference between the scheme of the Centenary of Jamā'at-e-Aḥmadiyya which was presented by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III, Ḥazrat Hafiz Ṣāhibzāda Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad Ṣāhib<sup>rh</sup> and the scheme of the Centenary of Khilāfat-e-Aḥmadiyya which was presented by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup>?**
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> established Jamā'at-e-Aḥmadiyya on March 23, 1889.
  - Upon completion of 100 years, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh III<sup>rh</sup> presented a program to celebrate the Century of Jamā'at-e-Aḥmadiyya in 1989.
  - Khilāfat-e-Aḥmadiyya came into existence after the demise of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> on May 27, 1908. Therefore, Khilāfat reached its hundred years on May 27, 2008. To celebrate the Century of Khilāfat-e-Aḥmadiyya, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> presented a program called "Jubilee of Khilāfat-e-Aḥmadiyya."

## **TOPIC: Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>**

1. **What was the date of birth of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> was born on December 18, 1928, in Qadian.
2. **What monumental event took place on Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> birthday in the history of Qadian?**
  - It was the same day that the train service started in Qadian. It was a memorable day on Qadian and celebrated with enthusiasm.
3. **What was the name of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV's, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> father?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> father was khalīfatul masīh al-thāni<sup>(ra)</sup>. His name is Hazrat Mirza Basheer-ud-Din Mahmood Ahmad<sup>(ra)</sup>.
4. **What was the name of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> mother?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> mother's name was Hazrat Sayyedah Maryam Begum Sahiba<sup>ra</sup>. She was known as "Umme Tahir" in the Jamaat.
5. **What was Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> formal education?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> completed education bachelor in Pakistan. He also studied for two years in London, England.
6. **Where did Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> study?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad's<sup>rh</sup> completed his matriculation from Talim-ul-Islam School Qadian, then did his intermediate (F.SC) from Government College Lahore and then a private Bachelor (B.SC). He studied for two years in London, England.
7. **Where did Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> get religious education?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> got admission in Jāmia Ahmaddiya Rabwah on December 7, 1949, and obtained the degree of "Shahid" in 1953.
8. **How old was Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> at the time of migration from Qadian India to Pakistan?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV rh was 19 years old when he migrates India to Pakistan.

9. **When Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> appointed as Khalifa, which great Sahabi of Jammat at Ahmaddiya did he see in his Kashf(revelation/divine inspiration)?**
- Hardhat Chaudhary Zafaruallah Khan Sahib had a Kashf about Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>.
10. **What was the first financial initiative announced by Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> after he became Khalifa?**
- On October 29, 1982, in his Friday Sermon at Majid Aqsa, Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> announced the scheme of “Bait ul Hamad.” This was the first financial initiative of his Khilafat in which he urged people to build homes for the poor and needy as gratitude for the inauguration of Masjid Basharat in Spain.
11. **What was the last Tahrik announced by Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
- Maryam Shadi Fund announced in February 2003.
12. **What did the first international Bai’at take place?**
- First international Bai’at took place in 1993 by Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>.
13. **What was the international Bai’at background in the words of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
- He stated “ the idea occurred to me during the beginning of this year, when I received the news of a total of ten thousand Bai’ats, and there was little time left before Jalsa Salana. I thought that there should be a hundred thousand Bai’ats and there is only a little time left, how will we meet the target? So Allah placed the idea of international Bai’at in my heart and showed me how this was to take place. This gave me the satisfaction that Allah is behind this idea and will take charge to make it successful.”
14. **Whose funeral prayers, led by Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>, were offered at the same time throughout the world?**
- The funeral prayer was that of the Hazrat Sayyedah Asifa Bargum Sahiba on April 12, 1992. It was for the first time in the history of the Jamaat that funeral prayer was telecast internationally and under Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> directions.
15. **What were Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> favourite sports?**
- Cycling, badminton, horse riding, swimming, squash and hiking were some of his favourite sports.

16. **What was Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> favourite hobbies?**
  - Hunting and cooking were Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV rh favourite hobbies.
17. **Who was the first woman to do Bai’at when Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> elected as a Khalifa?**
  - Hazrat Sayyidah Nawab Amtul Hafeez Sahiba.
18. **What was the Hazrat Sayyidah Nawab Amtul Hafeez Sahiba’s relationship with Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - She was his father’s sister.
19. **What gift did Hazrat Sayyidah Nawab Amtul Hafeez Begum Sahiba give to Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> when she did Bai’at?**
  - She placed a ring on the third finger of Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> right hand that has now become the symbol of Khilafat e Ahmadiyya. Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> had that ring made with the words of the revelation “Alaisallahu bikafin abdahu” (Is not Allah all-sufficient for his servant).
20. **When and whom did Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> get married?**
  - Hazrat Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> Nikah was held on December 5, 1957. Hazrat Musleh Maud<sup>rh</sup> performed the Nikah with Hazrat Sayyidah Asifa Begum Sahiba, daughter of Sahibzada Mirza Rashid Ahmad Sahib. The marriage took place on December 9.
21. **How many countries was the Jamaat established at the beginning of the fourth Khilafat?**
  - In 1982, at the beginning of Khilafat e Rabi, the Jamaat was established in 80 countries.
22. **How many countries had joined by the time Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> demise?**
  - In 2003 at the time of Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad’s<sup>rh</sup> demise, Jamaat Ahmadiyya had its branches in 175 countries.
23. **How many mosques were established around the world during the era of Khalifa tul Rabi, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - Alhamdulillah, the Jamaat was blessed with the opportunity of establishing 13,065 mosques around the world.
24. **How many different languages was the Holy Quran translated into 21 years of Khilafat e Rabia, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
  - 57 languages.
25. **When did the regular transmission of MTA begin?**
  - January 7, 1994, with Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> Friday sermon. The transmission lasted

12 hours.

- 26. How many Ahmadis martyred during the era of Khilafat-e-Rabi, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup>?**
- 79 Ahmadis martyred.
- 27. What was the first revelation Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> experience at the start of the second century of Ahmaddiya Muslim Jammāt?**
- The revelation was “Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah.”
- 28. What are the two things that Khalīfatul Masīh IV, Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>rh</sup> emphasized in his children’s upbringing?**
- Truthfulness
  - Regularity in offering Salat
- 29. When was the waqfe -nau scheme announced by Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup>?**
- April 3, 1987.
- 30. What is the Tahrik of Waqf-e-nau?**
- Khalīfatul Masīh IV<sup>rh</sup> called on Ahmadis to devote the lives of their children for the cause of the community and bring them up in such a way that would grow up to willingly, this generation would be able to shoulder the responsibilities of the Jamaat in its second century. Initially, the scheme was launched for two years, but this was later extended to four and after that, the scheme was made permanent with the added clause that those parents who wished to devote the lives of their children must do it before their birth.

## TOPIC: ҺAZRAT KHALĪFATUL MASĪH V, ҺAZRAT MIRZĀ MASROOR AҺMAD<sup>aa</sup>

1. **When and where was Hazarat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> born?**
  - Şāhibzāda Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>aa</sup> was born on September 15, 1950 in Rabwah, Pakistan.
2. **What was the name of Hazarat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> great-grandfather?**
  - Һazrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad<sup>as</sup> of Qadian, the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.
3. **What are the names of Hazarat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>'s parents?**
  - Sayyedna Huzoor Anwar<sup>aa</sup> father' name was Һazrat Şāhibzāda Mirzā Mansoor Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>ra</sup> and his mother's name was Һazrat Şāhibzādī Nāşira Begum Şāhib<sup>ra</sup>
4. **Who was Hazarat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> maternal grandparents?**
  - Sayyedna Huzoor Anwar , Һazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> is the grandson of Sayyedna Hazrat Musleh Mau'd<sup>ra</sup> Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Sayyeda Mahmooda Begum Sahiba<sup>ra</sup>
5. **Who were Hazarat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> paternal grandparents?**
  - Sayyedna Huzoor Anwar , Һazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> is the grandson of Һazrat Mirzā Sharif Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>ra</sup>, the youngest son of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> and Hazrat Sayyeda Zainab Begum Sahiba<sup>ra</sup> .
6. **Where did Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> complete his education?**
  - Şāhibzāda Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>aba</sup> did his primary education at Tal'imul Islām High School Rabwah, and obtained his BA from Tal'imul Islām TI College Rabwah, Pakistan. In 1976, he earned his Masters of Science degree in Agricultural Economics from the Agriculture University Faisalabad, Pakistan.
7. **What is the name of the respected wife of Hazrat Khalifa tul Masih V, Hazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup>?**
  - Sayyedah Amtul Sabooh (Begum Şāhib<sup>a</sup>),

8. **How many children and grandchildren is Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> blessed with?**
  - He is blessed with a daughter, Şāhibzādī Amtul Waris Fateh, wife of Mr. Fateh Aḥmad Dahiri of Nawābshah, and they have two children. His Holiness also has a son, Şāhibzāda Mirzā Waqas Aḥmad, who is currently in England obtaining higher education.
9. **At what age did Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> become a Mūsī?**
  - At the young age of seventeen, Şāhibzāda Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad Şāhib<sup>aa</sup> became a Mūsī.
10. **When did Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> become the Khalīfa?**
  - On April 22, 2003 at 11:40pm (London Time)
11. **When did Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> deliver his first address?**
  - April 23, 2003.
12. **What did Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> instruct the Jamā'at in his first address?**
  - “There is just one request for the members of the Jamā'at, put emphasis on your prayers, put emphasis on your prayers, put emphasis on your prayers. Pray a lot, pray a lot, pray a lot. May Allāh give us success and strength and may the caravan of Aḥmadīyyat keep making progress. Amīn.
13. **In the Friday sermon of June 27, 2003, Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> gave instructions to the parents of Waqfeen-e-Nau. Can you describe some of those instructions?**
  - He said: “Make sure Waqfeen-e-Nau children observe their five daily prayers. Raise them in such a way so they know that majority of them will be serving in the field of Tablīgh (propagation of faith).”
14. **Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> said that Ḥazrat Muşleḥ Mau'ūd<sup>ra</sup> wrote that the prayer, “Rabbe Zidnee Illma” (O Allāh, increase me in knowledge) was revealed to the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> at what age?**
  - 56 years.
15. **“Pardah (Veil) is an Islāmic order and also it is the beauty and sanctity of Aḥmadī women and young girls.” This was said by whom and on what occasion?**
  - This was said by Ḥazrat Khalīfatul Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> on the Annual Ijtimā'of Lajna Imā'illāh UK.
16. **When did Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> announce the Centenary of Khilāfat?**
  - He announced this during a sermon on May 27, 2005.

17. **What program was distributed at a large scale for Century of Khilafat?**
  - Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, , Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> program of prayers and supplication for the centenary of Khilāfat.
18. **What has Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> advised regarding fasting in this program?**
  - Observe optional fast every month
19. **What prayer has Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> advised to recite during this fast?**
  - Observe prayers to Allāh that He may keep Khilāfat alive and firmly established in the world.
20. **How many Nafal prayers need to be offered daily?**
  - 2 Nafals
21. **How many times has Hazrat Khalifa tul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> advised us to recite Surāh Fātiḥah?**
  - 7 times daily
22. **When did the inauguration of the Jāmi'a Aḥmadiyya in UK take place by Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> ?**
  - October 1, 2005
23. **When did foundation stone laying take place for Vancouver, Canada Mosque by Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> ?**
  - June 11, 2005
24. **What was the name of the mosque for which Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> laid the foundation stone on August 25, 2005?**
  - Masjid Bashir (Germany).
25. **What were the names of the two mosques for which Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> laid the foundation stones for on August 31, 2005 in Germany?**
  - Masjid Baitul Maḥmūd and Masjid Baitul Samī
26. **What was the name of the mosque for which Hazrat Khalifatul Masīh V, Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad<sup>aa</sup> laid the foundation stone on September 26, 2005?**
  - Baitul Nāṣir