

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



“O MY LORD, INCREASE ME IN KNOWLEDGE”

(HOLY QURAN 20:115)

2025-2026

Annual Lajna Syllabus

Lajna Imo'illah Canada

Letter from Beloved Huzoor-e-Anwar, Khalifatul Masih V (aba)

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Dear members of Lajna Imaillah and Nasiratul Ahmadiyya Canada,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

I am delighted to learn that by the grace of Allah the Almighty, Lajna Imaillah Canada is holding its National Ijtimā. May Allah Ta'ala make this gathering immensely blessed and successful in every respect, and may all the attendees derive maximum benefit from its programmes. Amin

The occasion of Ijtimā is a time for self-reflection and spiritual rejuvenation. It is an opportunity to strengthen your connection with Allah the Almighty, which is the foundation of a believer's life. The most vital means of fostering this relationship is through the timely observance of Salat (Namaz), offered with true humility and understanding. As the Promised Messiah (as) states at one place: "I tell you once again that if you desire to develop a sincere relationship and living connection with God Almighty, then adhere to the regular observance of your Prayers. Hold fast to this practice in such a manner that not only your body or tongue, but your very soul, its will, its longing, its every passion, becomes entirely an embodiment of prayer." (Malfuzat, Vol. 1, p. 149) This prayer becomes a shield that protects you from the prevalent ills and moral frailties of society, such as materialism and ethical decline. Similarly, the institution of Purdah and modesty is not merely a physical covering but a spiritual guard that fosters dignity, inner purity, and protects a woman's honour. In today's world, where societal pressures are immense and often challenge Islamic values, it is these two pillars, prayer and modesty, that will grant you as an Ahmadi Muslim woman true peace and enable you to become a beacon of light for others.

Letter from Beloved Huzoor-e-Anwar, Khalifatul Masih V (aba)

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

This spiritual fortitude is most crucial in fulfilling your primary duty of the moral and religious training (Tarbiyyat) of the next generation. Remember, your practical example is the most powerful tool for education, far surpassing mere words or instructions. When your children see you devoted to prayer, steadfast in your modesty, and dedicated to the teachings of the Holy Quran, they will naturally absorb these values and emulate them in their lives. In the environment of the West, where distractions and secular influences abound, this responsibility is of paramount importance to protect their faith and attach them firmly to the Jama'at and Khilafat. Your role in the home is that of the nation-builder, shaping the character of future Ahmadis. If you succeed in raising a righteous generation, you will have guaranteed a bright future for Ahmadiyyat. May Allah the Almighty enable every member of Lajna Imaillah Canada to understand her profound responsibilities and to excel in righteousness and piety.

Amin

Wassalam

Yours sincerely,

MIRZA MASROOR AHMAD

Khalifatul-Masih V

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

LAJNA IMA'ILLAH CANADA

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

October 1st, 2025

Dear Sisters,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

By the Grace of Allah Almighty, the National Departments of Ta'lim and Tarbiyat of Lajna Ima'illah Canada have prepared the Lajna Syllabus for 2025-26, in accordance with the guidance of the Holy Quran and the instructions of Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (may Allah be his Helper!).

This year, on the occasion of the National Lajna & Nasirat Ijtimā'at, we were blessed to receive a special message from Beloved Huzoor (aba) in which he advised: "Remember, your practical example is the most powerful tool for education, far surpassing mere words or instructions. **When your children see you devoted to prayer, steadfast in your modesty, and dedicated to the teachings of the Holy Quran, they will naturally absorb these values and emulate them in their lives.** In the environment of the West, where distractions and secular influences abound, this responsibility is of paramount importance to protect their faith and attach them firmly to the Jama'at and Khilafat." Keeping this guidance of Beloved Huzoor (aba) in mind, we must realize the importance of participating in the Ta'lim & Tarbiyat classes. These blessed classes are where we increase in our knowledge of the Holy Quran, the life and character of the Holy Prophet (sas) and the guidance of the Promised Messiah (as) and Khulafa Kiram. We earnestly pray that this syllabus is of spiritual benefit to our dear sisters in faith.

May Allah Almighty enable us to learn the true Islamic teachings and obey our beloved Imam, Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba), in letter and spirit. Ameen!

Jazakumullah wa ahsanaljaza!

Walaikum assalam warahmatullah wabarakatohu

Nadia Mahmood

Serving as
National President
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

Mahwish Choudhry

Serving as
National Secretary Ta'lim
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

Dr. Nazia Nighat

Serving as
National Secretary Tarbiyat
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

By the grace of Allah Ta'ala, Lajna Imā'illah Canada has started a new year as of October 2025 and with it a new Lajna Syllabus is being introduced for our **Ta'lim & Tarbiyat Lajna Classes**.

WHO IS THIS SYLLABUS FOR?

The Lajna syllabus has been designed for all Lajna members, including Lajna students.

The syllabus covers basic fundamentals of Islam and tackles current day issues faced by Ahmadi Muslim women.

Lajna members in Canada come from different cultural backgrounds and life experiences. The Lajna classes are a space to learn from each other so that we have a broader understanding of the world we live in and a stronger connection to each other in our sisterhood.

CLASS STRUCTURE

As before, this syllabus covers Talim & Tarbiyat both departments will work together to organize the Lajna classes. Please note the following:

- Every majlis is expected to hold a minimum of **TWO** classes per centre (so if a majlis has more than one centre that holds this class, then each centre should hold class at least twice).
- Each Majlis is expected to hold a minimum of two classes in English and two in Urdu.
 - there is no longer any exclusive "Lajna Student class" to be held.
- If ALL Lajna members understand English, then a Majlis does not need to organize a class in Urdu. However, if an Urdu class is necessary, then an English class must be arranged as well.
- As per the instructions of Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (may Allah be his Helper), classes must be held in-person and not online.

SUGGESTED CLASS AGENDA

- Majalis are to hold a minimum of 2 Lajna classes a month that are at a minimum, 1 hour long each; therefore, the monthly material should be easily covered within at least 2 hours.
- The class should only be in one language; the suggested agenda does not include time for translation.

HOW ARE WE LEARNING?

- The syllabus has been divided into terms, and each term has 4 months. Each term is then further broken down into months, with content to be covered in Class 1 and 2, per month.
- **THERE WILL BE NO CLASSES IN THE MONTHS OF MARCH, JULY AND AUGUST.**
- As a Lajna member, and student of these classes, I will Inshallah attend and participate in my local Lajna classes and on my own time, I will take the time to study the Lajna Syllabus and explore all the additional resources and links that have been provided.

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

- As a teacher, I will take the time to properly prepare for the class by studying the additional material and making notes and then put together a plan for how I am going to teach the class (tools I can use for example: PowerPoint slides/[Prezi](#)/[Slidesgo](#), [Kahoot](#) or [Mentimeter](#), zoom poll, etc.)
- A new feature of the Lajna syllabus is the effort to offer an interactive learning experience. **Much of the content in this syllabus includes hyperlinks (in blue).** When we click on the underlined words, a new tab will open with an article/video/book that will help us learn about a topic in-depth.
- Teachers are kindly requested to read the content mentioned in the syllabus at home. In class, teachers are requested to conduct meaningful discussions

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

The Holy Quran

- We will be studying 2 Chapters of the Holy Quran. Links have been provided that take you directly to the individual verse and at the top of the section we have included a Self-Study/Teaching Guide where there is a list of commentaries (books of Tafseer), Darsul Quran and Friday Sermon videos that discuss the relevant verse.
- When you Recite the Arabic verses, please ensure that we are following the rules of Tarteel - and revise the rules in class
- Al Islam is pleased to offer these digital tools to help you deepen your study of the Holy Quran. Explore features such as:
 - Flexible and intuitive search
 - Commentaries from Bukhari, the Promised Messiah (as) and the Khulafa
 - Urdu Tarjamatul Quran Classes segmented verse-by-verse
 - Word-by-word translations and Lexicon lookups
- Websites:
 - [OpenQuran.com](#)
 - [Alislam.org/Quran](#)
- Read Quran Digital App: 
- This will be followed by a study in Arabic Grammar lessons

History of Ahmadiyyat & Tarbiyat Discussion

- In this section, we explore the history of Ahmadiyyat. In order to do so, each month includes assigned pages of the book: *The Truth About the Split*.
“*Truth About the Split, the English translation of A’ina’-e-Sadaqat, written by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra), is a detailed reply to The split by Maulawi Muhammad Ali, who after having denied the institution of Khilafat had seceded from the main body of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at and established his party headquarters at Lahore.*”
- Hyperlinks have been added to guide you to the online copy of the book.

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

Hadith

- While studying this section, make note of the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (sas) and how we can inculcate his (sas) beautiful example in our own life.

Prayer

- This sections included prayers that have been highlighted by Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih V (aba) in his recent sermons. Following his instructions, it is our duty to carefully read and memorize these prayers for our own spiritual progression and enlightenment

History of Islam

- This year we will be studying the Islamic Months in accordance with the Lunar Calendar. We will be delving into the Islamic significance of these months.

Malfuzat Volume 1

- Each month, approximately 1-2 pages have been assigned from *Malfuzat Volume 1*. After reading the assigned section

Book of the Promised Messiah (as)

- We will be reading *Haqiqatul Wahi* this year but it will NOT be covered during class. Members are expected to read on their own and then if they want, either join their local book club (if it's organized) or a National Online Book Club that will be held each term.

Conditions of Bai'at

- Each Month, we will be discussing 1 condition of Ba'a'it through scenario based questions and discussions. Please use these questions as a guide to conduct meaningful discussions.

Salat

- We will be learning the practical example of the Holy Prophet (sas) and how he performed Salat



We pray that sisters will find this new Lajna Syllabus beneficial. We welcome your feedback and suggestions through the Google Form provided below:

<https://forms.gle/vtAoXgUTdnEp3pQ6A>

**May Allah the Almighty help our sisters excel in their education, thereby increasing their love and obedience to Him, and striving to place their faith above all else,
Ameen!**



Salutatory Abbreviations

sas	<i>sallallahu alaihi wa sallam</i> , meaning “may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him” is written after the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas)
as	<i>alaihis-salam</i> , meaning “may peace be on him” is written after the names of Prophets other than the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas)
ra	<i>radiyallahu 'anhul'anhul 'anhum</i> , meaning “may Allah be pleased with him/her/them”, is written after the names of the Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) or of the Promised Messiah (as)
rta	<i>rahmatullahi alaihi/ alaiha/'alaihim</i> , meaning “may Allah shower His mercy upon him/her/them”, is written after the names of those deceased, pious Muslims who are not Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) or of the Promised Messiah (as)
aba	<i>ayyadahullahu Taala binasrihil-Aziz</i> , meaning “may Allah the Almighty help him with His powerful support”, is written after the name of the present head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba), Khalifatul-Masih V

Members are urged to recite the full salutations when reading the syllabus and partaking in the discussions.

TA'LIM & TARBIYAT SYLLABUS
LAJNA IMA'ILLAH CANADA

TERM 2

FEB 2026 – MAY 2026



Overview of Ta'lim & Tarbiyat Syllabus

Term 2: Feb 2026 - May 2026

Teachers are requested to teach the class in whichever order they find appropriate, so long as they cover all the below topics, within their respective timings

<u>Components</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Time</u>
The Holy Quran	<u>Surah At-Tawkir (81:1-30)</u> - Urdu Commentary from Tafsir-e-Kabir OR English Commentary from 5 Vol. Commentary - Cover 5-6 verses per class - Arabic Grammar Lessons	40 min
History of Ahmadiyyat	<i>The Truth About the Split, by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih II(ra)</i>	20 min
Hadith & Prayer	1 Hadith & 1 Prayer per month	5 min
History of Islam	<i>Islamic Calendar Months</i>	5 min
Malfuzat: Volume 1 & Tarbiyat Discussion	English Pg: 17-20 Urdu Pg: 16-18	20 min
Tarbiyat Discussion: 10 Conditions of Ba'ait	Conditions of Ba'ait & Discussion Questions	20 min
Salat	Excerpts from "A Primer of Religious Knowledge" by Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nour-ud-deen, Khalifatul Masih I (ra)	10 min
Book of The Promised Messiah (as)	<i>Haqiqatul Wahi</i>	Individually or Local Book Club or National Online Book Club

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APRIL 2026

The Holy Quran

April 2026:

Surah At-Takwir (81:7-12)

وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ ۝ وَإِذَا النُّفُوسُ زُوِّجَتْ ۝
وَإِذَا الْمَوْءِدَةُ سُئِلَتْ ۝ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ ۝ وَإِذَا الصُّحُفُ
نُشِرَتْ ۝ وَإِذَا السَّمَاءُ كُشِطَتْ ۝

English Commentary	Urdu Commentary
• 5 Volume Commentary - Pg. 3322	• Tafsir Hazrat Masih Maud (as) • Tafsir-e-Kabir • Haqaiq-ul-Furqan • Tarjamatul Quran Class

Arabic Grammar

Lesson 6

الدَّرْسُ السَّادِسُ

Interrogative Words

The following words are generally used in the construction of an interrogative sentence:

أَسْمَاءُ إِلَّا سَتَفْهَام
کسی فقرے کو سوالیہ شکل دینے کے لیے عام طور پر ان اَسْمَاءُ
الِإِ سَتَفْهَام سے کام لیا جاتا ہے:

Examples

What is your name?	مَا إِسْمُكَ؟	What	مَا
What did you say?	مَاذَا قُلْتَ؟	What	مَاذَا
Who are my helpers in the cause of Allah?	مَنْ أَنْصَارِي إِلَى اللَّهِ؟	Who	مَنْ
Which one of you is from Pakistan?	أَيُّ مِنْكُمْ مِنَ الْبَاكِسْتَانِ؟	Which (m)	أَيُّ
Which of the women is a teacher?	أَيَّةُ إِمْرَأَةٍ مُعَلِّمَةٌ؟	Which (f)	أَيَّةُ
How much is the price of this book?	كَمْ ثَمَنُ هَذَا الْكِتَابِ؟	How much	كَمْ
How are you?	كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟	How	كَيْفَ
Where is your brother?	أَيْنَ أَخُوكَ؟	Where	أَيْنَ
Why do you say what you do not do?	لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ؟	Why	لِمَ
Why did you come late?	لِمَاذَا جِئْتَ مُتَأَخِّرًا؟	Why	لِمَاذَا
When will Allah's help come?	مَتَى نَصْرُ اللَّهِ؟	When	مَتَى
Did you warn them?	أَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ؟	Do (to be)	أَ
Is there any reward for kindness except kindness?	هَلْ جَزَاءُ إِلَّا حَسَنًا إِلَّا إِلَّا حَسَنًا؟	Is (to be)	هَلْ

The History of Ahmadiyyat

English: Pg. 216-258

Urdu: Pg. 184-203



The Truth About the Split

آئینہ صداقت

Truth About the Split, the English translation of A'ina'-e-Sadaqat, written by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra), is a detailed reply to The Split by Maulawi Muhammad Ali, who after having denied the institution of Khilafat had seceded from the main body of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama'at and established his party headquarters at Lahore. Truth About the Split has been divided into two main parts. The first part consists of the refutation of the eleven misstatements and unfounded charges leveled against Hazrat

Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra) in The Split, and of the thoroughly fabricated story of the Ahmadiyya dissension. First few misstatements revolve around a person named Zahiruddin who was believed to be, by the Lahore Party, the originator of the belief of the prophethood of the Promised Messiah^(as). Another controversy was whether those who denied the Promised Messiah^(as) should be regarded as Muslims or Kafir-bil-Ma'mur. In fact, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra) had already proved that the Promised Messiah^(as) regarded them as the latter. Another controversy generated by Maulawi

Muhammad Ali was that people had pledged Bai'at with the second Khalifa in ignorance, and that they had later renounced their Bai'at with him. The second part of the book deals with the true story of the split. It elaborates how Khawaja Kamaluddin,

Maulawi Muhammad Ali and few others intrigued to bring down the Institution of Khilafat during the time of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I^(ra), how they openly showed their hostility after his demise by proposing delay in the election of the next Khalifa, and what finally impelled them to set up their own separate organization. The book then sets out, in clear terms—in the light of Al-Wasiyyat by the Promised Messiah^(as)—as to who (Anjuman or the Khalifa) should actually succeed the Promised Messiah^(as).

Prayer

April 2026

[Treasure House of Prayers - Pg 6](#)

Promise and Escaping the Humiliation of the Day of Resurrection

Ḥaḍrat ‘Ā’ishah^{ra} relates when these verses were revealed the Holy Prophet^{sa} started *ṣalāt* and he was crying. Ḥaḍrat Bilāl^{ra} asked him the reason for his weeping. He replied that these verses had been revealed to him and added that whosoever recites these verses and does not ponder over them was very unfortunate. The traditions also tell us that the Holy Prophet^{sa} used to recite these verses daily and at night time and told his followers that whosoever recites these verses of Āl-e-‘Imrān at night will have the reward equal to worshipping all the night.⁸

رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَاطِلًا سُبْحَنَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ-

(Āl-e-‘Imrān 3:192)

Our Lord, You have not created this, in vain, no, Holy are You; save us, then, from the punishment of the Fire.

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَانِ أَتُؤْمِنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَأَمَّا رَبَّنَا فَاعْفُرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرْ عَنْ سَيِّئَاتِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ-

(Āl-e-‘Imrān 3:194)

Our Lord, we have heard a Crier calling us unto faith, ‘Believe you in your Lord’, and we have believed. Our Lord, forgive us, therefore our sins and remove from us our evils, and in death join us with the righteous.

رَبَّنَا وَاتِّمَامَا وَعْدَتَنَا عَلَى رُسُلِكَ وَلَا تُخْزِنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ-

(Āl-e-‘Imrān 3:195)

Our Lord, give us what You have promised us through Your Messengers and disgrace us not on the Day of Resurrection. Surely, You break not Your promise.

Prayer

April 2026

[Treasure House of Prayers - Pg 5](#)

عذاب الہی سے بچنے، مغفرت، نیک انجام اور وعدہ الہی

پورا ہونے اور روز قیامت رسوائی سے بچنے کی دعائیں!

حضرت عائشہؓ بیان فرماتی ہیں کہ جب یہ دعائیہ آیات اتریں تو نبی کریم ﷺ نے روتے روتے نماز شروع کر دی۔ حضرت بلالؓ آپؐ کو نماز کی اطلاع کرنے آئے تو رونے کا سبب پوچھا۔ آپؐ نے فرمایا آج رات مجھ پر یہ آیات اتری ہیں اور فرمایا بڑا بد بخت وہ شخص ہے جو یہ آیات پڑھے اور ان پر تدبر نہ کرے۔ روایات سے یہ بھی پتہ چلتا ہے کہ آنحضرت ﷺ روزانہ رات کے وقت ان آیات کی تلاوت کرتے تھے اور فرمایا کرتے تھے کہ آل عمران کی آخری آیات رات کو پڑھنے والے کے لئے رات بھر کے قیام کا ثواب لکھا جاتا ہے۔

(تفسیر قرطبی جلد 4 صفحہ 310)

(10) رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَاطِلًا ۖ سُبْحٰنَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿۱۰﴾

(آل عمران: ۱۹۲)

اے ہمارے رب! تو نے اس (عالم) کو بے فائدہ پیدا نہیں کیا۔ تو (ایسے بے مقصد کام کرنے سے) پاک ہے۔ پس تو ہمیں آگ کے عذاب سے بچا۔ (اور ہماری زندگی کو بے مقصد بننے سے بچالے)

Prayer

April 2026

[Treasure House of Prayers - Pg 5](#)

(11)

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَانِ أَنْ آمِنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَآمَنَّا
رَبَّنَا فَاعْفُ رُفْنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ
(آل عمران: ۱۹۴)

اے ہمارے رب! ہم نے یقیناً ایک ایسے پکارنے والے کی آواز جو ایمان (دینے) کے لئے بلاتا ہے (اور کہتا ہے) کہ اپنے رب پر ایمان لاؤ سنی ہے پس ہم ایمان لے آئے اس لئے اے ہمارے رب! تو ہمارے قصور معاف کر اور ہماری بدیاں ہم سے مٹا دے اور ہمیں نیکوں کے ساتھ (ملا کر) وفات دے۔

(12)

رَبَّنَا وَاتِنَا مَا وَعَدْتِنَا عَلٰی رُسُلِكَ وَلَا تُخْزِنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ
إِنَّكَ لَا تَخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ ﴿۱۹۵﴾

اے ہمارے رب! ہمیں وہ (کچھ) دے جس کا تو نے اپنے رسولوں (کی زبان پر) ہم سے وعدہ کیا ہے اور قیامت کے دن ہمیں ذلیل نہ کرنا۔ تو اپنے وعدہ کے خلاف ہرگز نہیں کرتا۔ (آل عمران: ۱۹۵)

Hadith

April 2026

[Excerpt from the Friday Sermon - August 25th 2023](#)

The Holy Prophet(sas) recited the following verse:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

“Allah loves those who turn to Him and loves those who keep themselves clean.” (Surah al-Baqarah, Ch.2: V.223)

Upon this, someone said: “O Messenger(sas) of Allah! What is the sign of [true] repentance?” How can someone know that they have truly repented? The Holy Prophet(sas) replied: “Remorse and regret are signs of true repentance.” (Kanz al-Ummal, Vol. 4, p. 261, Kitab at-tawbah, Hadith 10428, Mu'athitha al-Risalah, Beirut 1985)

Hence, those who truly repent not only purify themselves from sin by displaying true remorse and regret, but they also attain the love of Allah the Almighty and continuously partake of the mercy of Allah the Almighty. The Promised Messiah(as) has mentioned the conditions of true repentance on one occasion and said that the first condition is to rid oneself of evil thoughts and ideas. That is, one should completely rid oneself of thoughts that arise from unlawful desires. This requires a great Jihad [struggle] that a person has to undertake, as only then will they be able to move towards repentance. The second condition is to express true remorse and regret. One should reflect on the fact that these desires and worldly pleasures are temporary. They decrease by the day, along with the age of a person. Why should one then remain attached to them? Hence, fortunate is the one, who understands this reality and repents. Moreover, one should also express true remorse, as this was mentioned by the Holy Prophet(sas). The third condition is to make a firm resolve to not go anywhere near such vices again. One should not stop there with the mere thought that they have made an oath to not go near sins and that this is sufficient. Rather, this should be replaced with good morals and virtuous deeds. (Taken from Malfuzat [1984], Vol. 1, pp. 138-139)

Hadith

April 2026

[Excerpt from the Friday Sermon - August 25th 2023](#)

جب اللہ تعالیٰ کسی انسان سے محبت کرتا ہے تو گناہ اسے کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتا۔ یعنی گناہ کے محرکات اسے بدی کی طرف مائل نہیں کر سکتے اور بدی کے نتائج سے اللہ تعالیٰ اسے محفوظ رکھتا ہے۔ پھر حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے یہ آیت پڑھی کہ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ (البقرة: 223) اللہ تعالیٰ توبہ کرنے والوں اور پاکیزگی اختیار کرنے والوں سے محبت کرتا ہے۔ عرض کیا گیا یا رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم! توبہ کی علامت کیا ہے۔ کس طرح پتہ لگے گا صحیح توبہ ہے؟ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا۔ ندامت اور پشیمانی علامت توبہ ہے۔

(کنز العمال جزء ۴ صفحہ ۲۶۱ کتاب التوبة حديث ۱۰۴۲۸ مطبوعه مؤسسة الرسالة بيروت ۱۹۸۵ء)

پس حقیقی توبہ کرنے والا حقیقی پشیمانی اور ندامت دکھا کر جہاں گناہوں سے پاک ہوتا ہے وہاں اسے اللہ تعالیٰ کی محبت بھی ملتی ہے۔ بار بار اللہ تعالیٰ کے رحم سے حصہ پاتا ہے۔

سچی توبہ کرنے کی شرائط

پہلی شرط یہ فرمائی کہ خیالاتِ فاسدہ اور تصوراتِ بد کو چھوڑ دے۔ پس جو خیالاتِ بد لذات کی وجہ سمجھے جاسکتے ہیں ان کو مکمل طور پر ترک کرے۔ یہ بہت بڑا جہاد ہے جو انسان کو کرنا چاہیے تبھی توبہ کی طرف قدم اٹھے گا۔ دوسری شرط یہ ہے کہ حقیقی ندامت اور پشیمانی ظاہر کرے۔ یہ سوچے کہ یہ لذات اور دنیاوی حظ عارضی چیزیں ہیں اور انسان کی عمر کے ساتھ ساتھ ہر روز اس میں کمی ہوتی جاتی ہے۔ تو پھر اس کے ساتھ کیوں انسان چمٹا رہے؟ پس خوش قسمت ہے وہ جو اس حقیقت کو سمجھ لے اور توبہ کرے، حقیقی پشیمانی کا اظہار کرے۔ یہ حقیقی پشیمانی ہے جس کا آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے۔ اور تیسری شرط یہ ہے کہ پکارا دہ کرے کہ ان برائیوں کے قریب بھی نہیں جائے گا۔ اور یہیں رک نہیں جانا کہ برائیوں کے قریب نہ جانے کا عہد کر لیا اور بس کافی ہو گیا بلکہ اخلاقِ حسنہ اور پاکیزہ افعال اس کی جگہ لے لیں گے۔ (ماخوذ از ملفوظات جلد اول صفحہ 138-139 ایڈیشن 1984ء)

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

شوال

شوال اسلامی کیلنڈر کا دسواں مہینہ ہے۔ زمانہ قدیم میں شوال کے مہینے میں طاعون آیا تھا اس بناء پر اہل عرب اس مہینہ کو مکروہ خیال کرتے تھے۔ شوال میں عید الفطر ہوتی ہے۔ اس کا یہ نام اس لیے پڑا کہ اس میں اونٹنیاں حاملہ ہوا کرتی تھیں اور ان کے دودھ خشک ہوتے تھے۔

1۔ ماہ شوال میں حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا کا نکاح ہوا اور پھر شوال کے ماہ میں ہی آپ کا رخصتانہ ہوا اور اس طرح آپ کے رسم عروسی کے ذریعہ سے ہی اس ماہ کی نحوست اور مکروہ کا خیال ختم کر دیا گیا۔ اس خیال کے مٹانے کے لیے ہی اس ماہ کا انتخاب کیا گیا۔

2۔ یکم شوال سنہ ۲ ہجری: عید الفطر اس مہینہ کی پہلی تاریخ کو منائی جاتی ہے۔

3۔ سریہ طفیل بن عمرو دوسی، یہ شوال آٹھ ہجری میں ہوا۔ (خطبہ جمعہ فرمودہ ۱۲ / ستمبر ۲۰۲۵ء)

4۔ شوال ۸ ہجری میں غزوہ طائف ہوا۔ (خطبہ جمعہ فرمودہ ۱۲ / ستمبر ۲۰۲۵ء)

5۔ سریہ اوطاس بھی شوال میں ہوا۔ (خطبہ جمعہ فرمودہ ۱۲ / ستمبر ۲۰۲۵ء)

اس مہینے میں رکھے جانے والے چھ (۶) نفلی روزوں کی بھی بہت اہمیت اور فضیلت احادیث میں بیان کی گئی

ہے۔ حضرت ابو ایوب انصاریؓ سے روایت ہے کہ رسول اللہ ﷺ نے فرمایا۔ جس نے رمضان

کے روزے رکھے پھر اس کے بعد شوال کے چھ روزے رکھے تو یہ (پورا سال) مسلسل روزے رکھنے کی طرح

ہے۔ (صحیح مسلم، حدیث نمبر ۲۷۵۸) مگر یہ بات یاد رہے کہ شوال کے چھ روزے رمضان

کے چھوڑے ہوئے روزوں کا متبادل نہیں ہیں۔ رمضان کے چھوٹے ہوئے روزے ان چھ روزوں کے علاوہ

دیگر ایام میں پورے کرنے ہوں گے۔

حضرت مسیح موعودؑ شوال کے چھ روزوں کا باقاعدہ التزام فرمایا کرتے تھے۔ اس بارے میں حضرت مرزا بشیر احمدؒ

ایم اے لکھتے ہیں کہ میں نے حضرت والدہ صاحبہ سے پوچھا کہ آخری عمر میں بھی آپ نفلی روزے رکھتے تھے یا

نہیں؟ والدہ صاحبہ نے کہا کہ آخر عمر میں بھی آپ روزے رکھا کرتے تھے۔ خصوصاً شوال کے چھ روزے التزام

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

کے ساتھ رکھتے تھے اور جب کبھی آپؐ کو کسی خاص کام کے متعلق دعا کرنا ہوتی تھی تو آپؐ روزہ رکھتے تھے ہاں مگر
آخری دو تین سالوں میں بوجہ ضعف و کمزوری رمضان کے روزے بھی نہیں رکھ سکتے تھے۔
(سیرت المہدی جلد اول صفحہ ۱۴-۱۵ از حضرت مرزا بشیر احمدؒ)

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

The 10th Lunar Month: Shawwal

Shawwal, also known as Shawwal al-Mukarram, is the tenth lunar month of the Islamic calendar. It is the first month of the Hajj months (during which preparations and journeys for Hajj begin) and is also called "Shahr al-Fitr" (the Month of Breaking the Fast). On the first day of Shawwal, Muslims celebrate Eid al-Fitr, which marks the conclusion of Ramadan. The tradition of celebrating Eid al-Fitr began in 2 AH.

Origin of the Name Shawwal

There are several opinions about the origin of the name Shawwal:

1. The term Shawwal is derived from the Arabic phrase "Shaalat al-Ibil bi-Adhnabiha lil-Taraq," which refers to camels raising their tails during mating. The plural forms include "Shawawin," "Shawa'il," and "Shawalat." (Tafsir Ibn Kathir)
2. The name comes from "Shaul," meaning "the lifting of a camel's tail," symbolizing travel. In this month, Arabs would often leave their homes for travel, exploration, or hunting. Hence, the name Shawwal was assigned.
3. Another derivation is from "Sha'ilah," referring to a camel that ceases to give milk during the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy. During the pre-Islamic era, this month occurred at a time when camels would stop producing milk, which led to the name Shawwal.

Six Fasts of Shawwal

Fasting six days in Shawwal, starting from the second day of Eid, holds great merit. These fasts, combined with the Ramadan fasts, are equivalent to fasting for the entire year in reward.

Hazrat Abu Ayyub al-Ansari (ra) narrated that the Prophet Muhammad (sas) said: *"Whoever fasts during Ramadan and then follows it with six days of fasting in Shawwal, it will be as if they fasted for the entire year."* (Sahih Muslim, Book of Fasting, Chapter on the Recommendation of Six Fasts in Shawwal)

The Quran states: *"Whoever does a good deed will have ten times the reward for it."* (Surah Al-An'am: 161)

Based on this principle, 30 days of fasting in Ramadan, combined with 6 days of Shawwal, equal 36 days of fasting. With each fast rewarded tenfold, this equates to 360 days, the approximate number of days in a lunar year.

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

The 10th Lunar Month: Shawwal

Observance of the Six Fasts by the Promised Messiah (AS)

The Promised Messiah, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (AS), regularly observed the six Shawwal fasts. Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib wrote:

"I asked my mother whether the Promised Messiah (AS) continued to fast in his later years. She said that he did, particularly the six fasts of Shawwal, which he observed with regularity. Additionally, he fasted whenever he needed to pray for something specific. However, during the last two or three years of his life, due to weakness, he was unable to fast even during Ramadan." (Seerat al-Mahdi, Vol. 1, Page 14)

Significant Events in Shawwal

1. **1 AH:** The marriage and departure of Hazrat Aisha (ra) to the Prophet Muhammad (sas).
2. **2 AH:** The first Eid al-Fitr prayer was offered.
3. **3 AH:** The Battle of Uhud and the Battle of Hamra al-Asad took place.
4. **5 AH:** The Battle of Ahzab (also known as the Battle of the Trench) occurred.
5. **6 AH:** The Battle of Muraysi' was fought.
6. **8 AH:** Holy Prophet (sas) went for Battle of Hunain

Malfuzat Volume I

April 2026

“Hence, I loudly proclaim once again, and my friends ought to take heed that they must not disregard my words of advice and view them as the tales of a story-teller. Everything that I have said to you, I have said with a burning heart and true sympathy, which are inherently a part of my soul. Heed my words with the ear of your heart and act upon them.”

-Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian,
The Promised Messiah & Mahdi (as)

Members are kindly requested to read the pages mentioned in the syllabus at home. During the class, it is recommended that you share a brief summary of what you have learned from the reading and discuss practical ways to implement these teachings in your daily life.

Pg	Topic (English)	Topic (Urdu)
English: 17 Urdu: 16-17	Three Stages of Knowledge	متقی کو آئندہ زندگی یہیں دکھلائی جاتی ہے

Links:

- English - <https://files.alislam.cloud/pdf/Malfuzat-1.pdf>
- Urdu - <https://www.alislam.org/urdu/book/1-ملفوظات/جلد-1>

Conditions of Initiation (Bai'at)

*by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian
The Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace
be upon him)*

April 2026

6. That he/she shall refrain from following un-Islamic customs and lustful inclinations, and shall completely submit himself/herself to the authority of the Holy Quran; and shall make the Word of God and the Sayings of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) the guiding principle in every walk of his/her life.

As time permits, please choose 3–4 questions from each scenario for discussion.

Scenario 1:

Maria's teenage daughter asks if they can decorate the house for Halloween because "all her friends are doing it" and also wants to give Valentine's Day cards at school. Maria knows these are un-Islamic customs and explains that as Ahmadis, their celebrations and values should be rooted in the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (sas). She worries, however, about how to guide her children to resist peer pressure while still feeling confident and included.

ماریہ کی نوجوان بیٹی نے کہا کہ وہ ہالووین کے لیے گھر کو سجانا چاہتی ہے کیونکہ اس کے تمام دوست ایسا کر رہے ہیں، اور وہ اسکول میں ویلنٹائن ڈے کے کارڈز بھی تقسیم کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ ماریہ بخوبی جانتی ہیں کہ یہ رسومات اسلام کے خلاف ہیں، اس لیے وہ بیٹی کو نرمی سے سمجھاتی ہیں کہ ایک احمدی کے طور پر ہماری خوشیاں اور اقدار قرآن مجید اور حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی سنت کی بنیاد پر ہونی چاہئیں۔ ماریہ کو اس بات کی بھی فکر ہے کہ وہ اپنے بچوں کی ایسی تربیت کیسے کرے کہ وہ دوستوں کے دباؤ میں آئے بغیر اپنے ایمان پر قائم رہیں، اور ساتھ ہی خود کو پراعتماد اور اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ شامل محسوس کریں۔

Discussion Questions:

1. What are some effective ways to explain to children why certain popular customs contradict Islamic teachings?
2. How can parents create Islamic alternatives so children don't feel left out during such events?
3. How can mothers themselves stay firm in avoiding un-Islamic customs despite societal and family pressures?
4. What are your thoughts about Bridal and Baby showers? How can we help our future generation to avoid these un-Islamic customs?

Conditions of Initiation (Bai'at)

by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian

*The Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace
be upon him)*

April 2026

6. That he/she shall refrain from following un-Islamic customs and lustful inclinations, and shall completely submit himself/herself to the authority of the Holy Quran; and shall make the Word of God and the Sayings of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) the guiding principle in every walk of his/her life.

As time permits, please choose 3–4 questions from each scenario for discussion.

Discussion Questions:

بچوں کو کیسے مؤثر طریقے سے سمجھایا جا سکتا ہے کہ کچھ عام رسم و رواج اسلام کی تعلیمات کے خلاف ہوتے ہیں؟

والدین اسلامی متبادل کیسے فراہم کر سکتے ہیں تاکہ بچے ایسے مواقع پر الگ یا اکیلے محسوس نہ کریں؟
مائیں سماجی اور خاندانی دباؤ کے باوجود غیر اسلامی رسم و رواج سے بچنے کے لیے خود کس طرح مضبوطی سے قائم رہ سکتی ہیں؟

برائڈل شاور اور بیبی شاور جیسے رسم و رواج کے بارے میں آپ کا کیا خیال ہے؟ ہم اپنی آنے والی نسل کو ان غیر اسلامی رسم و رواج سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے کیا اقدامات کر سکتے ہیں؟

Scenario 2:

Shazia, a mature member of Lajna has recently started watching a widely acclaimed drama series that many around her are also watching. Though she initially found it entertaining, over time she noticed that the show often glamorizes behaviors and values that starkly contradict Islamic teachings.

She brushes off her discomfort, thinking, "I'm mature enough to separate right from wrong — it's just a form of relaxation, and everyone watches things like this now."

But a part of her feels uneasy when she reflects on the values promoted and how subtly they may influence thoughts and attitudes over time.

شازیہ، جو کہ لجنہ کی ایک سمجھدار اور ذمہ دار ممبر ہیں، حال ہی میں ایک مشہور ڈرامہ سیریز دیکھنا شروع کیا ہے جسے ان کے آس پاس بہت سے لوگ بھی دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ابتدا میں وہ اسے تفریح کے طور پر دیکھتی تھیں، مگر وقت کے ساتھ انہیں احساس ہوا کہ اس شو میں کئی ایسے رویے اور اقدار کو خوبصورت انداز میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے جو اسلام کی تعلیمات سے بالکل مختلف ہیں۔

وہ اپنی اس بے چینی کو نظر انداز کر دیتی ہیں اور سوچتی ہیں، "میں اتنی سمجھدار ہوں کہ حق اور باطل میں فرق کر سکتی ہوں — یہ تو بس تفریح کا ذریعہ ہے، اور آج کل سب لوگ ایسی چیزیں دیکھتے ہیں۔" لیکن دل کے کسی کونے میں وہ فکرمند رہتی ہیں کہ یہ اقدار کیسے آہستہ آہستہ ان کے خیالات اور رویوں پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہیں۔

Conditions of Initiation (Bai'at)

by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian

*The Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace
be upon him)*

April 2026

6. That he/she shall refrain from following un-Islamic customs and lustful inclinations, and shall completely submit himself/herself to the authority of the Holy Quran; and shall make the Word of God and the Sayings of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) the guiding principle in every walk of his/her life.

Discussion Questions:

1. What role does passive exposure to un-Islamic ideas (through shows, music, or literature) play in shaping our thoughts and spirituality over time?
2. How can mature Ahmadi women balance personal relaxation and entertainment with their responsibility to serve as role models for the younger generation?
3. How can we develop contentment and inner peace through alternatives rooted in Islamic values—such as books, documentaries, or religious programs?

غیر اسلامی خیالات سے غیر ارادی طور پر (جیسے کہ ڈرامے، موسیقی یا ادب کے ذریعے) متاثر ہونا ہمارے خیالات اور روحانیت پر وقت کے ساتھ کس حد تک اثر انداز ہوتا ہے؟
سمجھدار احمدی خواتین اپنے 'ذاتی آرام و تفریح' اور 'نوجوان نسل کے لیے رول ماڈل بننے کی ذمہ داری' کے درمیان کس طرح توازن قائم رکھ سکتی ہیں؟
اسلامی اقدار پر مبنی متبادل ذرائع جیسے کتابیں، دستاویزی فلمیں یا مذہبی پروگرام استعمال کر کے ہم کیسے سکون قلب اور اطمینان حاصل کر سکتے ہیں؟

Salat

Exerpts from “A Primer of Religious Knowledge”

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

MAULĀNĀ HAKEEM NOOR-UD-DEEN^{RA}

43

Invalidators of Ṣalāt

1. Talking while offering *Ṣalāt*.
2. Weeping loudly due to pain or affliction, albeit doing so involuntarily does not come under this decree; if someone weeps out of the fear of Allah, then the *Ṣalāt* will not be invalidated.
3. Correcting someone other than the Imam in the recitation of the Holy Quran invalidates one's *Ṣalāt*; to remind the Imam does not invalidate one's *Ṣalāt*.
4. Eating or drinking something during *Ṣalāt*. Any type of action carried out to such a degree that by looking upon it is generally known that one is not offering *Ṣalāt*.

Makruhāt during Ṣalāt

[Undesirable Acts during Prayers]

1. Putting a quilt or big shawl on the head or shoulders in a way that its hems are hanging, or wearing a coat or shirt without putting hands in the sleeves.
2. Wiping the dirt from the forehead.

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3. Picking or rolling up clothes to save them from becoming covered by dust.
4. Offering Prayer without the head being covered.
5. Clearing pebbles and dirt etc. from the place of prostration without any necessity. However, if prostration is not possible, then clearing such items once is permissible.
6. The cracking of knuckles in the *Ṣalāt*.
7. Looking left or right, or towards the sky in the *Ṣalāt*.
8. As far as possible, one should suppress yawning and stretching.
9. During prostration spreading both forearms on the floor, or allowing the abdomen to touch the thighs.
10. Coughing unnecessarily; if coughing just cannot be stopped then it is not an issue. Do not offer Prayer in a state of urgency for going to the bathroom. One should offer *Ṣalāt* with calmness, after being free of such a need. Indeed, if food is ready one should eat it first, and then offer the *Ṣalāt*.

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مفسداتِ نماز

- ۱- نماز میں بات چیت کرنا۔
- ۲- درد یا مصیبت کی وجہ سے آواز سے رونا۔ بے اختیار حالت کا یہ حکم نہیں۔ اگر خدا کے حکم سے روئے گا۔ تو نماز نہ جائے گی۔

۱۔ اور صحیح احادیث سے ثابت ہے کہ آپ سجدہ اور رکوع میں -سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَ بِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي- بھی پڑھا کرتے تھے۔ بلکہ آخر یہی پڑھا

- ۳- اپنے امام کے سوا کوئی اور قرآن پڑھنے میں بھولے تو اسے بتانا۔ اپنے امام کو بتانے سے نماز فاسد نہیں ہوتی۔
- ۴- نماز میں کچھ کھانا پینا۔ بہت سا کام وہ ہے۔ جو دونوں ہاتھوں سے کیا جائے اور جسے دیکھ کر لوگ یہ سمجھیں کہ یہ شخص نماز میں نہیں ہے۔

Salat

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مکروہاتِ نماز

- ۱- چادر یا رضائی کو سر یا کاندھے پر اس طرح ڈالنا کہ ان کے کنارے لٹکتے رہیں۔ یا کوٹ اور لباده وغیرہ کو بغیر آستین میں ہاتھ ڈالے ہوئے اوڑھنا۔
- ۲- پیشانی سے مٹی پونچھنا۔
- ۳- کپڑے کو مٹی سے بچانے کے لئے سمیٹنا یا اٹھانا۔
- ۴- ننگے سر نماز پڑھنا۔
- ۵- پیشانی کے سامنے سے بلا ضرورت کنکری یا مٹی کو ہٹانا۔ البتہ اگر سجدہ ہی نہ ہو سکے۔ تو ایک بار ہٹانا درست ہے۔
- ۶- انگلیوں کا نماز میں چٹھنا۔
- ۷- نماز میں دائیں بائیں طرف یا آسمان کی طرف دیکھنا۔
- ۸- نماز میں جمائی یا انگڑائی آوے۔ تو حتی الامکان روکو۔
- ۹- سجدہ کے وقت دونوں بازوؤں کو زمین پر بچھا دینا۔ یا پیٹ کو ران سے ملانا۔
- ۱۰- بلا ضرورت کھانسنے یا اگر کھانسی نہ رک سکے تو مضائقہ نہیں ہے۔ پیشاب یا پاخانہ کی ضرورت کی حالت میں نماز نہ پڑھے۔ ان سے فارغ ہو کر اطمینان سے نماز پڑھنی چاہیے۔ بلکہ کھانا سامنے ہو تو کھا کر پڑھے۔

Book of the Promised Messiah (as)

Haqiqatul Wahi (The Philosophy of Divine Revelation) by Hazrat
Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, The Promised Messiah and Mahdi^(as)

To be studied individually, through a Local Book Club or through the National Online
Book Club

English: The Philosophy of Divine Revelation

Urdu: Haqiqatul Wahi



In this book the Promised Messiah, on whom be peace, discusses the philosophy of divine revelation, the three categories of people who claim to receive revelation, and the distinction of the truthful from the false. He then establishes his truthfulness by documenting over 200 Signs, including the fulfillment of prophecies made by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, other men of God, earlier scriptures, and his own revelations spanning over twenty-five years.

The author cites numerous examples of his enemies who publicly predicted his downfall and demise, only to become the very victims of their own prophecies. God, however, protected him against every assault, while continuously reassuring him of His promise to bless his Community—a promise which continues to bear the seal and testimony of history.

The author also appeals to the followers of different faiths to read this book cover to cover to appreciate and accept this evidence as proof that God is One and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) is the Messenger of God, and that he is the Promised Messiah (as) raised to unite humanity under the banner of Islam.

Durūd Sharīf [Ṣalāt ‘alan-Nabiyy] **[Praying for Blessings on the Holy Prophet]**

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى
اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ.

Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin, kamā ṣallaita ‘alā Ibrāhīma wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīma innaka Ḥamīdum-Majīd. Allāhumma bārik ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin, kamā bārakta ‘alā Ibrāhīma, wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīma innaka Ḥamīdum-Majīd.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as You did bless Abraham and the people of Abraham. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Glorious. O Allah, prosper Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as You did prosper Abraham and the people of Abraham. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

Lajna Imo'llah Canada