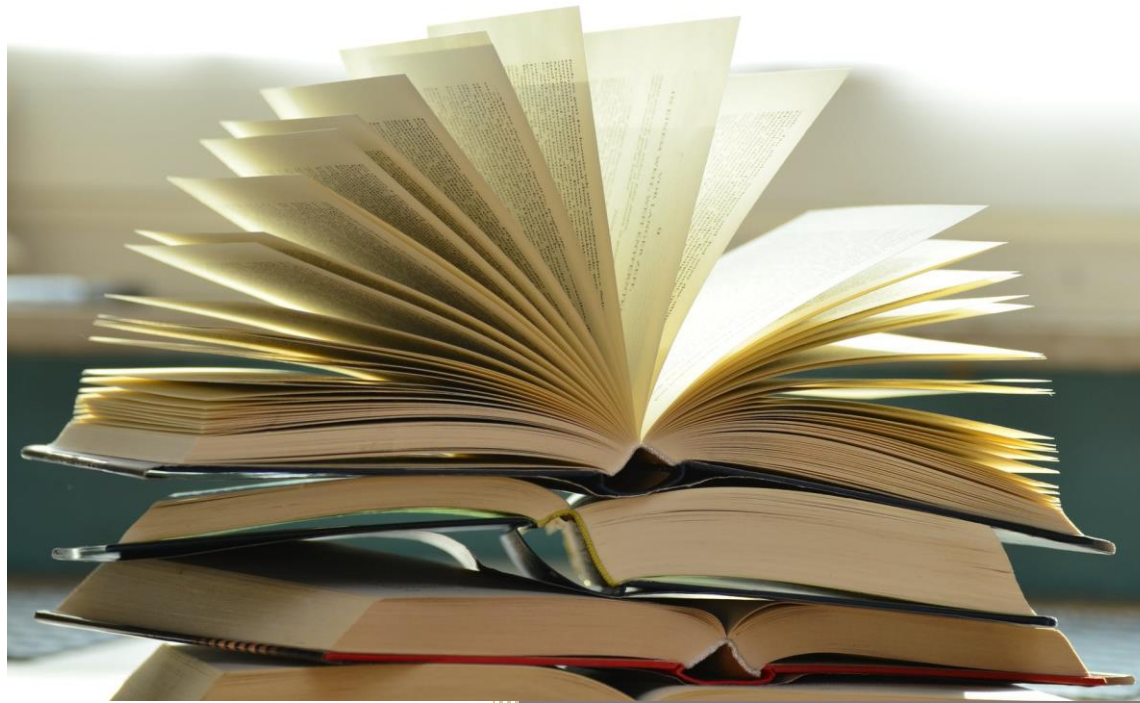




Religious Knowledge for Atfal



Atfalul Ahmadiyya USA

Sitara Age Group (7 – 8 years of age)

Allah, Islam & the Holy Qur'an

Q1: What name is used in Arabic for God?

A1: Allah

Q2: What is the meaning of the word Islam?

A2: Peace and Obedience

Q3: How many pillars of Islam (Arkan-e-Islam) are there?

A3: Five

Q4: Name the five pillars of Islam?

A4: The five pillars of Islam are:

-Kalima Tayyibah

-Zakat

-Namaz

-Hajj (Pilgrimage to Mecca)

-Fasting

Q5: How many articles of faith (Arkaan-e-Imaan) are there?

A5: Six

Q6: Name the six articles of faith (Arkaan-e-Imaan)?

A6: The Six articles of faith are:

i. Belief in Allah

iv. Belief in Prophets

ii. Belief in Angels

v. Belief in Day of Judgement

iii. Belief in Holy Books

vi. Belief in Decree of Allah

Q7: How many Chapters are there in the Holy Qur'an?

A7: 114

Q8: Name the First two chapters of the Holy Qur'an?

A8: (i) Surah Al-Fatihah (ii) Surah Al-Baqarah

Q9: Name the Last two chapters of the Holy Qur'an?

A9: (i) Surah Al-Falaq (ii) Surah An-Nas

Q10: Name the longest chapter of the Holy Qur'an?

A10: Surah Al-Baqarah

Q11: Name the shortest chapter of the Holy Qur'an?

A11: Surah Al-Kauthar

Q12: What is the first revealed verse of the Holy Qur'an?

A12: [Chapter 96, Verse 2] – (Translation) "Convey thou in the name of your Lord Who created,"

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Q13: Name the three groups of people who are mentioned in first 17 verses of Surah Al- Baqarah?

A13: (i) Muttaqi (God fearing believers)

(ii) Kafir (Disbelievers) (iii) Munafiq (Hypocrites)

Q14: Which chapter of the Holy Qur'an starts without 'Bismillah'?

A14: Surah Al-Taubah

Q15: Which chapter of the Holy Qur'an has 'Bismillah' mentioned in it twice?

A15: Surah Al-Namal

Q16: What is the Qur'anic prayer for increase in knowledge?

A16: (Chapter 20, Verse 115) – (Translation) 'O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.'

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Q17: How many years was the Holy Qur'an revealed?

A17: About 23 years

Q18: State the names of fruits mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

A18: Pomegranate, Grapes, Fig, Banana, Olive and Date

Q19: State the names of 4-legged animals mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

A19: Camel, Goat, Lamb, Cow, Dog, Pig, Horse, Mule, Donkey, Elephant, Lion, Monkey, Wolf

Q20: How many times is the name of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

A20: 4 times

Q21: What term is used to describe the words spoken by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} or words that describe an observed incident related to the life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A21: Hadith

Q22: What term is used to describe the physical actions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A22: Sunnah

Q23: Name any three books of Ahadith?

A23: There are Six main books of Ahadith (memorize at least 3):

-Sahīh Bukhari

-Sunan Abu Da'ud

-Sahīh Muslim

-Sunan Nisa'i

-Jami'a Tirmidi

-Sunan Ibn Majah

Q24: State the Prayer of entering the mosque with translation?

A24: (Translation) In the name of Allah (I enter). All blessings and peace be upon the Prophet of Allah. O Allah! Forgive me my sins and open the doors of your mercy upon me.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Q25: State the Prayer of exiting out of the mosque with translation?

A25: (Translation) In the name of Allah (I enter). All blessings and peace be upon the Prophet of Allah. O Allah! Forgive me my sins and open the doors of your blessings upon me.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ

Q26: State the names of three destroyed nations that are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

A26: They are as follows (memorize at least 3):

-Nation of Nuh^{as}

-Nation of Hud^{as}

-Nation of Samud, (Hazrat Saleh^{as}'s nation)

-Ashab-ul-Rus (Part of Samud)

-Ashab-ul-Ayika, (Hazrat Shoaib^{as}'s Nation)

-Nation of Lut^{as}

-Nation of Pharaoh (Hazrat Moosa^{as}'s nation)

-Nation of Elephants (People of Yamen lead by Abrahah to attack Mecca)

Q27: Name a well-known past Mufassir (Commentator) of the Holy Qur'an?

A27: Allama Fakhruddin Razi

Q28: Which companion of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?

A28: Hazrat Zaid bin Harsa^{ra}

Q29: What is the promise of Allah to safeguard the Holy Qur'an?

A29: Chapter 15, Surah Al-Hijr, Verse 10. (Translation) "Verily, We Ourselves have sent down this Exhortation, and most surely We will be its Guardian."

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

Hilal Age Group (9 – 10 years of age)

Please note previous groups (Sitara) questions will be included as well

Holy Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Q1: When was the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} born?

A1: 570 A.D.

Q2: Where was the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} born?

A2: In Mecca

Q3: What was the Arabic title (“Laqab”) given to Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} for his truthfulness and honesty?

A3: Sadiq and Ameen.

Q4: What was the ‘Kunniyyat’ (of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa})?

A4: His Kunniyyat was Abul Qasim

Q5: What is the name of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s father?

A5: Hazrat Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib

Q6: What is the name of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s mother?

A6: Hazrat Aminah bint Wahab

Q7: What is the name of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s grandfather?

A7: Hazrat Abdul Muttalib

Q8: When did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s father pass away?

A8: A few months before his birth.

Q9: How old was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when his mother passed away?

A9: 6 years old.

Q10: What is the name of the lady who nursed Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} after he was born?

A10: Hazrat Halima Sa'diya^{ra}

Q11: How old was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when he got married?

A11: 25 years old

Q12: What is the name of the first wife of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A12: Hazrat Khadija^{ra}

Q13: State the names of daughters of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A13: The names of his daughters are:

(i) Hazrat Zainab^{ra}

(iii) Hazrat Umm-e-Kalsum^{ra}

(ii) Hazrat Ruqayya^{ra}

(iv) Hazrat Fatima^{ra}

Q14: State the names of sons of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A14: The names of his sons are:

(i) Hazrat Qasim

(iii) Hazrat Tayyab

(ii) Hazrat Tahir

(iv) Hazrat Ibrahim

Q15: How old was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when he declared his prophethood?

A15: 40 years old.

Q16: Where did the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} receive the first Qur'anic revelation?

A16: Cave of Hira.

Q17: Who comforted the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} right after his first revelation?

A17: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s beloved wife Hazrat Khadija^{ra}

Q18: Who was the first one amongst men to accept Islam?

A18: Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

Q19: Who was the first one amongst women to accept Islam?

A19: Hazrat Khadija^{ra}

Q20: Who was the first one amongst children to accept Islam?

A20: Hazrat Ali^{ra}

Q21: Name a companion of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} who was from Persia?

A21: Hazrat Salman Farsi^{ra}

Q22: Who was the first one amongst Romans to accept Islam?

A22: Hazrat Sohaib Rumi^{ra}

Q23: Which Kings were sent the first Tablighi letters by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A23: Some names of these kings are:

- (i) Herqul, King of Rome
- (ii) Khusru Pervaiz, King of Persia
- (iii) Ismah Nijashi, King of Abyssinia
- (iv) Maqauqas, King of Egypt

Q24: How old was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when he passed away?

A24: 63 Years old

Q25: Where is Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} buried?

A25: In Medina, in the room of Hazrat Ayesha^{ra}.

Q26: How many years did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} live after being appointed as a Prophet?

A26: 23 years

Q27: Name the chapter or recite the exact verse that mentions the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} as 'Khatam-un-Nabiyyin' (Seal of the Prophets)?

A27: Chapter 33, Surah Al-Ahzab, Verse 41 – (Translation) “Muhammad is not the father of any of your men but (he is) the Messenger of Allah, and the Seal of the Prophets”

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَ خَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ

Q28: Name the Arabic attribute given to Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} which means 'Mercy for All Worlds'?

A28: Rahma-tal-il Aala-meen رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Q29: State the names of the wives of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A29: The names of his wives are as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Hazrat Khadija ^{ra} | vii. Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh ^{ra} |
| ii. Hazrat Saudah ^{ra} | viii. Hazrat Jawariya ^{ra} |
| iii. Hazrat Aiyesha ^{ra} | ix. Hazrat Saffiya ^{ra} |
| iv. Hazrat Hafsa ^{ra} | x. Hazrat Umm-e-Habeeba ^{ra} |
| v. Hazrat Zainab bint Khazeema ^{ra} | xi. Hazrat Maria Qibtiya ^{ra} |
| vi. Hazrat Umm-e-Salma ^{ra} | xii. Hazrat Maimoonah ^{ra} |

NOTE: ****Exception to marry more than 4 wives at a time was only given to the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} in Chapter 33, Al-Ahzab, Verse 51.

Hadith

Q1: What is Hadith?

A1: Hadith means words spoken by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} or words that describe an observed incident related to the life of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}.

Q2: Explain 'Sihah-e-Sittah' briefly?

A2: 'Sihah-e-Sittah' are the six most authentic books of Hadith.

- i. Sahih Bukhari by Hazrat Imam Muhammad bin Isma'il Bukhari (194 - 256h)
- ii. Sahih Muslim by Hazrat Imam Muslim (209 - 262h)
- iii. Jami' al-Tirmidhi by Hazrat Imam Abu Isa at-Tirmidhi (204 - 279h)
- iv. Sunan Abu Da'ud by Hazrat Imam Abu Da'ud (202 - 275h)
- v. Sunan Nisa'i by Hazrat Imam Hafiz Ahmad (215 - 306)
- vi. Sunan Ibn Majah by Hazrat Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad (209 - 275h)

Q3: Which male and female companions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} narrated the most Ahadith?

A3: Male Companion – Hazrat Abu Hurairah^{ra}

Female Companion – Hazrat Ayesha^{ra}

Q4: How long did Jesus^{as} live according to a Hadith of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A4: (Kanzul'amal) – "Surely, Jesus^{as}, son of Mary, lived for 120 years"

إِنَّ عَيْسَى ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ عَاشَ عِشْرِينَ وَمِائَةً

Q5: State the Hadith which mentions that 'Masih & Mahdi' are same personalities.

A5: (Ibn Majah) - (Translation) "Mehdi and Isa is same personality"

لَا الْمَهْدِيُّ إِلَّا عَيْسَى

Q6: State the Hadith in which Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} asked to convey his 'Salam' to Mahdi?

A6: (Tibrani) - "Remember whosoever meets him, should convey 'Salam' to him."

أَلَا مَنْ أَدْرَكَهُ فَلْيَقْرَأْ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامَ

Q7: In which Hadith, did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} mention that Promised Messiah^{as} has roots from Persia?

A7: (Bukhari) - "If faith were to go up to the Pleiades, a man from among these would surely find it."

لَوْ كَانَ الْإِيمَانُ مُعَلَّقًا بِالنُّجُومِ لَنَالَهُ رَجُلٌ مِّنْ هَؤُلَاءِ

Q8: State the main sources of Fiqah (Islamic Jurisprudence).

A8: There are four main sources which are in the following order:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| i. Holy Qur'an | iii. Ijma |
| ii. Sunnah and Hadith | iv. Qiyyas |

Q9: What is Sunnah?

A9: Physical actions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} are known as the Sunnah.

Qamar Age Group (11 – 12 years of age)

Please note previous groups (Sitara + Hilal) questions will be included as well

Book – Life of Muhammad^{sa}

(Written By: Hazrat Mirza Bashirud din Mahmood Ahmad (ra) – Khalifatul Masih II

Q1: How many idols were placed in the Ka'ba by Meccans before the birth of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A1: 360

Q2: Which two extreme immoral defects were present in the Arabs before Islam?

A2: Drinking and Gambling

Q3: How often would the rich Arabs hold drinking parties in a day?

A3: Five times daily

Q4: What was the chief occupation of Arabs?

A4: Trade

Q5: How did Arabs treat a guest?

A5: Arabs would treat the guest with great respect and honor.

Q6: How would the Arabs treat a woman?

A6: A woman had no status, respect, or rights in the Arab society before the birth of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}.

Q7: How was a stepmother treated in the Arab society before the birth of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A7: A son could marry his stepmother on the death of his father.

Q8: How was a slave treated by his/her master?

A8: The master did as he liked with his slaves. No action could be taken against a master who physically abused his slave.

Q9: When the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was about twelve years of age he joined an association to help the poor and the needy; what was the purpose of this association?

A9: They will help those who were oppressed and will restore them their rights, as long as the last drop of water remained in the sea.

Q10: At what age did the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} get married to Hazrat Khadija^{ra} and how old was she?

A10: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was 25 years old and Hazrat Khadija^{ra} was 40 years old at the time of marriage.

Q11: What was the name of the freed slave by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} who refused to go with his father and uncle for the love of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A11: Hazrat Zaid^{ra}

Q12: Who were the first converts on the blessed hands of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A12: Hazrat Khadija^{ra}, Hazrat Zaid^{ra}, Hazrat Ali^{ra}, and Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

Q13: What was the reaction of ill-treated women after listening to the message of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A13: Women thought the time for restoration of their rights was near.

Q14: What was the reaction of slaves after listening to the message of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A14: Slaves thought that the day of their liberation had come

Q15: What was the reaction of the young men after listening to the message of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A15: The young men thought the avenues of progress were going to be thrown open to them.

Q16: How were the early believers of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} treated?

A16: They were dragged in the streets, tortured, women were butchered shamelessly, and men were slaughtered.

Q17: How was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} treated by Meccans?

A17: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was dragged, stoned; garbage and the remains of slaughtered animals would be thrown into his house. On many occasions dust was thrown on him.

Q18: What was the answer of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} to his uncle Abu Talib, who was threatened by Meccans?

A18: The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s reply was that even if they were to place the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left, I would not desist from preaching the truth of One God.

Q19: What was the reply of Abu Talib to the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A19: My nephew, go your way. Do your duty. Let my people give me up. I am with you.

Q20: For how many years was the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and his companions confined in a valley and faced boycott in Mecca due to their religious beliefs?

A20: Besides the continued persecution The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and his companions suffered blockade and extreme hardships by the Meccans who restricted food, water, and reserves for three long continued years.

Q21: Where did the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} instruct a group of Muslims to migrate due to the persecution to the west of Mecca? Also what was the name of the just king of that place?

A21: Name of King was 'Negus'; and the place was Abyssinia (present day Ethiopia).

Q22: Which verses of the Holy Qur'an did Hazrat Umar^{ra} listen to before becoming a Muslim?

A22: Ta Ha (Chapter 20, Verses 15, 16) "Verily I am Allah; there is no God beside Me. So serve Me, and observe prayer for My remembrance. Surely the hour is coming, and I am going to manifest it, that every soul may be recompensed for its endeavor".

Q23: After the vagabonds of Ta'if persecuted Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}, what was the conversation between the Angel and Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A23: The Angel asked Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} if he would like his persecutors to be destroyed, "No.", said the Prophet^{sa}. "I hope that of these very persecutors would be born of those would worship the One God."

Q24: Who was the first missionary of Islam sent to Medina by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A24: Hazrat Mus'ab^{ra}

Q25: After how many years of tyranny of the Meccans, did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} decide to migrate to Medina?

A25: After thirteen long years of tyranny and persecution in Mecca, Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} decided to migrate to Medina.

Q26: Who accompanied Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} on the journey of migration to Medina?

A26: Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}

Q27: Who tried to pursue Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} on his migration to Medina and why?

A27: Suraqa Bin Malik in greed of a reward of hundred red camels.

Q28: Which prophecy of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was fulfilled for Suraqa Bin Malik^{ra}?

A28: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} saw a vision and notified Suraqa that the gold bangles of the Chosroes (The king of Iran) will be on his wrists. This prophecy was fulfilled in the time of Hazrat Umar^{ra} when Iran was conquered.

Q29: How did the people of Medina treat Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A29: Parties of the people of Medina went miles out to look for Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}, sang songs in his honor and welcomed him whole heartedly.

Q30: What is the name of the place in Medina where Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} stopped and how many days he stayed there?

A30: A nearby village Quba; Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} stayed there for ten days

Q31: Who was the host of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} in Medina?

A31: Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari^{ra}

Q32: Who went back to Mecca to bring the family of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A32: Hazrat Zaid^{ra}

Q33: Who was first person to come forward and guard the house of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} in Medina?

A33: Hazrat Sa'ad bin Waqqas^{ra}

Q34: What was the name of the first Mosque built in a village near Medina?

A34: The Quba Mosque

Q35: What was the reaction of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} towards the Meccans, who continued to irritate and harass Muslims through the people of Medina?

A35: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} declared no war on the Meccans and even when the Muslims right of pilgrimage was interfered, he showed tolerance.

Q36: In the earlier days before Islam, the Arabs settled their disputes by the sword and individual violence. What steps were taken by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} to settle the disputes?

A36: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} introduced juridical procedures, and judges were appointed to settle claims which individuals and parties brought against one another. Injustice and cruelty was ended.

Q37: How were the women treated by the law of The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A37: The rights of women were established. No girl was buried alive anymore. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} said that the paradise is under the feet of a mother, means a mother who up brings and inculcate her child with good moral teachings and habits create a paradise for her child and for the society.

Q38: What is the saying of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} about literacy and love of learning?

A38: The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} said that 'acquisition of knowledge is mandatory on every Muslim men and women.'

Q39: What were the civilized advancements introduced by the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A39: Some examples are as follows:

- Laborers were protected from exploitation.

- The excess committed against slaves was abolished.

- Hygiene and public sanitation began to receive attention.

- Lanes and highways were ordered to be widened and steps were taken to keep them clean.

-The savage Arabs for the first time in their history were introduced to the rules of politeness and civilized existence.

Q40: The Meccans hostility waged a war against Muslims, what was the total number of the Meccans and Muslims in the battle of Badr?

A40: The Meccans had trained and fully armed from head to toe army of more than 1000 soldiers with horses and camels while total number of Muslims was 313 in total, most of them were inexperienced and unequipped and had only two horses.

Q41: After finding out the total number of the Meccans, what did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} pray to Allah the Almighty?

A41: My God, over the entire face of the earth just now, there are only these three hundred men who are devoted to thee and determined to establish your worship. My God, if these three hundred men die today at the hands of their enemy in this battle, who will be left behind to glorify your name?

Q42: What was the prophetic description contained in the Meccan chapter that reiterated victory in the battle of Badr?

A42: "The hosts will certainly be routed and will show their backs."

Q43: What was the name of an arch-enemy of Islam who was killed in the battle of Badr?

A43: Abu Jahal

Q44: What was the ransom set by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} for the literate prisoners of the Battle of Badr?

A44: The literate prisoners were promised freedom if they each undertook to make ten Medinite boys literate; this being their ransom for liberty.

Q45: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} set an example for the release of the prisoners of war, what was it?

A45: Those prisoners who had no body to pay ransom for them obtained their liberty for asking. Those who could afford to pay ransom were set free after they had paid it. By setting the prisoners free in this way, Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} put an end to the cruel practice of converting prisoners of war into slaves.

Q46: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} also put an end to the cruel practice of prisoners of war; what was it?

A46: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} put an end to the cruel practice of converting prisoners of war into slaves.

Q47: The humiliated and disgraced Meccans again attacked on Medina after one year of Badr in full force. What was the name of this battle?

A47: Battle of Uhud

Q48: What was the total number of Meccans and Muslims in the Battle of Uhud?

A48: The Meccans had a strong army of three thousand and Muslims not fully equipped were seven hundred. In the Meccan army seven hundred fighters were in armor; in the Muslim Army only one hundred.

Q49: Whose hand was mutilated protecting Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} in the Battle of Uhud?

A49: Hazrat Talha^{ra} raised his hand to shield Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s face from the enemy's arrows. Only the stump was left behind.

Q50: In what battle was the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} injured?

A50: Battle of Uhud

Q51: Who mutilated the body of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s uncle Hazrat Hamza^{ra} in the Battle of Uhud?

A51: A woman named Hinda

Q52: When Abu Sufyan raised national cry "Glory to Hubul" the national idol of Meccans, what was the response of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A52: Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} said to the companions to proclaim that "Allah alone is Great and Mighty. Allah alone is Great and Mighty. He alone is High and Honored. He alone is High and Honored"

Q53: What was the reaction of a Muslim woman when she heard false news of death of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa sa} in the battle of Uhud?

A53: The woman asked a returning soldier about Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}'s well-being, but the soldier replied that her father had died. She said I don't care about my father; tell me about Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}. The soldier went on telling her that her husband and brother had also died. The woman's reply was the same that I don't care if they had died; tell me about Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}. Then the soldier said that Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} is alive and he showed it to her. The woman rushed to Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and said "O Prophet of God, if you are alive, I care less who else dies."

Q54: When did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} receive a command from Allah that drinking had been forbidden?

A54: In the fourth year after the migration from Mecca to Medina.

Q55: What was the reaction of companions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when they heard about the proclamation that drinking had been made unlawful?

A55: The companions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} broke their drinking pots of wine immediately after listening to the commandment and never touched it again. No special effort and campaign was needed to bring about this revolutionary change in them.

Q56: The Meccans and their alliance again tried to diminish Islam, what was the total number of the enemy in the battle of the Ditch, and what was the total number of Muslims?

A56: The Meccans and their alliance well equipped were twenty to twenty-four thousand and Muslim including old, young, and children were three thousand.

Q57: Which companion of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} gave the suggestion to dig a ditch around the town to defend from inside at the Battle of the Ditch?

A57: Hazrat Salman Farsi^{ra}

Q58: How long was the ditch at the Battle of the Ditch?

A58: One mile

Q59: Out of many guidelines of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} about war, please tell us at least five of them.

A59: Some guidelines are as follows:

- i. Children, women, and elderly are not to be killed
- ii. The least possible losses should be inflicted upon the enemy
- iii. Prisoners should live in comfort
- iv. Muslim army should not camp in a place where it causes inconvenience to the general public
- v. Muslims are forbidden altogether to mutilate the dead

Q60: Who was appointed a first Mu'adhin (The official who calls the worshippers to prayer) by Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A60: Hazrat Bilal^{ra}

Badar Group (13 – 15 years of age)

Please note previous groups (Sitara + Hilal + Qamar) questions will be included as well

History of Islam & Khulafa Rashideen

Q1: Where did a group of early Muslims first migrate to escape the persecution of Meccan chiefs?

A1: Abyssinia (present-day Ethiopia)

Q2: When did a group early Muslims migrate to Abyssinia?

A2: During 5th year of prophethood.

Q3: Name the two close relatives of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} who passed away in the year known as 'Aam-ul-Huzn' (Year of Grief)?

A3: His wife Hazrat Khadija^{ra} and his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib

Q4: How many years was Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and his companions confined in a valley under a complete social boycott?

A4: Three years

Q5: What is the name of the valley where the Muslims were confined under a complete social boycott from the Quraish?

A5: Shaibi Abi Talib

Q6: What is the name given to a spiritual journey in which Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} saw the heavens?

A6: Mi'raj

Q7: What is the name given to a spiritual journey in which Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} visited Baitul Muqaddas (in Jerusalem)?

A7: Isra'

Q8: Where did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} migrate to after the Quraish made their final plan to kill him?

A8: Medina

Q9: Who accompanied Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} during his migration to Medina?

A9: Hazrat Abu Bakar^{ra}

Q10: When did Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} migrate to Medina?

A10: 13th year after prophethood

Q11: What is the name of the first mosque built after Hijra (migration to Medina)?

A11: Quba Mosque (2.5 miles away from Medina)

Q12: What was the name of Medina before the migration of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A12: Yathrab

Q13: What is the name of the very first 'Ghazwah' (Defensive war) of Islam?

A13: Battle of Badr

Q14: How many Muslims participated in Battle of Badr?

A14: 313

Q15: What is the name of Battle where tribes from all over Arabia besieged the Muslims living in Medina?

A15: Battle of the Ditch

Q16: What is the name of the treaty that took place between the Muslims and the Meccans in the 7th Hijri?

A16: Treaty of Hudaibiyya

Q17: During which year of Hijra (migration) did the Muslims conquer Mecca peacefully?

A17: During 8th year of Hijra

Q18: What is Arabic name of the last sermon of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} at the occasion of Hajj during 10th year of Hijra?

A18: Hijja-tul-Wida (The Farewell Sermon).

Q19: Who was the first Khalifa of Islam?

A19: Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq^{ra}

Q20: How was Hazrat Abu Bakar^{ra} related to Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A20: Hazrat Abu Bakar^{ra}'s daughter, Hazrat Ayesha^{ra}, was one of the wives of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}.

Q21: How long was the period of Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakar^{ra}?

A21: About 2 years.

Q22: Who was the second Khalifa of Islam?

A22: Hazrat Umar bin Al-Khattab^{ra}

Q23: Name the countries that were conquered during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar^{ra}?

A23: Iran, Rome, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jerusalem

Q24: How long was the period of Khilafat of Hazrat Umar^{ra}?

A24: About 10 years.

Q25: How did Hazrat Umar^{ra} pass away?

A25: A slave (named Abu Lu'lu) stabbed him while he was offering his Fajar prayer.

Q26: Who was the third Khalifa of Islam?

A26: Hazrat Uthman Ghani^{ra}

Q27: List one major achievement of Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman^{ra}?

A27: During his caliphate, standard copies of the Holy Qur'an were spread throughout the world of Islam.

Q28: How long was the period of Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman^{ra}?

A28: About 12 years.

Q29: Who was the fourth Khalifa of Islam?

A29: Hazrat Ali^{ra}

Q30: How long was the period of Khilafat of Hazrat Ali^{ra}?

A30: About 5 years

Q31: What is the Arabic name of the black rock that is placed in one corner of Ka'bah?

A31: Hajr-e-Aswad

Q32: Name the Muslim commander who conquered Egypt.

A32: Hazrat Umar bin Al- 'Aas^{ra}

Q33: Name the Muslim commander who conquered Persia?

A33: Hazrat Sa'ad^{ra} bin Abi Waqas^{ra}

Q34: Name the Muslim commander who conquered Spain?

A34: Tariq Bin Ziyad

Q35: Name the Muslim commander who conquered Sindh?

A35: Muhammad Bin Qasim

Q36: Who does the term 'Shaikhain' (شيخين) refer to?

A36: Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} and Hazrat Umar^{ra}; both of them were the father in laws of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and they also became Khalifa after him.

Q37: What is the birth name of Hazrat Abu Bakar^{ra}?

A37: Hazrat Abdullah Bin Abi Qahafa^{ra}.

Q38: Who are 'Ashra Mubashra?

A38: `Ashra Mubashra are those ten companions of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} who were given the glad tiding of Heaven in this world. Their names are as follow:

- i. Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}
- ii. Hazrat Umar^{ra}
- iii. Hazrat Usman bin Affan^{ra}
- iv. Hazrat Ali^{ra}
- v. Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Auf^{ra}
- vi. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah Bin Al-Jarah^{ra}
- vii. Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid^{ra}
- viii. Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah^{ra}
- ix. Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awaam^{ra}
- x. Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas^{ra}

Promised Messiah^{as}

Q1: Who is Promised Messiah^{as} according to the prophecies of Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

A1: Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}

Q2: What is the date of birth of the Promised Messiah^{as} born?

A2: February 13, 1835

Q3: What is the name of mother of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A3: Chiragh Bibi

Q4: What is the name of father of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A4: Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Murtaza

Q5: When did Promised Messiah^{as} receive his first revelation?

A5: In 1865.

Q6: When did Promised Messiah^{as} receive the first revelation about his appointment as the reformer of this age?

A6: In 1882

Q7: When did Promised Messiah^{as} announce the 10 conditions of Bai'at (initiation)?

A7: January 12, 1889

Q8: When did Promised Messiah^{as} take the first Bai'at (initiation)?

A8: March 23, 1889

Q9: How many people participated in the first Bai'at ceremony on the hand of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A9: 40 People

Q10: Who was the first person to take Bai'at at Promised Messiah^{as}'s hand?

A10: Hazrat Maulana Hakim Noor-ud-din^{ra}

Q11: How many books did Promised Messiah^{as} wrote?

A11: 85 books

Q12: What was the name of the first book of the Promised Messiah^{as} and when was it written?

A12: Braheen-e-Ahmadiyya; written in 1880

Q13: What was the name of the last book of the Promised Messiah^{as} and when did he write it?

A13: Paigham-e-Sulah; written in 1908

Q14: When did the Promised Messiah^{as} register his community with the name of Jama'at Ahmadiyya?

A14: In 1901 at the time of Census.

Q15: What was the name of the second wife of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A15: Hazrat Syeda Nusrat Jahan Begum Sahiba^{ra}

Q16: What is the importance of Journey to Hoshiarpur in History of Ahmadiyyat?

A16: Promised Messiah^{as} took this journey in January 1886 and this is where he received the grand prophecy about the birth of Musleh Mau'ud (The Promised Reformer).

Q17: When did Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad claim that he is the 'Promised Messiah'?

A17: In 1890

Q18: When and where did the first Jalsa Salana took place?

A18: December 27, 1891; took place at Bait-e-Aqsa, Qadian, India

Q19: Mention the names of 5 people who died because of a prophecy of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A19: 5 names are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| i. Abdullah Atham; died in 1896 | iv. Saad Ullah Ludhyanwi; died in 1907 |
| ii. Laikhram Pishawri; died in 1897 | v. Dr. Alexander Dowie; died in 1907 |
| iii. Munshi Ilahi Bakhsh; died in 1907 | |

Q20: Which place did Promised Messiah^{as} call his second home?

A20: Sialkot.

Q21: Which two newspapers are called to be 'two arms' of Jama'at by Promised Messiah^{as}?

A21: Al-Badr and Al-Hakam

Q22: When was the magazine 'Review of Religions' started?

A22: January 1902

Q23: When were the foundations of Minarat-ul-Masih and Bait-ud-Dua laid?

A23: Foundations were laid on March 13, 1903 by Promised Messiah^{as}.

Q24: Who is called 'Sheikh-e-`Ajam' by Promised Messiah^{as}?

A24: Hazrat Saihbzada Abdul Latif Shaheed^{ra}; he was martyred on July 14, 1903.

Q25: When was Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya established?

A25: January 29, 1906

Q26: When did Promised Messiah^{as} urge Jama'at for Waqf-e-Zindagī?

A26: September 1907

Q27: When was the foundation of Bahishti Maqbara Qadian laid?

A27: 1905

Q28: When did Promised Messiah^{as} pass away and where?

A28: May 26, 1908 in Lahore.

Khilafat Ahmadiyyat

Q1: Who was the first Khalifa after the demise of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A1: Hazrat Maulana Hakim Noor-ud-din^{ra}

Q2: What Arabic title is used for the Khulafa of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A2: Khalifat-ul-Masih

Q3: When was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} elected as a Khalīfa?

A3: May 27, 1908

Q4: Where was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} born?

A4: In a small town called Bhera, India (now in Pakistan).

Q5: Why did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} go to Mecca in 1865?

A5: To perform Hajj.

Q6: Which famous places did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} travel to for acquiring knowledge?

A6: Some names of these places are: Mecca, Medina, Lahore, Bombay, Pind Dadenkhan, Rawalpindi, Raampur, Lucknow and Bhopal.

Q7: When did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} meet Promised Messiah^{as} for the first time?

A7: In 1885.

Q8: When did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih I^{ra} pass away?

A8: March 13, 1914.

Q9: Who was the second Khalifa of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A9: Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-din Mahmood Ahmad^{ra}

Q10: When was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih II^{ra} elected as a Khalifa?

A10: March 14, 1914

Q11: Who instructed the Ahmadi youth to form 'Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya' and 'Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya'?

A11: Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih II^{ra}

Q12: When was the organization of 'Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya' and 'Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya' formed?

A12: In 1938

Q13: Who initiated the scheme of 'Waqf-e-Jadid'?

A13: Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih II^{ra}

Q14: When did the scheme of 'Waqf-e-Jadid' start?

A14: December 27, 1957

Q15: Who was the third Khalifa of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A15: Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad^{rh}

Q16: When was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih III^{rh} elected as a Khalifa?

A16: November 8, 1965

Q17: Which scheme did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih III^{rh} initiate for building schools and hospitals in Africa?

A17: Nusrat Jahan scheme

Q18: What motto did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih III^{rh} give during his visit to Spain?

A18: Love for All, Hatred for None

Q19: When was 'Atfal-ul-Ahmadiyya' organized into 'Mayar-e-Kabir' and 'Mayar-e-Saghir'?

A19: 1980

Q20: Who was the fourth Khalifa of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A20: Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rh}

Q21: When was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih IV^{rh} elected as a Khalifa?

A21: June 10, 1982

Q22: When did Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih IV^{rh} migrate to United Kingdom?

A22: 1984

Q23: Who initiated the 'Waqf-e-Nau' scheme?

A23: Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih IV^{rh}

Q24: When was 'Waqf-e-Nau' scheme initiated?

A24: April 03, 1987

Q25: What was the purpose of 'Waqf-e-Nau' scheme?

A25: Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih IV^{rh} asked the Jama'at members to devote their newborns even before their birth for the service of Islam .

Q26: Who is the current Khalifa of Promised Messiah^{as}?

A26: Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{atba}

Q26: When was Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih V^{atba} elected as a Khalifa?

A26: April 22, 2003

Q27: Name the African country where Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih V^{atba} served before being elected as a Khalifa?

A27: Ghana

Q28: What is the name of the largest Mosque of Europe?

A28: Baitul Futuh