

Atfal Ta'leem Class

Class 1 March 2024



Atfal Pledge

اَشُهَدُ اَنُ لَا اِللهَ اِللهَ اللهُ وَحُدَهُ لَا شَرِيُكَ لَهُ وَاشُهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبُدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

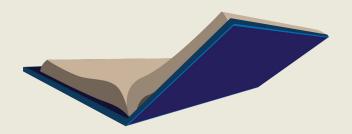
I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (saw) is His Servant and Messenger. I sincerely promise that I shall always be ready to serve my faith Islam, Jama'at e Ahmadiyya Muslima, my nation and country. I shall always tell the truth, will not insult and abuse anybody and I will try my best to obey all instructions given by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih, Insha'Allah.

Assessment



Salat Memorization

Assessment



Recitation of the Holy Qur'an

Ma'yar-e-Saghir

Atfal Syllabus



Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya USA

Ramadhan

Fasting is the third pillar of Islam. Allah states in the Holy Qur'an:

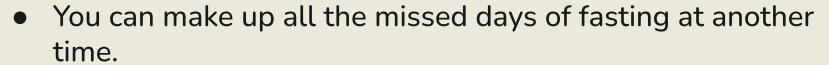
'O ye who believe! fasting is prescribed for you, as it was prescribed for those before you, so that you may become righteous.'

Fasting is a concept that is found in previous faiths because of the spiritual benefits it has. The main purpose of fasting is to achieve the nearness of Allah Almighty.

Obligatory fasting is practiced in the holy month of Ramadhan which comes in the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.

Ramadhan

Fasting is required of every adult Muslim. However, if you are sick or traveling, Allah grants you the privilege of skipping that fast during Ramadan.



- Those who are not able to fast, like old or weak people, can feed a needy person for every day of fasting that they miss.
- This food or the payment of this food is called Fidya.
 - At the end of this month, we celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr, a day of joy and thanksgiving to Allah.

Ramadhan

How to Fast

- 1. During Ramadan, we do not eat or drink during the daytime. Instead, we have a meal before Fajr, called 'Suhoor'.
- 2. It is important to offer the five daily Prayers and read the Holy Qur'an as much as possible during Ramadan otherwise fasting has no meaning.
- 3. We should try to stay away from saying, doing, or listening to bad things. We should not argue, fight, waste time, backbite, etc.
- 4. When the sun sets (at Maghrib), we break our fast by drinking and eating food. This meal is called Iftar. It was the practice of the Holy Prophet (sa) to break his fast with dates and water.

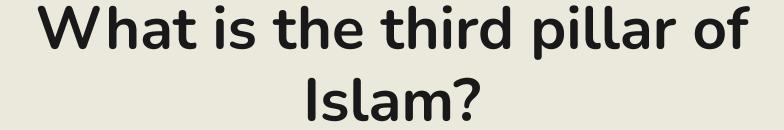
Raise Your Hand



FOR TRIVIA SECTION

Fasting

Question



Question

Was fasting part of previous religions?

Yes

Question

What is the purpose to fasting?

Achieve the nearness of Allah

Question

When are you excused from fasting?

When you are sick or traveling

Discussion

Who has fasted?

What was your experience like?

Story of the Week

Friday Sermon Recap

After the battle of Uhud, many companions were injured and some were martyred. Those injured in the battle were tended to while the martyred were buried. At this time, the Holy Prophet (sa) came to learn that the disbelievers had disrespected some of the Muslims' bodies, including that of his uncle, Hazrat Hamzah (ra).

This greatly pained the Holy Prophet (sa), however, it was revealed to him that no matter the sentiments of revenge that may arise, mercy and justice must always prevail.

The Holy Prophet (sa) very wisely forbade wailing and mourning over the deceased. When the Holy Prophet (sa) returned from Uhud, he learned that the women of the Ansar would cry and wail over their deceased husbands.

The Holy Prophet (sa) asked if there was anyone to wail for Hazrat Hamzah (ra). And so the women gathered to wail for Hazrat Hamzah (ra). In the meantime, the Holy Prophet (sa) fell asleep.

When he awoke, the women were still mourning, and the Holy Prophet (sa) asked if they would continue crying like this and said that they should return to their homes and from that day forward, no one should wail over the deceased. Thus, while the Holy Prophet (sa) remained mindful of their sentiments, he wisely put an end to this tradition.

The female Companions played a great role during the Battle of Uhud. It is recorded that Hazrat Umm Salamah (ra) partook in the Battle of Uhud.

There were also some Muslim women who actively fought in the battle with swords and spears in hand. For example, there was Hazrat Umm Ammarah (ra), who protected the Holy Prophet (sa) from the attacks of the enemy.

Hazrat A'ishah (ra) left her home to find out about what had happened in the battle. Upon reaching a place named Harrah, she came across Hazrat Hind (ra). She was guiding a camel that was carrying the bodies of her husband, her son and her brother.

When Hazrat A'ishah (ra) asked her about the conditions of the war, she replied by saying that the Holy Prophet (sa) was fine, and so long as he was fine, then nothing else mattered. She was carrying the bodies of her deceased family members, yet all she cared about was the wellbeing of the Holy Prophet (sa).

Which relative of the Holy Prophet (saw) passed away in the Battle of **Uhud?**

Hazrat Hamzah (ra)

What tradition did the Holy Prophet (sa) forbade after the passing of someone?

Excessive wailing and mourning over the deceased

What roles did the female companions play in the battle?

Providing food and care

Fighting to defend the Holy Prophet (sa)

Class Game

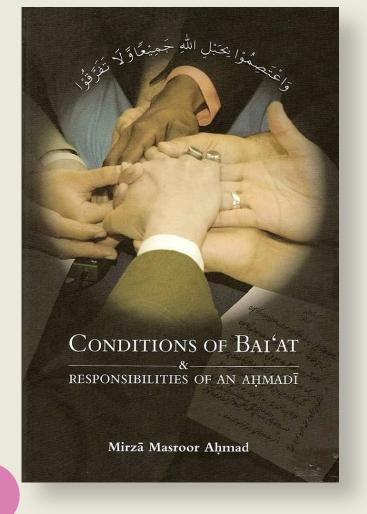
Musical Chairs

To play this game, you can have the Atfal place chairs in a circle. There should be one chair less than the total of Atfal participating.

You can play Nazms on youtube for the sound. When the sound starts, Atfal move in a circle and when the sound stops the Atfal take a seat. The player standing loses and leaves the game.

In each new round a chair is removed. The game is played until one person is left.

Ma'yar-e-Kabir



Conditions of Bai'at & Responsibilities of an Ahmadi

Condition 2

The second condition of bai'at mentions nine sins:

 Falsehood, adultery, trespasses of the eye, debauchery (excessive indecency), dissipation (lustfulness), cruelty, dishonesty, mischief and rebellion

Today's class will cover:

Keep Away from Cruelty.

Condition 2 - Cruelty

Allah says in the Holy Quran (43:66) "But the parties differed among themselves. So woe to those who were cruel by way of the punishment of a grievous day."

In a hadith, Hazrat Jabir (ra) narrates that Holy Prophet (sa) said, "Beware of cruelty [which] will appear as darkness on the Day of Judgement. Beware of greed, stinginess and envy because [these things] caused the destruction of the earlier nations. It incited them to bloodshed and to dishonour that which was sacred." ¹



Condition 2 - Cruelty

Hadrat 'Abdullah Bin Mas'ud (ra) asked the Holy Prophet (sa), "What's the greatest cruelty?" He said, "The greatest cruelty is that a brother should unlawfully occupy one arm's length of land from his brother..."

Some people fail to discharge the obligations to their sisters, brothers and neighbours, or illegally occupy their properties and land. As Ahmadis, the conditions upon which we have taken the pledge require us not to take the rights of anyone, nor to be cruel.

ki Philosophy, Ruhani Khaza'in, vol. 10, p. 342

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) has related that the Holy Prophet (sa) said, "Do you know who a pauper is?" We answered, "Among us a pauper is one who has no cash or property."

He answered, "A poor person from among my people would be one who faces the Day of Judgement with a record of Salat and fasting and Zakat, but who will have abused someone, [create false statements about] someone else, devoured the substance of a third, shed the blood of a fourth and beaten a fifth."

The Promised Messiah (as) said:

The purpose of their joining this Movement and establishing the mutual relationship of spiritual preceptor (teacher) and disciple with me is that they should achieve a high degree of good conduct, good behaviour and righteousness.

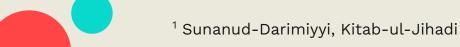
They should perform the five daily Prayers regularly, should not say falsehood and should not hurt anyone by their tongues.

They should [avoid] every type of sin, offence, undesirable action, passion, and unmannerly behaviour. They should become pure hearted and [gentle] servants of God Almighty...

They should join the five daily Prayer services without fail.

They should not participate in any evil company.

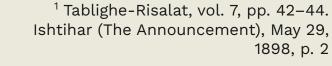
If it should be proved that one who frequents their company does not obey God's commandments... or is not mindful of the rights of people, or is cruel or mischievous, or is ill behaved, or is seeking to deceive the servants of God Almighty by speaking ill or abusively of him, or is guilty of imposture towards the persons with whom they have entered into a covenant of bai'at, it should be their duty to repel him and to keep away from such a dangerous one.



God Almighty desires that you should become a jama'at that should set an example of goodness and truthfulness for the whole world.

Hasten to exclude everyone from your company who sets an example of evil, mischief, provocation and ill-behaviour.

He who cannot live among us in meekness, goodness and piety, using gentle words and behaving himself in ways of good conduct, should depart from us quickly, for God does not desire that such a one should be among us.¹



Raise Your Hand



FOR TRIVIA SECTION

What is the greatest cruelty?

Taking things that rightfully belong to someone else (ex: land, people's rights)

In a hadith, the Holy Prophet (sa) said which thing destroyed the earlier nations?

Greed, Stinginess and Envy

According to the Holy Prophet (sa), what does it mean to be a pauper?

One who does their salat, fasting, and zakat, but abuse others and are cruel.

God Almighty desires that you should become a jama'at that should set an example of for the whole world?

Goodness and truthfulness

How can we keep away from cruelty?

Keep away from sin, undesirable action, unmannerly behaviors.

Achieve a high degree of good conduct and righteousness

Don't be with the evil, mischief, and ill-behaviour.

What value did you learn today in class?