Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}

The Daughter of Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin ^{ra}

Hazrat Amatur Rahman^{ra}

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was a companion of the Promised Messiah^{as} and was fortunate to spend a lot of time in the company of Hazrat Ummul-Momineen^{ra} in Daarul Masih.

The book sketches her life briefly touching upon many of her outstanding and admirable qualities like passion for spreading Islam, reliance on prayer, her perseverance in difficulties, her healing hands and above all her trust in God. Towards the end of her life she had to leave Qadian for Pakistan at the insistence of the local *Ameer*. There she passed away and was buried in Bahishti Maqbarah, Rabwah. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} led her funeral prayers.





HAZRAT Amatur-Rahman^{ra}

The Daughter of Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin^{ra}

Legunder publications Ltd

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman Written in Urdu by Amatul-Hakim Laiqa

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Foreword



Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was a companion of the Promised Messiah^{as}. This book briefly sketches her life, touching upon many of her outstanding and admirable qualities like passion for spreading Islam, reliance on prayer, her perseverance in difficulties, her healing hands and, above all, her trust in God.

Amatul-Hakim Laiqa wrote this book in Urdu as part of the centenary celebrations of Khilaafate-Ahmadiyya. It was published under the title *Mohtaramah Salihah Bibi Sahibah aur Mohtaramah Amatur-Rahman Sahibah*. While producing the English version, the two books were separated. *Mohtaramah Salihah Bibi Sahibah* is published as a separate book under the English title *Hazrat Salihah Bibi*^{ra}. The present work is based off the Urdu book, *Mohtaramah Amatur-Rahman Sahibah*. This was translated into English and further modified to suit a younger audience. We would like to acknowledge the work of by Fareha Hamid, Waseem Sayed, Bushra Shahid, Maryam Bhatti, Mena Shahid, and Naserud-Din Shams towards the preparation of this book. May Allah bless them for their hard work and reward them abundantly in this world and the Hereafter.

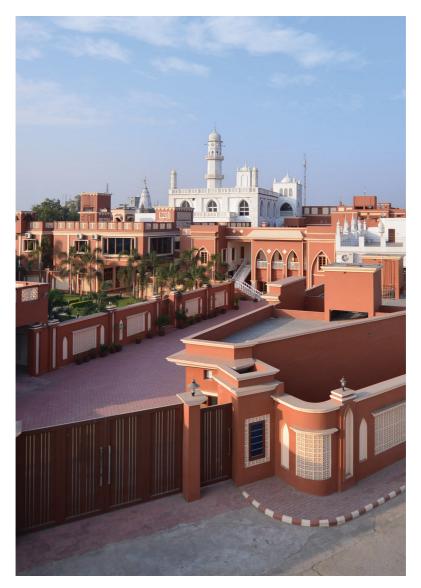
Readers may like to test their knowledge by doing the activities given at the end. A glossary of Islamic terms is also provided.

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Munir-ud-Din Shams

Additional Wakeelut-Tasneef, London April 2024





Present-day view of Qadian. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} migrated to Qadian in 1901.

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}



1. Background

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was the daughter of Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin^{ra}. She migrated with her parents to Qadian, in 1901, from the village Kote Qazi, the District of Gujranwala. She had the honour of staying in the company of Hazrat Ummul-Momineen^{ra} in Daarul-Masih for three and a half years. In this way, she had the honour of serving in the home of the Promised Messiah^{as}.

Her original name was Fatimah. This was changed to Amatur-Rahman by the Promised Messiah^{as}. She would narrate that in the house of the Promised Messiah^{as}, it was her job to make the beds. She would often find money from the bed of the Promised Messiah^{as}, which he had received as a gift and forgotten about. She would take it and give it to Hazrat Ummul-Momineen^{ra}.

After her grandfather passed away, Hazrat Amatur-Rahman's father wrote a letter to the Promised Messiah^{as} about her marriage. He wrote that although the Promised Messiah^{as} had advised him to arrange her marriage within close relatives, a proposal had come from outside the Jama'at. He did not favour a marital bond with non-Ahmadis, but he was not satisfied with other proposals either. He also did not want to delay the marriage. He even mentioned one proposal and requested the Promised Messiah^{as} to quickly arrange her marriage wherever he thought was suitable. In reply to this, the Promised Messiah^{as} wrote in Urdu on the back of the letter, the English translation of which is as follows:

Assalaamo Alaikum wa Rahmatullahe wa barakaatohu.

I am very concerned in the matter of Amatur-Rahman. I do not see any reasonable options. Ahmad Nur is a good man and very sincere, but he is a foreigner and totally unfamiliar with the Urdu and Punjabi languages. In this situation, being unfamiliar with each other's languages is considered a flaw when dealing with each other after marriage. Also, he will soon go on a long journey to the dangerous land of Kabul. Who knows what will happen? I have mentioned this on many occasions. It is not in one's control. Such haste is not desirable which may cause more discord.

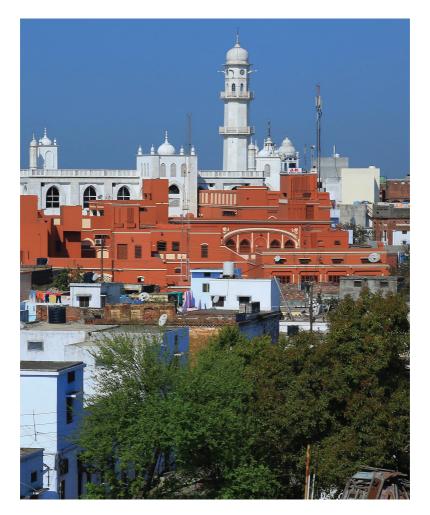
Wassalam, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad

Eventually, her nikah took place on December 5, 1904 with Hazrat Munshi Mahtaab Sayyaah Jalandhari^{ra}. Hazrat Ummul-Momineen^{ra} made all the arrangements of her marriage and sent her off like her daughter.

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} would narrate that when she was soon to be married, Hazrat Amma Jaan^{ra} said to the Promised Messiah^{as} affectionately, that now what would happen? Amatur-Rahman was leaving. The Promised Messiah^{as} said: There is no need to worry; we will prolong her stay with us when she comes to visit after her marriage.

This was indeed a beautiful expression of love and affection for her.When the bride would come back to visit her parents after her wedding, they would extend her visit before sending her back again.

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Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} lived in Daarul-Masih (pictured above) for three and a half years.

2. A Healing Hand



Amatur-Rahman's husband was unable to hold any job for a long time. At the beginning of the second Khilaafat, he became ill with a mental disorder and in 1930 he passed away. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} advised her to take the midwifery exam. In this way, she remained engaged in the service of humanity until she migrated from Qadian.

She was a woman of very high morals and a kind heart. She felt deeply sympathetic upon seeing the suffering of others. She would passionately help those in affliction. Allah had also granted her a healing hand. She was able to help countless women who were extremely ill. When saving lives, she never cared about the difficult nature of her work. She would pray to Allah the Almighty a great deal. When the patient would be in a critical state, she would pray in the following words:

O Allah! These hands have touched Your Messiah. Please grant healing through the blessings of Your beloved.

She used to narrate many such incidents in which completely hopeless patients were saved by Allah the Almighty due to the blessings of the Promised Messiah^{as}. Because of her expertise, she was blessed with many opportunities to serve in Daar-e-Khilaafat. She was especially honoured to serve Hazrat Syedah Umme Tahir^{ra}.

Because of her job, she lived in the Bhera hospital for a long time. She often had to work with prejudiced non-Muslim doctors. But she had complete trust in Allah and prayed a lot. Almighty Allah would always help her with His grace.

She was also fearless and very brave. Her brother, Qazi Abdur-Raheem, writes in his diary on November 1, 1900:

Today, I went home to Qazi Kote. My father had gone to Qadian, and I was home with my mother and sister, Amatur-Rahman. Thieves tried to break into our home. They had not yet stepped into the home when, by the grace of Allah, my sister woke up. She showed great courage and bravery. She climbed onto the roof of the house and shouted out aloud for help, and the thieves ran away empty-handed. Qazi Muhammad Abdullah^{ra}, her brother, narrates:

My sister said that once a broth was prepared for the Promised Messiah^{as} and due to negligence, flies got into it. The 'grandmother' (the maid in the house who was known in the family as, 'grandmother'), raised an uproar about the flies in the broth and when the Promised Messiah^{as} refused to consume it, she suggested giving it to someone else. The Promised Messiah^{as} said that he would not permit giving something for others to drink that he would not drink himself. Thus, by his command, the broth was discarded.

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3. Passion for Islam



Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} had a passion for preaching Islam. She would recite, and explain to women, the *Jhok Mahdi Waali* poems of Hazrat Maulawi Ghulam Rasool Rajeki^{ra} and the Punjabi poems of Maulawi Dilpazeer Bhervi^{ra}. As Allah had granted her eloquence in speech, many women accepted Islam, Ahmadiyyat.

She travelled to East Africa three times to meet her daughter who was married to Qazi Abdus-Salaam Bhatti. There, because of her preaching, two girls in Nairobi accepted Ahmadiyyat. Although they were the daughters of two sincere Ahmadis, they would not accept Ahmadiyyat under any circumstances, but they did so through her preaching.

Allah frequently accepted the prayers of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}. Once, she went to a village to meet one of her relatives and became engaged in a *tablighi* discussion. It was a cloudy, rainy, winter night. A man became upset with her preaching and said:

I have read the weather forecast in the newspaper and it is expected to rain tomorrow. If Mirza Sahib is truthful then it should not rain tomorrow. If this happens, I will accept Ahmadiyyat.

She accepted this challenge. All the members of the household went to bed. But she started offering *Nafal* Prayers and prayed to God while sitting on her bed,

and finally went to sleep very late at night. In the early morning, the man's wife woke him up and said:

Khan Sahib, wake up and look outside. The sky is clear and there is no sign of any clouds.

Upon hearing this, he became very embarrassed and would not come out from under his blanket. Unfortunately, he did not keep his promise, even after seeing the Sign he had asked for.

Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} used to be very mindful of staying in touch with her old family friends. Once, Hazrat Hafiz Mukhtar Ahmad Shahjahan Puri^{ra} became very ill. She went to see him. After the introduction, she inquired about his health and mentioned that his family had old connections with her family. She told him that both she and her late father loved the *Qaseedah* which he had written and she had even memorized that *Qaseedah*. She then recited some couplets to him.

She further said that because of this *Qaseedah*, she had a connection with him and so she had come to visit him and inquire about his health. Hazrat Hafiz Mukhtar Ahmad Shahjahan Puri^{Ta} was pleased to hear this. He said that these old connections between the families were strong because they had all taken *Bai'at* [the Pledge of Allegiance] at the hand of one person. This love makes them care for one another.



4. Reliance on Prayers

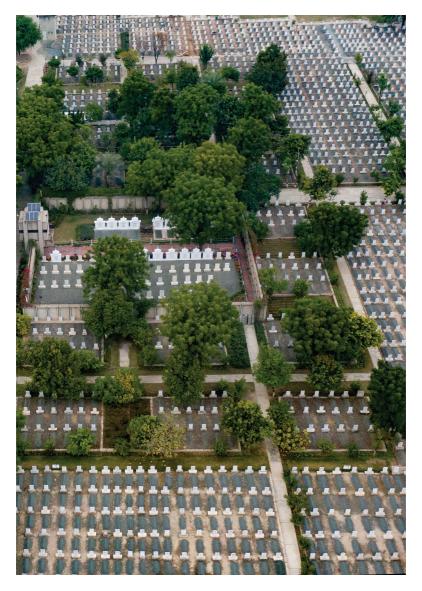


The relatives of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} would often ask her to do Istikhaarah for them and also to pray for them. In 1936 or 1937, a close relative, Aziz, asked her to pray for him concerning a job in Africa. In those days it was not easy to get a job there and East Africa was suffering from severe drought. After praying for him, Allah informed her that a small box had come for him. The father-in-law of Aziz, who was a doctor and worked in the medical field, sent a telegram to him saying that a job had been arranged for him in the Railway Department. The small box was symbolic of the telegram, which would arrive enclosed in an envelope in those days.

At another time, the prayers of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} helped to save the life of a relative. Her granddaughter, Amatul-Hameed, who lived with her in Qadian, became ill with liver problems. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} became worried and prayed for her granddaughter's health. Allah informed her in Punjabi that she should use a certain herb, as it would prove beneficial. She used to relate that incident with much excitement and say that some words in the answer from Allah were expressed in a very prolonged manner. After being treated with the herb, her granddaughter recovered completely.

Once, the Promised Messiah^{as} was about to travel to Gurdaspur, likely in connection with the trial relating to Karam Deen. At that time he asked Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} to also offer the *Istikhaarah* Prayer for the trial. She replied that she did not know the *Istikhaarah* Prayer. Then Huzoor^{as} explained that before going to bed at night, she could recite *Durood Shareef* eleven times. This would serve the same purpose as the *Istikharah* Prayer. So, she followed this advice. After that, she always offered *Istikhaarah* prayer by reciting *Durood Shareef*. She said that whenever she did this, she always received a response from Allah the Almighty.

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An aerial view of Bahishti Maqbarah, Rabwah where Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was buried.

5. Demise



Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{TA} was a *moosiyah*. So strong was her wish to be buried in Bahishti Maqbarah [the Heavenly Graveyard], that she would always keep 100 rupees with her so that in case she died outside of Qadian, it would cover the cost of taking her body to Qadian.

After the partition of India, she left Qadian on the insistence of the local Ameer even though she had no wish to leave and having to do so greatly saddened her. Her health was also weak and she did not want to leave Qadian. Perhaps it was the sadness of separation from Qadian in the move to Lahore that caused her health to decline further. There were also few medical facilities for her treatment there. She lived with her brother Qazi Muhammad Abdullah^{ra}.

On December 11, 1947 she insisted on paying her contribution for Tahrik-e-Jadeed right away and so it was done. That same night, she passed away at the age of 69.

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} led her Funeral Prayer and she was temporarily buried in Lahore. In 1954, when Qazi Abdus-Salaam Bhatti, her son-inlaw, came to Pakistan, he had her remains taken to Rabwah in a new coffin. She was finally laid to rest in Bahishti Maqbarah [the Heavenly Graveyard] in Rabwah, in the section for the companions of the Promised Messiah^{as}.

May Allah the Almighty enable her future generations to follow in her footsteps and grant her a lofty abode in Paradise. *Aameen*.

The End

Reference

In order to prepare this book we made use of the book, *Ashaab-e-Ahmad*, by Malik Salah-ud-Din, MA; vol. 6, p. 79–84.

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ISLAMIC TERMS



Bahishti Maqbarah—In a booklet of the Promised Messiah^{as} titled al-Wasiyyat (The Will) written in 1905, he gave the news of his impending demise and the glad tidings of Khilaafat. In a vision, he saw the site of his grave, and was shown a place called Bahishti Magbarah, which translates into 'the Heavenly Graveyard'. He was told in the dream that this place would contain the graves of righteous members of the Jama'at. The Heavenly Graveyard was established by the Promised Messiahas for the burial of those Ahmadis who would join the scheme of wasiyyat. The conditions to be buried in the Bahishti Maqbarah are that one would live a righteous life, and also contribute at least 1/10th of their income/property for the service of Islam.

Daar-e-Khilaafat—House of the Khalifah.

- **Daarul-Masih**—The House of the Promised Messiah^{as} in Qadian, India.
- **Durood Shareef**—A prayer in praise of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas}. Muslims are encouraged to pray for the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas} by sending salutations and blessings on him in the words of *Durood Shareef*. This prayer is recited in every *Salat*.
- Hazrat Maulawi Ghulam Rasool Rajeki^{ra}—A very beloved and devoted companion of the Promised Messiah^{as}. He enthusiastically preached Ahmadiyyat and had religious discussions. He studied Christianity and Hinduism. He was a very well-known poet, and was well known for his deep

learning and great piety. He served Islam Ahmadiyyat throughout his life.

- Hazrat Syedah Umme Tahir^{ra}—Hazrat Syedah Maryam Begum, known as Umme Tahir was the noble wife of Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad^{ra}. She was the mother of Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad^{rta} and the daughter of a devoted companion of the Promised Messiah^{as}; Hazrat Dr. Abdus-Sattar Shah^{ra}. In this way she has the honour of being the wife of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} and the mother of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV^{rta}.
- **Istikhaarah**—The prayer offered to seek Allah's help, guidance, and blessings in making an important decision.
- **Jhok Mahdi Waali Poem**—This is a Punjabi poem of Hazrat Maulawi Ghulam Rasool Rajeki^{ra}. It is

one of the most popular of all the poems in Ahmadiyya Punjabi literature.

- Khalifah—Means 'successor'. A Khalifah is the successor of a Prophet and leads the community after the demise of the Prophet. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas} had four Successors/Khalifahs. Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad^{as}, the Promised Messiah^{as} has five successors so far. The present and fifth successor is Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba}.
- **Khalifatul-Masih**—The successor to the Promised Messiah^{as}. Currently, the fifth Khalifah of the Promised Messiah^{as} is Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad^{aba}.
- **Moosiyah**—A female who enters the system of wasiyyat, introduced by the Promised Messiah^{as} for the members of his Jama'at, which means that she pledges to live a righteous life and to contribute a

fixed part of her wealth for the cause of Islam Ahmadiyyat. The masculine term is *Moosi*.

- **Nafal**—Voluntary prayers in addition to the five obligatory daily Prayers.
- **Nikah**—This is the announcement of Islamic marriage which is announced in the presence of witnesses.
- **Qadian**—A town in India and the birthplace of the Promised Messiah^{as} and where he lived and is buried. This is the original headquarters of Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama'at.
- **Qaseedah**—A series of poetic verses written in praise of someone. The Promised Messiah^{as} has written *Qaseedah* poems in praise of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas}.
- **Tahrik-e-Jadeed**—Under Divine guidance, Hazrat Musleh Mau'ood, Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} introduced

a scheme in 1934 called *Tahrik-e-Jadeed* (New Scheme). The main purpose of this scheme is to spread the message of true Islam and open new missions and construct mosques around the world. Anyone can contribute to this scheme by donating any amount that one can afford to pay.

Umm—Arabic for 'mother'.

Ummul-Momineen—This is an Arabic term, which means 'Mother of the believers'. It is used to refer to the wives of the Prophets. In this book, it refers to the wife of the Promised Messiah^{as}, Hazrat Nusrat Jahan Begum^{ra}, also known in the Jam'aat as Hazrat Amma Jaan^{ra}.

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Study

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS

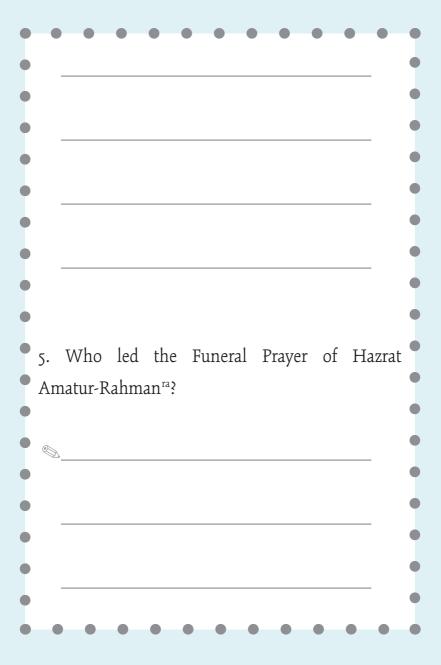
Now that we have finished reading the story,
let us review what we have learnt. Let us find
the answers to the questions below:

 How long did Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} have the honour of staying in Qadian in the home of the Promised Messiah^{as}? 2. Why did Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} become a midwife?

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4. What was the dream that she saw in response to her *istikhaarah* prayer regarding her relative's job in Africa and what was the meaning of that dream?



6. Describe in your own words Hazrat Amatur-Rahman's passion for spreading Islam.

TRUE OR FALSE

Circle the correct answer true or false:

1. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} would narrate that in the house of the Promised Messiah^{as} it was her job to make the beds.

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

2. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} took the midwifery exam at the advice of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra}.

FALSE

3. While working as a midwife, Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} would be disturbed by the difficult nature of her work.

TRUE

FALSE

4. In Nairobi, two girls who would not accept Ahmadiyyat under any circumstances accepted Ahmadiyyat because of the preaching of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}.

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

5. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} had memorized a *Qaseedah* written by an old family friend, Hafiz Mukhtar Ahmad.

6. A man to whom Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was preaching, accepted the Promised Messiah^{as} after seeing a sign he had asked for.

TRUE

FALSE

7. After the partition of India, Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{Ta} was excited to leave Qadian and move to Lahore.

TRUE

FALSE

8. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman's original name was Amatul-Hameed.

TRUE

FALSE

9. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman's Funeral Prayer was led by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra}.

TRUE

FALSE

10. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman¹² was temporarily buried in Lahore and later taken to Bahishti Maqbarah, Rabwah.

TRUE

FALSE

WORD SEARCH

Find the words given below from the grid on the next page. As you look for the words think of the story you just read.

- 1. Midwife
- 2. Pious
- 3. Healing
- 4. Patience
- 5. Compassion
- 6. Eloquence
- 7. Prayer
- 8. Ahmadiyyat
- 9. Heavenly
- 10. Fearless

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Ι	S	R	0	Μ	Κ	G	Ι	V	Р	В	Р	Ι	M	Y	Y
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S	Μ	Z	M	E	A	U	Q	Χ	Z	Q	Η	0	L	0	Ν
K	U	Α	N	0	Ι	S	S	А	Р	М	0	С	S	М	E
H	H	М	L	C	S	S	E	L	R	Α	E	F	U	Η	V
A	Q	S	A	S	N	A	L	G	L	М	Κ	A	M	М	A
D	С	Т	Q	Т	Ι	0	K	U	Χ	E	В	G	E	Α	E
Ι	Η	0	J	S	A	V	Ι	K	U	В	S	E	D	R	Η
J	V	E	0	Z	D	Y	Y	Ν	Α	М	Т	S	Т	Т	L
A	M	R	A	Р	R	A	Y	E	R	Η	Р	K	H	Y	Р
M	S	W	N	L	Р	E	A	Ι	E	Р	F	W	D	R	Κ
Ι	Α	Y	Ι	В	Ι	Η	A	S	D	Z	М	V	0	Α	Y
D	0	C	H	S	Р	N	U	A	U	Α	Η	0	P	S	L
W	G	0	R	0	Η	Р	G	U	Х	A	М	Η	0	U	Κ
Ι	М	Р	G	D	L	Т	C	R	0	Ι	E	Η	0	0	R
F	Х	Q	Ι	Κ	E	D	0	0	Η	Т	E	Η	A	Ι	Р
E	Х	0	Р	А	Т	Ι	E	Ν	С	E	0	В	Χ	Р	D

Crossword Puzzle

Have fun finding the words. As you fill in the boxes on the next page, think of the importance of these words in the story.

Clues Across

2. Allah frequently accepted the _____ of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}.

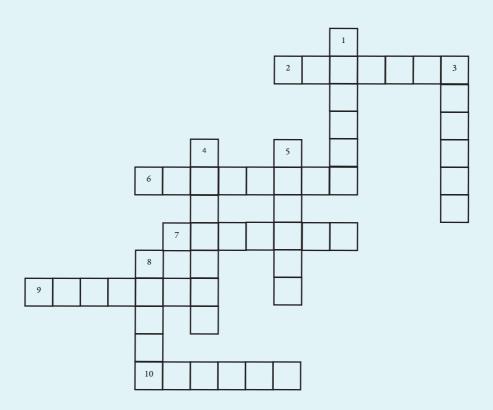
- After her grandfather passed away, the father of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} wrote a letter to the Promised Messiah^{as} about her _____.
- Allah had granted Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} a _____ hand.
- 9. She would always keep a ______ rupees with her. So that in case she died outside of Qadian, it would cover the cost of taking her body to Qadian.
- 10. The Promised Messiah^{as} explained that she should offer Istikhaarah Prayers by reciting *Durood Shareef* ______ times before going to bed at night.

Clues Down

 Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{Ta} led her Funeral Prayer. She was temporarily buried in ______ and later her coffin was transferred to Rabwah.

- Allah had granted Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} eloquence in _____, as a result, many women accepted Ahmadiyyat.
- 4. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}used to take care of staying in touch with her old family
- 5. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} migrated with her parents from the village Kote Qazi, to ______in 1901.

 8. Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} was fearless and very _____.



Answers to Questions

QUESTION ONE: How long did Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} have the honour of staying in Qadian in the home of the Promised Messiah^{as}?

ANSWER ONE: Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} stayed in the home of the Promised Messiah^{as} for three and a half years.

QUESTION TWO: Why did Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} become a midwife?

ANSWER TWO: Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra} became a midwife because her husband passed away. So on the advice of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} she took, and passed, the midwifery exam.

QUESTION THREE: What was the prayer she offered when her patients were in a very critical state?

ANSWER THREE: This is the prayer she offered: Oh, Allah! These hands have touched your Messiah, please grant healing through the blessings of your beloved. **QUESTION FOUR:** What was the dream she saw in response to her *Istikhaarah* Prayer regarding her relative's job in Africa and what was the meaning of that dream?

ANSWER FOUR: In her dream, Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{Ta} saw that a small box had come for her relative. The small box was symbolic of a telegram, which was sent to him that informed him that he had secured a job in the Railway department.

QUESTION FIVE: Who led the Funeral Prayer of Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}?

ANSWER FIVE: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^{ra} led her Funeral Prayer.

QUESTION SIX: Describe in your own words Hazrat Amatur-Rahman^{ra}'s passion for spreading Islam.

ANSWER SIX: Points to keep in mind: She would recite inspirational poems and would give people the message of Islam at every opportunity. She was also very eloquent. She converted the daughters of a sincere Ahmadi to Ahmadiyyat in Nairobi.

Answers to True or False

- 1. V TRUE
- 2. **V** TRUE

3. X FALSE—WHEN SAVING LIVES, SHE NEVER CARED ABOUT THE DIFFICULT NATURE OF HER WORK.

- 4. V TRUE
- 5. V TRUE

6. X FALSE—UNFORTUNATELY HE DID NOT KEEP HIS PROMISE TO ACCEPT THE PROMISED

MESSIAH^{AS}, EVEN AFTER SEEING THE SIGN HE HAD ASKED FOR.

7. X FALSE—SHE LEFT QADIAN ONLY ON THE INSISTENCE OF THE LOCAL AMEER. SHE HAD NO WISH TO LEAVE AND HAVING TO DO SO GREATLY SADDENED HER.

8. X FALSE—HAZRAT AMATUR-RAHMAN'S ORIGINAL NAME WAS FATIMAH.

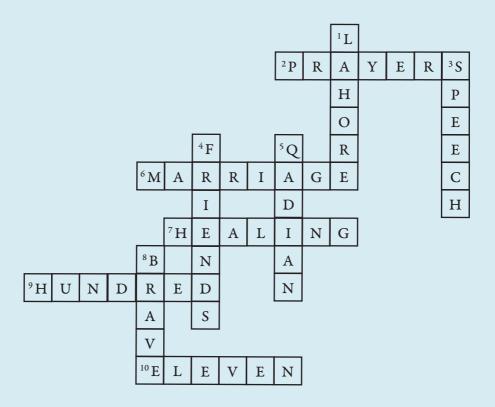


10. 🗸 TRUE

Word Search Solution

Ι	S	р	0	2	TZ.	C	т	V	D	D	п	Ι	M	v	Y
-	3	R	0	Μ	Κ	G	Ι	V	Р	В	Р	1	Μ	Y	ľ
S	R	E	V	E	L	0	Q	U	E	Ν	С	E	Ι	Κ	L
S	M	Ζ	Μ	E	Α	U	Q	Х	Z	Q	Η	0	L	0	Ν
Κ	U	Α	Ν	0	Ι	S	S	Α	Р	Μ	0	С	S	Μ	E
Н	Η	Μ	L	C	S	S	E	L	R	Α	E	F	U	Η	V
Α	Q	S	A	S	Ν	А	L	G	L	М	Κ	А	М	М	A
D	C	Т	Q	Т	Ι	0	K	U	Х	E	В	G	E	A	E
Ι	Η	0	J	S	A	V	I	Κ	U	В	S	E	D	R	Η
J	V	E	0	Z	D	Y	Y	N	A	M	Т	S	Т	Т	L
Α	M	R	A	Р	R	A	Y	E	R	Η	Р	Κ	Η	Y	Р
M	S	W	Ν	L	Р	E	A	Ι	E	Р	F	W	D	R	Κ
Ι	A	Y	Ι	B	Ι	Η	A	S	D	Z	М	V	0	Α	Y
D	0	С	Η	S	Р	N	U	Α	U	A	Η	0	Р	S	L
W	G	0	R	0	Η	Р	G	U	Χ	A	M	Η	0	U	Κ
Ι	М	Р	G	D	L	Т	С	R	0	Ι	E	Η	0	0	R
F	Χ	Q	Ι	K	E	D	0	0	Η	Т	E	Η	A	Ι	Р
E	Χ	0	Р	A	Т	Ι	E	N	С	E	0	В	Χ	Р	D

CROSSWORD SOLUTION





Publisher's Note

Salutations are recited out of respect when mentioning the names of Prophets and holy personages. These salutations have been abbreviated and inserted into the text where applicable.

- sas sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, meaning 'may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him', is written after the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas}.
- as *'alaihis-Salaam*, meaning 'peace be on him', is written after the names of Prophets other than the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas}.

raziyallahu'anhu/'anhaa/'anhum, meaning
'may Allah be pleased with him/her/them',
is used after the names of the companions
of the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sas} or of the
Promised Messiah^{as}.

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