Fazl-e-Umar (فضل عمر): A Sign of Truth for Islam and Ahmadiyyat

Monthly Focus Slides - February 2018

Taleem Department
Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya, USA
The Prophecy of Musleha Maud / پیشگوئی مصلح موعود

• In a Hadith, the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had prophesized that the Imam Mahdi will marry and will be bestowed with a progeny.

• The Promised Messiah as gave the following explanation of this Hadith:
  - The Imam Mahdi will be bestowed with a pious son who will be on the same level of spirituality as his father
  - That son will be among the highly esteemed ones in the eyes of Allah
  - That son will be the successor of his father and will advocate for the truth of Islam

• In the times of the Promised Messiah as, Islam was facing attacks from followers of other religions

• Therefore, in 1886, the Promised Messiah as spent 40 days in complete seclusion to pray for a Divine sign in support of the truth of Islam

• As a result of this secluded praying, He received several magnificent revelations and published an announcement on February 20, 1886 in which He stated:
  - God has honored him with the disclosure of many matters with regard to the unknown
  - One of the disclosures was about the advent of a son with many distinctive characteristics

• Within 9 years of making this announcement, the Promised Messiah as was bestowed with this promised son

• In Jama’at-e-Ahmadiyya, this promised son is also known as Musleha Maud / مصلح موعود (The Promised Reformer)
Who is Fazl-e-Umar?

- The Prophecy of Musleh Maud was fulfilled in the person of Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmood Ahmadra

- “Fazl-e-Umar”[1],[2],[3] was one of the titles given to Hadhrat Musleh Maudra by Allah in a revelation (Ilhaam/الہام) to the Promised Messiahas

- The title of Fazl-e-Umar indicates his spiritual affinity to Hadhrat Umarra, the 2nd Khalifa of Prophet Muhammed[4]

- There are many similarities between Hadhrat Umarra and Hadhrat Musleh Maudra:
  - Hadhrat Umarra was the 2nd Khalifa of Prophet Muhammed[4]
  - Hadhrat Musleh Maudra was the 2nd Khalifa of Promised Messiahas, who is the spiritual reflection of Prophet Muhammed[4]
  - Many projects and achievements of Hadhrat Musleh Maudra in the service of Islam and Ahmadiyyat bore a close resemblance to the achievements of Hadhrat Umarra
  - Hadhrat Musleh Maudra states about himself that one of the names given to him is Fazl-e-Umar so it is a Divine decree that he will be assigned with the same tasks as those assigned to Hadhrat Umarra

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Childhood, Early Life and Education

- Hadhrat Fazl-e-Umar Sahibzada Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad\textsuperscript{ra} was born on 12\textsuperscript{th} January, 1889 in Qadian

- He was the eldest son of Promised Messiah\textsuperscript{as} from his second wife, Hadhrat Nusrat Jahan Begum\textsuperscript{ra}

**First Reading of the Holy Qur’an:** According to the custom at that time, his education of the alphabet and the Arabic text of the Holy Qur’an was held at home. This duty was assigned to Hafiz Ahmad Naghpoori Sahib

  - When he first completed reading of the Holy Qur’an, the Promised Messiah\textsuperscript{as} was so happy that he held a ceremony with guests from inside and outside of Qadian
  - On this occasion, the Promised Messiah\textsuperscript{as} wrote his poem “Mahmud Ki Ameen”

**Formal Education:** After completing the first reading of the Holy Qur’an, he was admitted to a school for formal worldly education but due to health issues during his childhood, he was not able to regularly attend the school

  - He was rather inclined towards religious education (Qur’an, Hadith, etc.) right from his early age
  - The Promised Messiah\textsuperscript{as} also paid more attention to his religious education rather than the worldly education
  - Considering his fragile health, the Promised Messiah\textsuperscript{as} had instructed his teachers to let him study on his own volition without any compulsion

**Religious Education:** He obtained his religious education (Commentary of Qur’an, Sahih Bukhari) from Hadhrat Hakim Maulvi Nooruddin\textsuperscript{ra}. Hakim Sahib\textsuperscript{ra} also developed Public Speaking and Writing skills in him.

  - Hadhrat Musleh Maud\textsuperscript{ra} states that regarding his education, he owes the greatest debt to Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih I (Hadhrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin\textsuperscript{ra})
Events from the Youth of Hadhrat Musleh Maud (r.a.)

- October 1903: Got married to Sayyidah Mahmooda Begum Sahiba ra
- In 1905, he received his first divine revelation:
  
  “I will place those who follow you above those who disbelieve until the day of Resurrection”

- In 1906, he founded a journal entitled Tash’heezul Az’haan (meaning the sharpening of intellect) for the education and training of Ahmadi youth
- On May 26, 1908, when Promised Messiah as passed away, he made the following resolute pledge:
  
  “Even if all the people should abandon you (the Promised Messiah as), I will stand alone against the whole world, not caring for any opposition or enmity”

- In 1908, at the time of the demise of Promised Messiah as, he gave a testimony in favor of Hadhrat Hakeem Maulvi Nooruddin ra when his name was suggested as the 1st Khalifatul Masih
- He visited Egypt and Arabia in September 1912 and also performed Hajj during this trip
- In June 1913, he started the newspaper Al-Fazl which serves as a vehicle for moral upbringing and education of the members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community
His Khilafat and Spread of Islam

• After the demise of Khalifatul Masih I, Hadhrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad was unanimously elected as the 2nd successor of the Promised Messiah (Khalifatul Masih II) on March 14, 1914

• Under his 52-year long Khilafat and great leadership, Ahmadiyyat progressed immensely

• He developed an efficient organizational structure of the Jama’at

• He made vast efforts for the worldwide spread of Islam

• Establishment of Foreign Ahmadiyya Missions: Ceylon and Mauritius (1915), USA (1920), West African countries (1921), Indonesia (1925) and Palestine (1928)

• He established the Jaami’ah Ahmadiyya for training and producing qualified Muslim missionaries

• He established the Tahrik-e-Jadid scheme to intensify the missionary work in foreign countries
  - As a result of this blessed scheme, more foreign missions were opened: East Africa (1934), Japan (1935), Burma (1938), France (1945), Spain (1946), Holland (1947), Switzerland (1948), West Germany (1949), Denmark (1956), Sweden, Norway, Fiji and Guyana

• He established the Waqf-e-Jadid scheme to spread education and impart religious education to rural population inside Pakistan (it was later extended to international)
His Exceptional Knowledge and Service to the Holy Qur’an

• Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IIra was gifted with an amazing knowledge of the commentary of the Holy Qur’an

• He tells that in 1907, an angel appeared in his vision and taught him the commentary of Surah Al-Fatiha

• After this vision, his proficiency in the commentary of the Holy Qur’an kept increasing

• He rendered a great service to the Holy Qur’an by writing its two commentaries:

1. Tafseer-e-Kabeer (The Extended Commentary):
   - A detailed commentary of the Holy Qur’an comprising of 10 volumes
   - Written over a period of 20 years
   - Contains about 6000 pages in total

2. Tafseer-e-Sagheer (The Short Commentary):
   - An abridged version of Tafseer-e-Kabeer
   - Contains about 1000 pages
Establishment of Auxiliary Organizations within the Jama’at

To ensure better training of the Ahmadies of all age-groups, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IIra established the following auxiliary organizations within the Jama’at:

- **Lajna Imaa’illah**: Established: Dec. 25, 1922 (Auxiliary for women above the age of 15 years)

- **Nasiratul Ahmadiyya**: Established: Feb. 1939 (Auxiliary for girls of ages 7-15 years)

- **Majlis Ansarullah**: Established: July 26, 1940 (Auxiliary for men above the age of 40 years)

- **Majlis Khuddamul Ahmadiyya**: Established: Dec. 25, 1938 (Auxiliary for men of ages 15-40 years)

- **Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya**: Established: Jul. 26, 1940 (Auxiliary for boys of ages 7-15 years)
Establishment of an Organizational Structure

- Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IIra established the Majlis-e-Shura in 1922 as a permanent advisory body to the Khalifa

**Establishment of Nazaarats:** A Nazaarat is a Department in the Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya

- In 1919, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IIra set up various Nazaarats to streamline the work of the Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya

- After moving to Pakistan along with the Jama’at members in 1947, he laid the foundation stone of Jama’at’s new Centre at Rabwah
  - 313 Ahmadis, called Darveshaan-e-Qadian stayed behind to take care of Qadian
  - Rabwah, which initially was a barren piece of land, was transformed into a model town
  - The worldwide headquarters of the Jama’at were established in Rabwah
  - Qasr-e-Khilafat: the official residence of Khalifatul Masih was also established in Rabwah
Murderous Attempt and His Demise

• On March 10, 1954, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih IIra survived an attempt on his life
• This “knife attack” happened in Masjid Mubarak, Rabwah when he got up to leave after the Asr prayer
• The attack was carried out by an enemy of Ahmadiyyat with an intention to kill him. As a result of this attack, he was seriously wounded in his neck.
• As a result of extremely heavy work load and the after-effects of the deep wound, his health condition gradually worsened over next few years
• On November 8, 1965, Hadhrat Musleh Maud, Khalifatul Masih IIra passed away at the age of 77 years
• His death as a long-term result of a murderous attempt also brings a similarity to Hadhrat Umarra
• His 52-year long Khilafat was indeed a golden period in the history of Ahmadiyyat
• In his person, the Prophecy of Musleh Maud was fulfilled with great perfection!