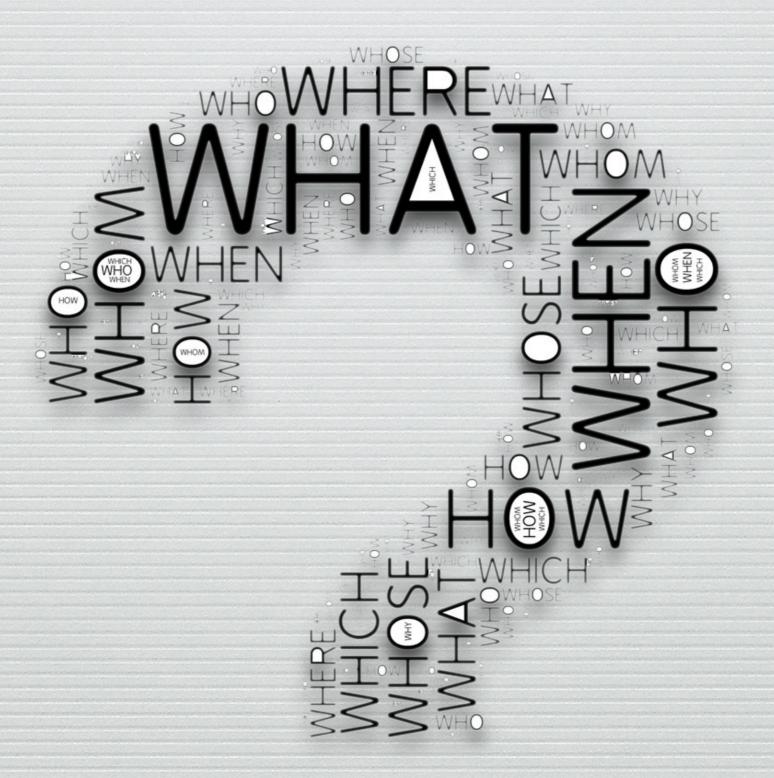
Differences between Ahmadis and Non-Ahmadis

Presentation for Nasirat delivered at Lajna Ima'illah UK Ijtema 2018









ALL MUSLIMS BELIEVE...

The Death of Jesus^{as}

The advent of a non law-bearing Prophet after the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Key Differences

Second coming of the Messiah

The door to revelation

True concept of Jihaad

1. Death of Jesus^{as} Ahmadi Muslims: Non-Ahmadi Muslims:

- We believe that Jesus^{as}
- died a natural death

- Believe that Jesus^{as} was taken to heaven and someone like him was crucified
- In the latter days Jesus^{as} will physically return from heaven

The Promised Messiah^{as} has presented 30 Verses from the Holy Quran that support the physical death of Hazrat Jesus^{as}.

Quranic References in Support of Hazrat Jesus^{as} death:

- "Jesus said, I am a servant of Allah. [...] Peace was on me the day I was born, and peace there shall be on the day I shall die, and the day I shall be raised up to life again." (Holy Quran: 19:31-34)
- "Keep in mind when God will say to Jesus, son of Mary: Didst thou say to people: Take me and my mother for two gods beside Allah? and he will answer, Holy art Thou, I could never say that to which I had no right. [...] I was a witness over them as long as I remained among them, but since Thou didst cause me to die, Thou hast been the Watcher over them, and Thou art Witness over all things." (Holy Quran 5:117-8)

2. Advent of a Prophet after the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Ahmadi Muslims:

Non-Ahmadi Muslims:

- Believe that the Holy Prophet^{sa}
 Khatmanun Nabiyyeen "Last of All Prophets"
- We believe that the Holy Prophet^{sa} is the Khatamun Nabiyyeen "Seal of All Prophets" & is the last law-bearing Prophet
- A Prophet can come after the Holy Prophet^{sa} by perfectly obeying him

The Promised Messiah^{as} has presented the sayings of great past Muslim scholars that prove the meaning of Khatamun Nabiyyeen as the greatest of Prophets.

Why are Ahmadi alleged to not Believe in khatamun Nabiyyeen?

We Differ in the interpretation of the title, but <u>do not</u> question the title itself!

So, What does that mean?

- Our interpretation differs from the non-Ahmadi's
- Non-Ahmadi interpret
 'Khatam' as 'last'
- However, 'Khatam'

 means 'Seal'

 [Ref.: Tajul Aroos, Lisanul Arab, and
 Qamoos]

مَاكَانَ مُحَمَّدُ آبَآ آحَدِمِّنُ رِّجَالِكُمُ وَلَاكِنُ رَّسُولَ اللهِ وَخَاتَ مَ النَّبِيِّنَ لَا وَكَانَ اللهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمًا فَعَ

"Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets; and Allah has full knowledge of all things." [33:41]

- Ibn Khaldun it is wrong to interpret the word Khatam in this verse to mean the last or the end [Ref.: Muqaddama Vol. II, p. 54, Paris]
- Hence, 'Khatam' denotes the consummation and completion of a thing, which he further explains by the words, authenticity, perfection and validity.
- When a **seal** is put to a letter it becomes authentic and complete. The **seal** may be put in the end or in the beginning.

According to Ibn Khaldun, Khatamun Nabiyyeen would mean...

- * TRUEST AND MOST PERFECT OF PROPHETS
- * NOT THE LAST IN POINT OF TIME
- * 'KHATAM' REFERS TO HIS STATUS AND
 PLACE AMONG THE PROPHETS
- * NOT TO THE TIME OF HIS ADVENT

- The Holy Prophet^(sa) calls his uncle, Hazrat Abbas^(ra), *Khatamul Muhajireen* [Ref.: Kanzul Ummal, Vol. VI, p. 178]
- Does this mean Hazrat Abbas^(ra) was the last *Muhajir* (refugee) of the whole Muslim world?
- · No!

- Hazrat Ali^(ra) is called *Khatamul Auliya*[Ref.: Tafsir Safi under the Quranic verse 33:41]
- Does it mean Hazrat Ali was the last saint?
- No! He was a perfect saint! [Ref.: Muqaddama, Vol. II pp. 165-167]

- 'Khatam' means the best and not the last
- The Holy Prophet^(sa) is therefore the greatest not because he appeared last of all but because he has brought a law which is absolutely final and can never be replaced or excelled
- 'Khatamiyyat' means perfection and ultimate in prophethood and authority
 - 'Khatamiyyat' is beyond the limitations of time and space. It cannot be taken to mean 'the last'. It has a much broader and universal implication.

Quranic References in Support of the advent of a Prophet after the Holy Prophet^{sa}:

• "And whoso obeys Allah and this Messenger of His shall be among those on whom Allah has bestowed His blessings, namely, the Prophets, the Truthful, the Martyrs, and the Righteous. And excellent companions are these." (Holy Quran: 4:70)

3. Second coming of the Messiah

Ahmadi Muslims: Non-Ahmadi Muslims:

- Believe that Jesus^{as} son
- We believe that Hazrat Mirzaf Mhaulanis Ashretada iss the Promised Messiah the Messiah of the latter days

As we believe that Jesus^{as} has died, there must be a second coming of the Messiah in the form of another person.

Quranic References in Support of the second coming of a Messiah:

• "And *among* others from among them who have not yet joined them. He is the Mighty, the Wise." (Holy Quran: 62:4)

4. The door of revelation

Ahmadi Muslims:

Non-Ahmadi Muslims:

- Believe that Allah's attribute of speech no longer exists
- We believe that Allah the Almighty still speaks to His servants
- The Quran is the last revealed Law from Allah

All the attributes of Allah the Almighty are perfect and everlasting. The same is the case with His attribute of Communicating to His servants.

Quranic References in Support of the Door to Revelation being opened:

- "Allah chooses *His* Messengers from among angels, and from among men. Surely, **Allah is All-Hearing**, **All-Seeing**." (Holy Quran 22:76)
- "Therein (i.e. the Quran) are lasting commandments." (Holy Quran 98:4)

5. The Concept of Jihad

Ahmadi Muslims:

Non-Ahmadi Muslims:

 Believe that Jihad by the sword is still permissible in this age

- · We believe that Jihad of the Sword is no longer needed
- The Jihad of the Nafs (self-reformation) and Jihad of the Pen is required in this age

The Promised Messiah^{as} was given the name of Sultanul-Qalam (The King of the Pen) by Allah, displaying that this age required Islam to be defended by the Pen

Hadith Reference in Support of the concept of Jihad:

• "yada ul harb" (Musnad Ahmad Bin Humbal) This Hadith clearly states that with the advent of the Promised Messiah (as) warfare will come to an end.

Quiz...

What are the key differences between Ahmadi and Non-Ahmadi Muslims?

How many verses of the Holy Quran did the Promised Messiah^{as} present to support the physical death of Hazrat Jesus^{as}?

What is the meaning of Khatamun Nabiyyeen?

In which Surah of the Holy Quran is the second coming of the Promised Messiah (as) mentioned?

How can you prove that God still talks to His believers?

What name was give to the Promised Messiah^{as} by Allah?

What is true Jihad in this day and age?

What do we find in Hadith and Quran about Jihad at the time of the Messiah?