



Qura
Curriculum

Islamic Studies

Book 1

School Year 1-3

(Suitable for ages 5-7 years)



FIANZ Education Series



Islamic Studies

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(Suitable for ages 5-7 years)

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Wellington, New Zealand
Email: info@fianz.com

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Teacher’s Note

This textbook is part of the Qura Curriculum series that has been in continuous use in New Zealand madrasah settings for 20 years. Its content has been refined and tested in teaching situations and has been proven to deliver age appropriate, non-denominational Islamic learning, together with broad minded attitudes that suit its Western setting. Learning is achieved through focussing on key words and phrases, as well as through listening to stories. Stories are important for young children’s formation of character, so the teacher should discuss the underlying morals. At age 6, students will not be able to read the text by themselves. They will need to have the text read and explained by the teacher. Exercises are designed to be part of the lesson and should be done in class, rather than being left for homework.

Suggested Lesson Format



For an hour's lesson for younger students, it is wise to divide the lesson into chunks of time. Some time should be spent as a whole group and some time spent on individual or small group practical activities.

For each lesson, the teacher should be ready with the children's textbooks, extra paper, pens and colouring things, spare paper and whatever is needed for any extra activity at the end (if required). The teacher should work carefully through the exercises built into each lesson, rather than bypassing them, because they are an important time for the student to reflect on the subject matter of the lesson. If there isn't time to finish the exercises one week, they should be returned to in the following week.

A suggested format for time management that generally works well is:

1. 5 min: Take roll and settle students at tables or in a circle. Recite the learning dua together: "Rabbi zidni 'ilmaa" "Oh Allah give me knowledge."
2. 10 min: Recite Surah Fatiha and the last 10 surahs together, and also ayah by ayah individually around the circle.
3. 5 min: Recite the Arabic Alphabet (Alphabet song played on an iphone, etc), small parts of salah and other phrases, the "Allah is One" poem, etc.
4. 15 min: Read and discuss the book lesson, with teacher questions that bring out the main ideas and challenge students to think about them.
5. 15 min: Colouring, writing or drawing for the book exercises, with teacher and parent help if required for children to write words.
6. 15 min: Extra activity, such as listening to a book story or doing a more in-depth practical activity involving drawing, cutting out, pasting, or some other creative work. Or alternatively play an active game that uses words from the lesson. Or have a short team quiz or individual quiz about the lesson and other revision, where correct answers are rewarded by stickers, etc.
7. Last 5 min: Tidy up paper, pens, books, etc, pick up rubbish, sit back in the circle and finish with the teacher helping the children recall the main points of the lesson, then Surah Fatiha and a dua together.

An example of an extra activity could be to read a story to the class (eg. about Seerah, Quranic prophets or the Sahabah) and then get the children to draw a part of the story they remember. At the end, sit in a circle and show their pictures one by one, recalling which part of the story they portrayed. As each child does this, everyone decides where in the story the picture goes, and the pictures can be sequenced on the floor at the centre of the circle. Afterwards they can be pinned in sequence on the wall, so that when the children come next time, they will be reminded of the story and can sequence it themselves through the pictures.

Another useful extra activity is to create posters of the phrases that are learned in the lesson. The teacher can write the phrase in Arabic and English, make several A3 copies, and let 3 or 4 children colour and decorate them together. Later these can be put on the wall and pointed to at the beginning of lessons for revision. Alternatively, they can be laminated and given out to groups of children who then remember what they say and tell the rest of the class.

Contents



Lesson 1: Allah Is God	04
Lesson 2: Kalimah Tayyibah	08
Lesson 3: The Arabic Alphabet	11
Lesson 4: We Are Muslims	15
Lesson 5: Assalamu Alaikum	18
Lesson 6: Wa Alaikum Assalam	20
Lesson 7: Remember Allah With Bismillah	22
Lesson 8: Love Allah And His Creatures	24
Lesson 9: Surah Al Ikhlas	27
Lesson 10: Du'a For Learning	31
Lesson 11: Allahu Akbar	34
Lesson 12: Alhamdulillah	37
Lesson 13: Draw And Talk About Salah	41
Lesson 14: Arabic Practice And A Story 1.....	42
Lesson 15: Arabic Practice And A Story 2.....	46
Lesson 16: Wudu	50
Lesson 17: Draw And Talk About Wudu	52
Lesson 18: Salah 1	53
Lesson 19: Salah 2	55
Lesson 20 & 21: Ramadhan	57
Lesson 22: Being Good To People	63
Lesson 23: Surah Al Falaq	67
Lesson 24: Respect For Elders	69
Lesson 25: Kindness To Youngsters	71
Lesson 26: Surah An Naas	74
Lesson 27: Being Trustworthy	76
Lesson 28: Hajj	79

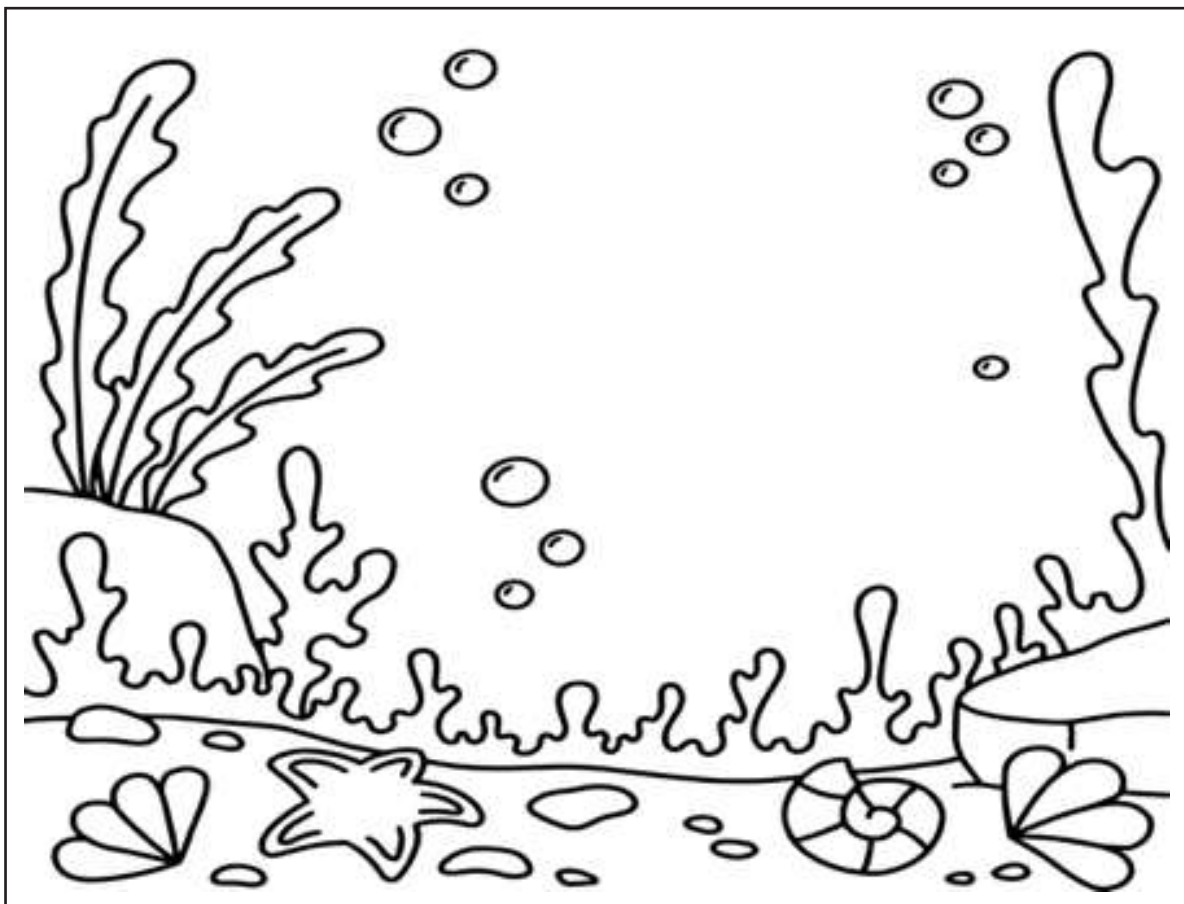


Allah **الله**

Allah is our God.

He is the God of everything.

Who made the sky?	Allah
Who made the mountains?	Allah
Who made the sun?	Allah
Who made the sea?	Allah
Who made the clouds?	Allah



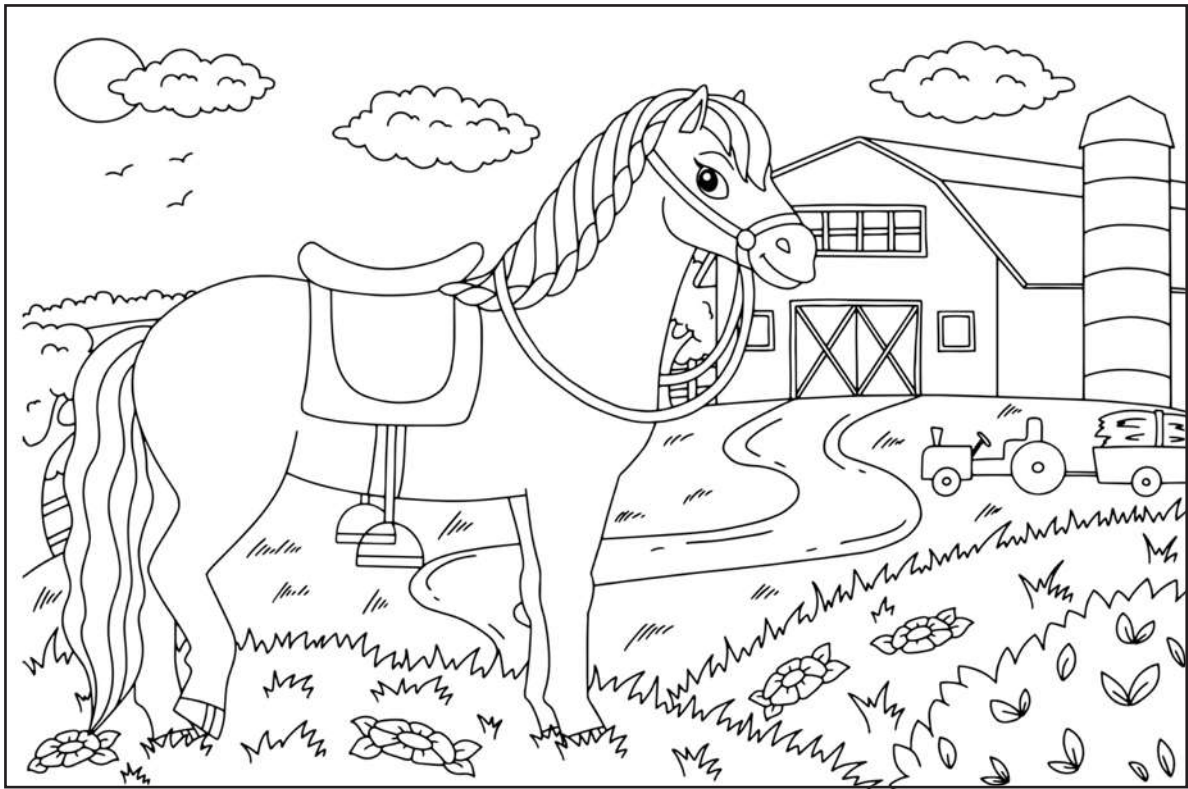


Exercise

Colour everything in the two pictures that was made by Allah



- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Who made the animals? | Allah |
| Who made the birds and the fish? | Allah |
| Who made the insects? | Allah |
| Who made the trees? | Allah |
| Who made food? | Allah |
| Who made us? | Allah |





Exercise

Colour the English and Arabic words below that say "Allah".

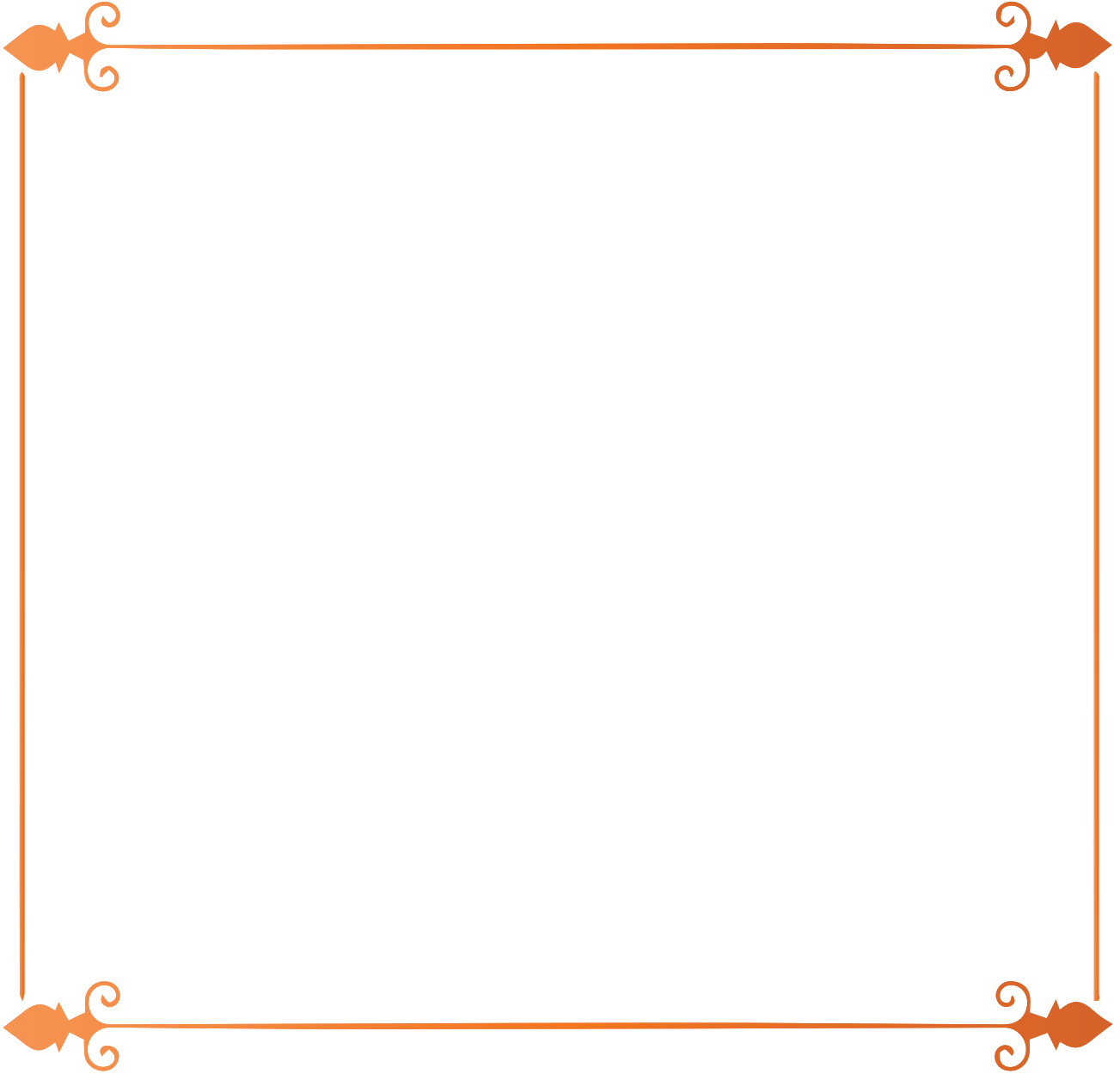


Allah



Exercise

Draw something that Allah made, inside the border.



Suggested Extra Activity: Photocopy a sheet of paper for each student that says: “Allah made _____,” said _____(child’s name) Each child draws something on the paper and gets help to write the word for that thing in the space provided. Then they write their name in the other space. At the end of the lesson sit together in the circle and each child takes turns to hold up their drawing and read out their caption. These pictures can be displayed on the wall, or kept in a folder for revision reading, or taken home to share with parents.



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa ilaaha illAllah

Allah is the only God.

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammadur Rasoolullah

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Allah is the only God.
Allah is the only One we pray to.
Allah is very great.

Allah can do everything.
Allah doesn't need anybody's help.
Allah was never born.
Allah will never die.

Prophet Muhammad (sallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings of God be upon him) was a man that Allah chose, to give the people God's Message.

Allah gave Prophet Muhammad the Quran, and he taught it to us.





- > Allah taught Prophet Muhammad how to pray, and he taught it to us.
- > Allah told Prophet Muhammad how to live our lives, and he taught it to us. SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam!



Exercise: Practice writing the Kalimah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



Exercise: Write the English words about Laa ilaaha ilAllah

Allah is the only God.



Exercise: Practice writing the Arabic sentence

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ



Exercise: Colour the words of the Arabic Kalimah



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ



Suggested Extra Activity: The Teacher reads aloud a short story about something in Prophet Muhammad's life (May Allah's peace and blessing be upon him). Then students recall something about the story and draw about it on a photocopied paper that is captioned: "Allah is the only God and Muhammad is His Prophet." At the end of the lesson sit together in the circle and each child takes turns to hold up their drawing, explain which part of the story they drew, and read out the caption. The teacher can prompt each child to then try to say the Kalimah in Arabic as well. The teacher should remind children not to try to draw Prophet Muhammad.

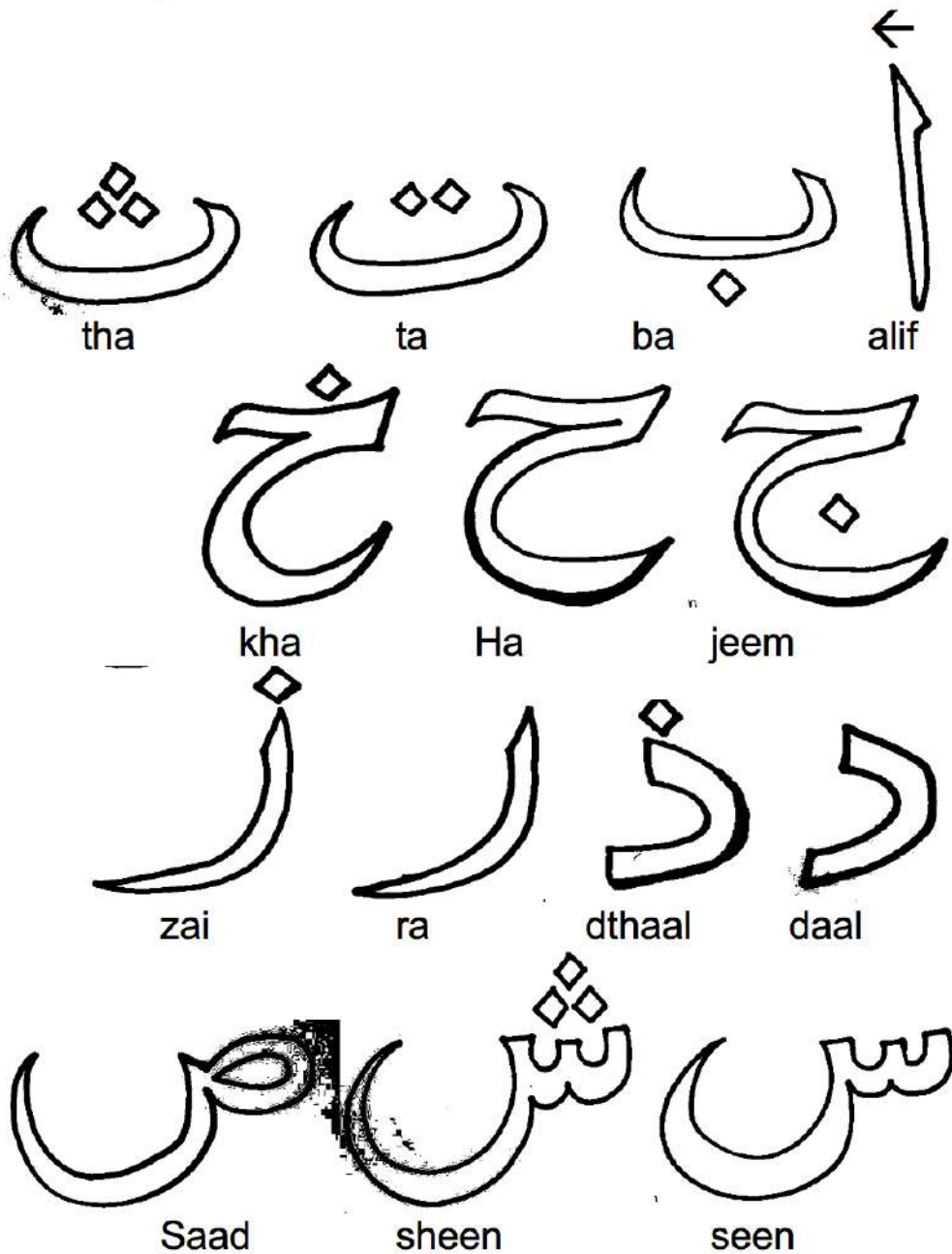
Lesson 3: The Arabic Alphabet



In the last lessons you practiced writing some Arabic. The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters. Here is the whole Arabic Alphabet:



Exercise: Practice saying the name of each letter while you colour it in.





Thza



Ta



Daad



fa



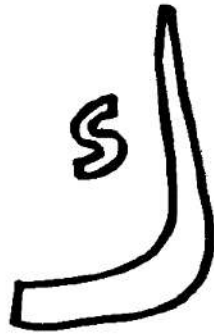
ghain



'ain



Laam



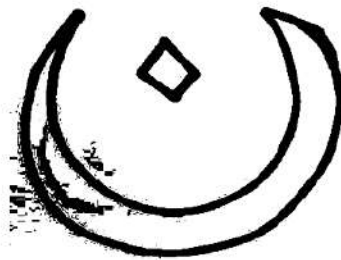
kaaf



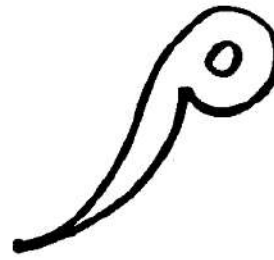
Qaaf



waw



noon



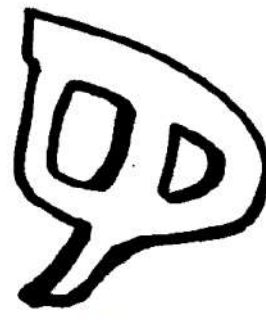
meem



ya



hamza



ha



Exercise: Practice learning the names of the letters by heart.



I know the names of 5 letters.

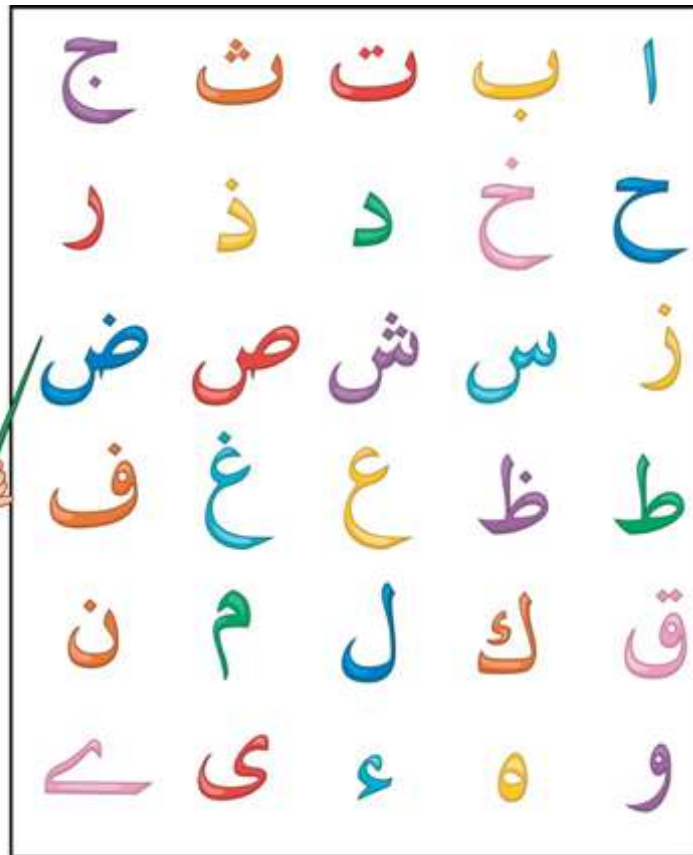
I know the names of 10 letters.

I know the names of 20 letters.

I know the names of 29 letters.



Exercise: Say the letters that are blue.





Exercise: Make a poster of the letters that you can write, in the box, then decorate it.



Suggested Extra Activity: Draw large letters of the Arabic alphabet, each on a separate piece of paper. Make the letters so that they can be coloured in. Discuss some interesting ways that things can be coloured, eg. with stripes of different colours, with different textures, dots, small drawings inside the letter, etc. When the children have coloured in the letters, get them to hold their letter and stand or sit in sequence in a circle. Then the whole class can recite the alphabet, pointing at each letter. After this the alphabet can be put on the classroom wall. Alternatively, they can be laminated and brought out in future classes to revise the letters.

Lesson 4: We Are Muslims



- We are **Muslims**.
- We believe in **Allah**.
- Our deen is **Islam**.
- A Muslim is a person who believes in **Allah**.
- A Muslim is a person who prays to **Allah**.
- A Muslim is a person who follows **Islam**.
- A Muslim is a person who reads the **Quran**.



These children are Muslims. Being a Muslim means we believe that there is only One God we pray to, whose Name in Arabic is Allah, and that Muhammad is His Prophet. Even if they come from different countries, they all believe in Allah and His Beloved Prophet.



Exercise: Colour the word Muslim in English



Muslim



Exercise: Colour the word Muslim in Arabic

مسلم



Exercise: Muslims come from many countries. What country do you come from?



designed by freepik



Exercise: The word Muslim in Arabic is made from the letters:



Meem م , Seen س , and Laam ل .

Practise writing these Arabic letters:

_____ م م م م

_____ س س س

_____ ل ل ل ل



Exercise: Practice writing the word Muslim in Arabic and English

Muslim

مُسْلِم

Muslim

مُسْلِم

Suggested Extra Activity: Make a class wall frieze. Copy strips of paper that say in large letters: “My name is _____ and I am a _____.” (Muslim). Each child writes in their name in vivid marker pen, and also writes the word ‘Muslim’ by copying it off the board. Talk about decorative borders and show a few examples. Get the students to draw borders around their writing. When finished, pin the frieze so that it makes a continuous strip around the room. Then the whole class reads it aloud. This is also a good way for the children to learn each other’s names.

Lesson 5: Assalamu Alaikum



> When Muslims meet, we say
Assalamu Alaikum

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ
Peace be on you



Exercise: Say Assalamu alaikum
to the person next to you.



Exercise: Learn to say "Assalamu alaikum"

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ



I can say Assalamu alaikum

I know what it means



Exercise: Colour the words that say "Assalamu alaikum" while you
listen to the story below

Assalamu Alaikum

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ



> The Story of Abdullah Ibn Umar

Once there was a man named Abdullah Ibn Umar. He was a young boy when our Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may Allah's peace be upon him, was teaching the Muslims in the city of Madina. Abdullah Ibn Umar was one of the Sahabah (companions) of the Prophet. RadiAllahu 'anhu, may Allah be pleased with him.

Abdullah Ibn Umar loved Prophet Muhammad very much and always watched what he did and copied him. When he saw the Prophet walk through the market place and say "Assalamu alaikum" to everyone, he decided that he would also do the same, every day!

Abdullah knew that saying "Assalamu alaikum" to people brings happiness and blessings between them. It also brings rewards from Allah.

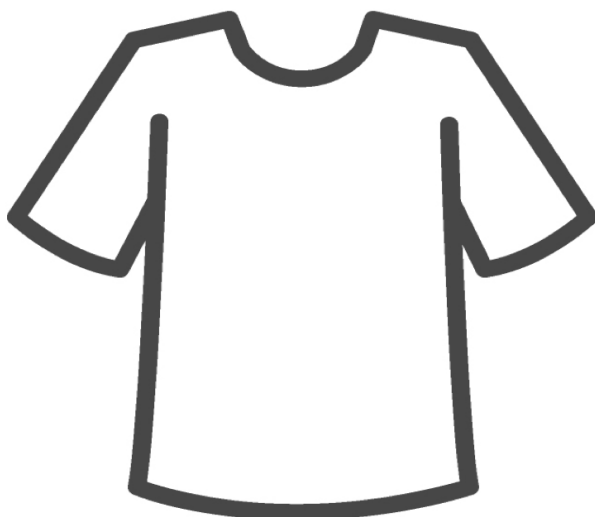
When Abdullah grew up, he didn't like going shopping in the market place. He hardly ever bought anything, and he didn't like the noise and crowds in the market. But even so, Abdullah went to the market place every day.

Once, somebody asked Abdullah, "Why do you come to the market place every day, but I never see you buy anything?" Abdullah smiled and replied, "I only come to the market place to walk through it and say 'Assalamu alaikum' to the people."

(Source: Al Muwatta 1793)



Exercise: Decorate the t-shirt with "Assalamu Alaikum"



Suggested Extra Activity:

After decorating the T-shirt picture, sit the children in a circle so they can hold up their decorated picture. Ask each child to say Assalamu alaikum and then recall one aspect of the story they listened to.

Lesson 6: Wa Alaikum Assalam



- > When we hear “Assalamu alaikum”
We reply Wa alaikum Assalam

وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَام
And Peace be on you too



Exercise: Say Wa alaikum assalam when someone says Assalamu alaikum to you.



Exercise: Learn to say “Wa alaikum Assalam”

وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَام



I can say Wa alaikum Assalam

I know what it means

Learn the assalamu alaikum poem together. Turn to the person next to you and shake their hand.



The Assalamu Alaikum Poem

Assalamu Alaikum!

Wa alaikum assalaam!

I greet you with the greeting of peace
And a shake shake shake of your hand!



Exercise: Colour the words that say “Wa alaikum Assalam”



Wa alaikum Assalam

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام

Suggested Extra Activity: Groups of 3 children colour in a large A3 sized paper with “Assalamu alaikum” written on it or with “Walaikum assalam” written on it. Some groups have the Arabic version, some the English version. When complete, return to the circle and go around it, with each group showing and saying their ‘poster’. Teacher can prompt every now and then, asking: “What do we say when someone says Assalamu alaikum to us?” “What does wa alaikum assalam mean?” etc. Keep these sheets in the class box and bring it out at the beginnings of future classes, asking them to say what the paper says (which is an appropriate way to start each class!).



Lesson 7: Remember Allah With Bismillah



- > When we begin something we remember Allah by saying Bismillah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ
In The Name of Allah

- > Bismillah before we eat.
- > Bismillah before we drink.
- > Bismillah before we start our work.
- > Bismillah before we make something



Exercise: Learn to say Bismillah.

I can say Bismillah

- > Bismillah before we read.
- > Bismillah before we write.
- > Bismillah before we drive.
- > Bismillah before we wash.
- > Bismillah before we sleep.



Exercise: Colour the words that say Bismillah:



Bismillah



Suggested Extra Activity: Give each child a paper captioned “Bismillah when we _____” and ask them to draw an occasion when they would use Bismillah. (The paper could be cut into an interesting shape or be an interesting colour.) The teacher and parent helpers go around to individuals and ask them to explain what they are drawing about, and then help to write an appropriate caption. Eg. “Bismillah when we drink water” etc. Once again, these papers can be kept in a class box for revision of Bismillah at the start of lessons.



Lesson 8: Love Allah and His Creatures



- > Allah is our Rabb. He gives us everything we need.
- > Allah gives all creatures everything they need.
- > Allah gives us rain from the clouds, so we can drink water. He gives water to the animals too.
- > Allah gives us fruit and vegetables from plants, so we can eat. He gives food to the animals to eat too.
- > Allah gives us wool from sheep and cotton from a plant, so we can dress ourselves. He keeps animals warm too.
- > Allah gives us wood and stones and sand, so we can build houses to live in.
- > He gives homes to animals too.



This is why Allah is the Rabb-ul 'Aalameen, the Rabb of all the worlds that He created.



اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Allahu Rabbul 'Aalameen

Allah is the Lord of all the worlds

The Arabic letters in the word Rabb are Ra ر and Ba ب
Some other Arabic letters on this page are 'Ain ع, Ya ي,
and Noon ن.



Exercise: Practice writing the letters ر ب ع ي ن



_____ ر ر ر ر ر

_____ ب ب ب ب

_____ ع ع ع ع ع

_____ ي ي ي ي ي

_____ ن ن ن ن ن



Exercise: Draw a picture in the border below while you listen to this story



Suggested Extra Activity: Let the children have some time to finish the drawing in their books after listening to the story “Love all Creatures”. Then all sit in the circle at the end and each child shows and explains what they drew. In this way the teacher can help prompt reflection on the lessons in the story.



> Love All Creatures

Once, our Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, and his Companions were walking together. One of the Sahabah (Companions) heard a noise in the bushes and went to have a look.

He saw a nest with some baby birds in it. The babies were chirping loudly, waiting for their mother to bring them food. "The Sahabi was fascinated!"

He had a sudden idea to collect the baby birds in a cloth and take them to show the Prophet and the other Companions.

While he was carefully carrying the baby birds, the mother bird came back with food in her mouth for her babies. When she saw her empty nest and the Sahabi carrying her babies, she began to desperately fly round and round above his head. She wasn't scared! She just wanted her babies back.

Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, looked up to see the Sahabi walking towards them. He saw the mother bird flying round and round in circles. He suddenly knew what had happened and he felt the pain of the mother bird.

"Go and put these young ones back where you found them," he told the Sahabi. The man realised that what he had done wasn't funny or cute. He had done something harmful and caused another creature pain and disturbance. He immediately turned back and put the baby birds back in their nest.

The other Companions saw what happened and knew that the Prophet had taught them something important. People can easily control the lives of animals. But Allah, Subhana wa Ta'ala, Glorious and High is He, has made us khalifah (custodians or care takers) of the earth.

Our job is to look after Allah's creatures and let Nature be left alone and not interfered with. Our job is to think ahead before we act. If we only think about our own fun, then even a tiny bird and its babies can complain to Allah about us!

(Sources: Muslim, Abu Dawud)



- > The Muslim Holy Book is the **Quran**.
- > The Quran was given by Allah to our beloved prophet, **Prophet Muhammad**, Sall-Allahu alaihi wassalam.
- > Allah talks about Himself in the Quran.
- > He tells us that He is the only God.
- > Learn this Surah (chapter) from the Quran.



Surah Al Ikhlas

سُورَةُ الْاِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ ۱ ۝ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ ۲ ۝ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ ۳ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝ ۴

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Qul huw-Allaahu ahad

Allahu-ssamad

Lam yalid wa lam yoolad

Wa lam yakullahoo kufuwan ahad.

Say! He is Allah, the One.

Allah does not need anything.

He did not have any children and He was not born.

There is no one like Him.

If you already know Surah al Ikhlas, you are doing well, Alhamdulillah!



Here is another Surah to learn:

Surah al Kawthar

سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۝۱ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ۝۲
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ۝۳

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Innaa a'taynaakal kawthar.

Fasalli lirabbika wanhar.

Inna shaani-aka huwal abtar.

Indeed We (Allah) have given you Al Kawthar (Abundance).

So pray to your Lord and sacrifice.

Indeed the one who hates you, he will be cut off.



Exercise: Learn to say a surah from this lesson

I can say Surah al Ikhlas

I can say Surah al Kawthar



Exercise: Here is a poem about Surah al Ikhlas.
Learn to say the poem.



Allah is One

Say, Allah is One.
He needs no one.
He has no daughter
And no son.
Mother and father
He has none.
Like Him there is no one!

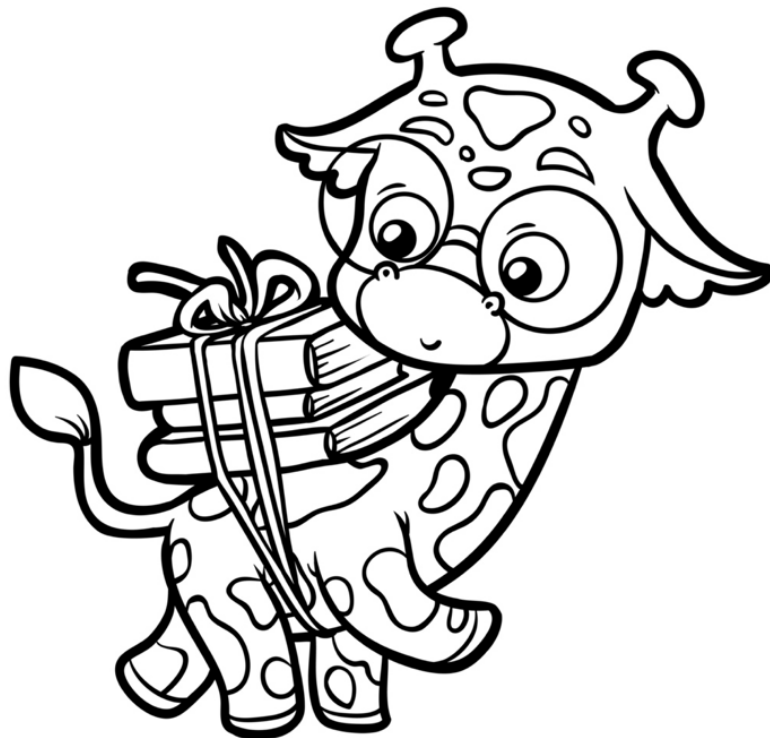
Learning is very important in Islam



Exercise: Our Prophet said, "Keep learning from the cradle to the grave."
What does this saying mean? (Talk about it.)



Exercise: Colour the picture below while you listen to the story called
'Love for Learning'





> Love for Learning

In the early days of Islam, there lived a great scholar and teacher named Imam Malik. Imam Malik, Rahmatullah 'alaih, may Allah have mercy on him, had many students who came from far away to learn about Islam from him.

One day Imam Malik and all his students were sitting in their classroom having a lesson, when suddenly they heard a loud voice outside shouting, "Elephant, elephant!" The students became very excited because they had never seen an elephant! They got up and rushed outside to see.

Imam Malik looked at his empty classroom and saw that there was one student left sitting there. He smiled at the boy and said to him, "Yahya, you come from Spain and there are no elephants there. Why didn't you go to see a thing that you have never seen before?"

"My respected teacher," Yahya replied, "I have left my home and family to come to you to seek knowledge of deen (religion). I have not come here from such a far-off place to see an elephant!"

Hearing this, Imam Malik became very happy. "You are wiser than your years!" he told the boy, and he prayed for Yahya's future success as a teacher and scholar. Imam Malik's du'a was answered and Yahya did indeed grow up to be a great Muslim scholar of his home country, Spain.

(Source: Tartib al Madarik 3/382)



Suggested Extra Activity: Teacher and parent helpers divide the class into small groups and practice saying Surah Ikhlas together as a group. Then come back together and each group recites, while the others listen. Then whole class recites the "Allah is One" poem in English a few times. Then, return to the book exercises and the story about "Love of Learning" with the associated activity. Send a note home to parents with the students: "Dear parents, today we learned Surah Al Ikhlas. Please help me to practice this Surah."

Lesson 10: Du'a For Learning



Learning is very important in Islam. There is a special **du'a** we can say, to ask Allah for **knowledge**.

رَبِّي زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Rabbi zidni 'ilma.
My Lord, give me knowledge

It is good to say this du'a before we go to school or start any classes. Then Allah will help us to learn well.

Knowledge is taught by teachers. We are lucky to have teachers who spend time with us to teach us knowledge. Without teachers, it would be very difficult to learn by ourselves.



Exercise: Learn to say the du'a about knowledge

I can say the du'a to ask for knowledge

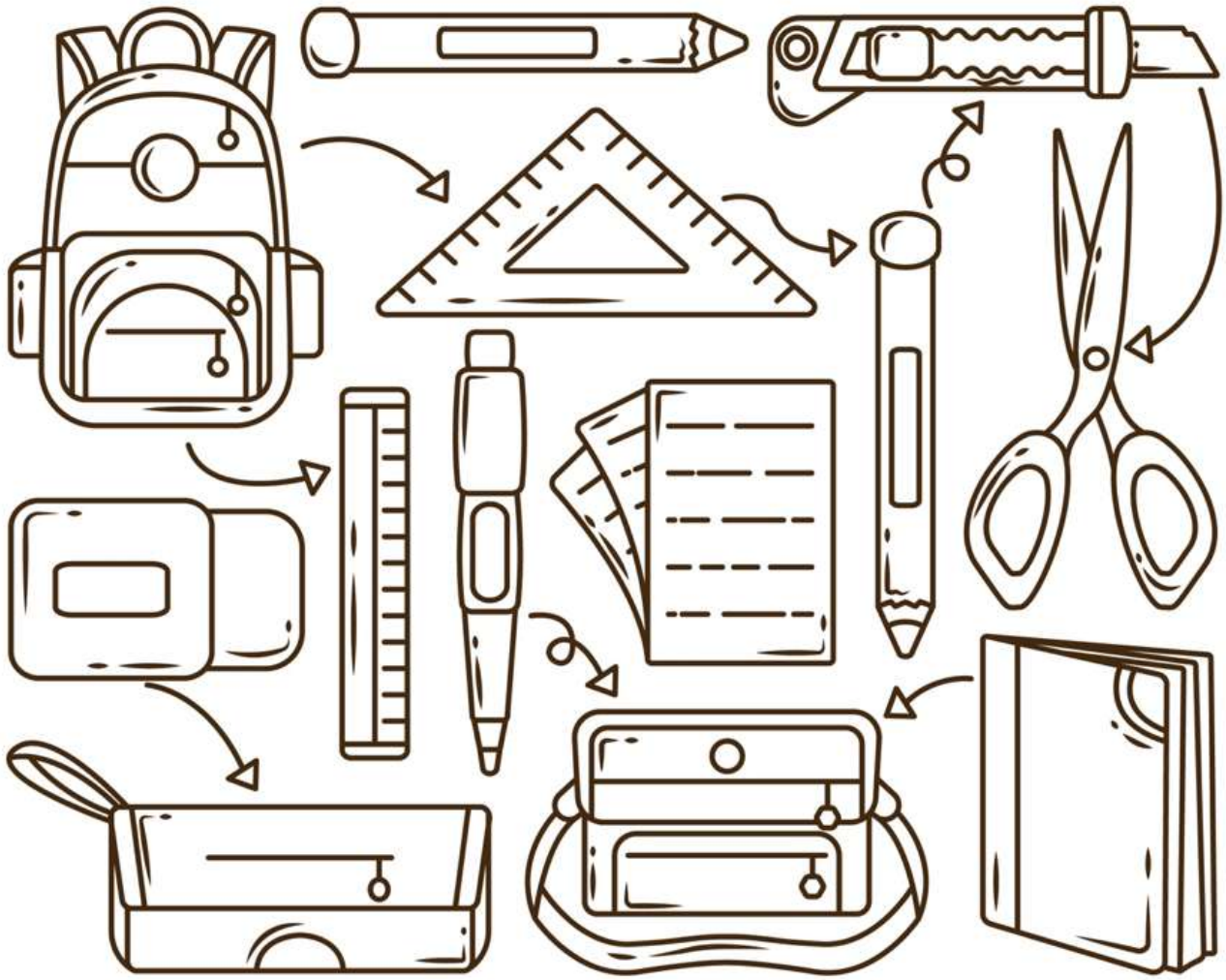




Exercise: Colour the picture while you listen to the story called 'Respect for Teachers'.



Items you might use when learning





> Respect For Teachers

Once there was a great and famous Muslim Caliph (leader) named Haroon ar-Rasheed. Haroon had two sons, Mamoon and Amin. When it became time for his two sons to learn school work, their father hired a good teacher to come to their home and teach the boys.

The two young boys were like princes and their father ruled a vast kingdom. If they had wanted to, they could have led a rich and proud life. They probably had many servants. The two boys might have thought a teacher was just like another servant in the house. But No!

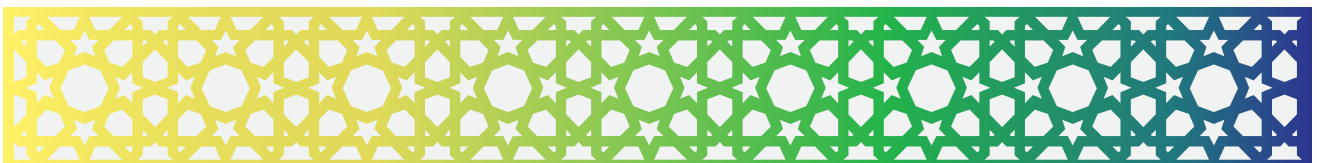
One day the teacher came to tell Haroon what had happened in the classroom that morning. "When I got up to leave at the end of the lesson," he said, "both the boys rushed in a race to get my shoes ready for me to put on! Each one wanted the honour of helping me in this way. I asked them to each put one shoe ready for me, and they were happy to do that."

Haroon ar-Rasheed was very pleased to hear this good news. To some people it might have sounded like a small thing, or even a funny story to tease the young boys about. But Haroon was a wise man and he knew that this meant his boys were respectful children who understood how important a teacher was. He also knew that if this was the character of his children, they would InshaAllah grow up to be wise leaders themselves. And they did.

Knowledge is precious and we must respect those who give it to us, and treat them well. Our teachers are not our servants. In fact, we should serve them!

(Source: Beacon Lights, Abdul Waheed Khan)

Suggested Extra Activity: Groups of 3 children colour in an A3 sized copied page with the learning dua "Rabbi Zidni 'Ilmaa" written on it. Some groups have the Arabic version, some the English version. When complete, return to the circle and go around it, with each group showing and saying their 'poster'. Keep these sheets in the class box and bring them out at the beginnings of future classes, asking them to say what the paper says (which is an appropriate way to start each class!).



Lesson 11: Allahu Akbar



When we think of all the things that Allah does and how Great He is, we say:

الله أكبر

Allahu Akbar

Allah is Great!

- Allah created the whole universe. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah can do everything by Himself. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah never gets tired or sleeps. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah makes an exploding volcano. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah can see a tiny crawling ant. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah can see inside a dark cave. Allahu Akbar!
- Allah can see me. Allahu Akbar!

When Muslims pray salah (prayer) we say Allahu Akbar many times.

Allahu Akbar!

Allahu Akbar!

Allahu Akbar!

Allahu Akbar!





Exercise: Colour the words that say Allahu Akbar:



When we think of all the things that Allah does and how Great He is, we say:



Allahu Akbar



Exercise: Practice writing the Arabic letters in Allahu Akbar:

Ra ر, Baa ب, Kaaf ك, Haa ه, Laam ل, Alif ا

_____ ا ا ا ا

_____ ل ل ل ل

_____ ه ه ه ه

_____ ك ك ك ك



ب ب ب ب

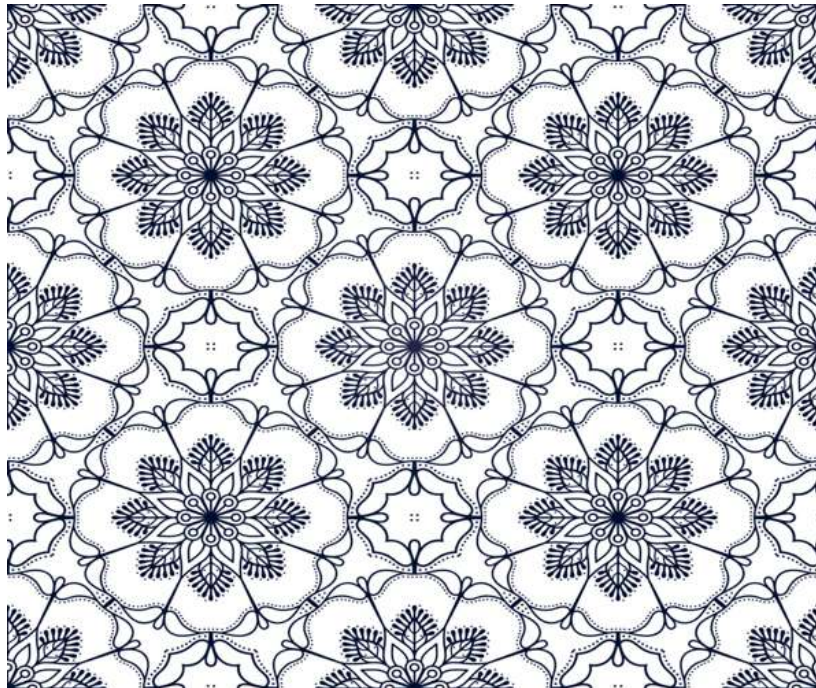
ر ر ر ر



Exercise: Practice saying Allahu Akbar while moving in salah.

I can say Allahu Akbar in salah

Colour the pattern when you have learnt to say Allahu Akbar with the salah movements.



Suggested Extra Activity: Teacher and parent helpers divide the class into smaller groups and stand up and go through a pseudo salah practice where everyone says “Allahu Akbar” loudly at the right places. Then come together as a group and one of the adults silently does the salah actions at the front, while the students shout out “Allahu akbar” at the right places. Teacher also prompts and asks students what it means. This exercise can then be built into all future lessons as a quick focus on salah and its actions.



When we want to praise and thank Allah, we say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



Alhamdulillah

All Praise to Allah

We should say Alhamdulillah any time that we think of the things that Allah gave us.

- > Alhamdulillah for the house we live in!
- > Alhamdulillah for the clothes we have!
- > Alhamdulillah for our parents and family!
- > Alhamdulillah for the food we eat!
- > Alhamdulillah for the water we drink and wash with!



In the standing part of salah we say a Surah that begins with Alhamdulillah. It is Surah al Fatiha.



Surah al Fatiha

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ١
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥
أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ٧

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Alhamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen.

Arrahmaani-rraheem.

Maaliki yawmiddeen.

Eeyaaka na'budu wa eeyaaka nasta'een.

Ihdina-ssiraatal mustaqeem.

Siraatal ladheena an'amta 'alaihim

Ghairil maghdoobi 'alaihim

Wala-ddhaaa-lleen.

I begin in the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Giver of Mercy.

All praise is to Allah the Lord of all the worlds.

The Merciful, the Giver of Mercy.

Master of the Day of Judgement.

Only You do we worship and Only Your help do we seek.

Guide us to the straight path - the path of those whom You blessed, Not those
with whom You were angry

Nor of those who went astray.



If you already know surah al Fatiha, you are doing well, Alhamdulillah!
Here is another Surah to learn:



Surah al Asr

سُورَةُ الْعَصْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ ۝١ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ۝٢ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝٣

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Wal Asr. Innal insaana la fee khusr.

Ill-allatheena aamanu

Wa 'amilus-saalihaati watawaasaw bil haqqi watawaasaw bis-sabr.

By Time. Indeed humankind is in loss.

Except those who have faith,

And do good deeds, and work together for Haqq (Truth) and work together for Sabr (Patience and Constancy).



Exercise: Learn a surah in this lesson.

I know Surah al Fatiha

I know Surah al Asr



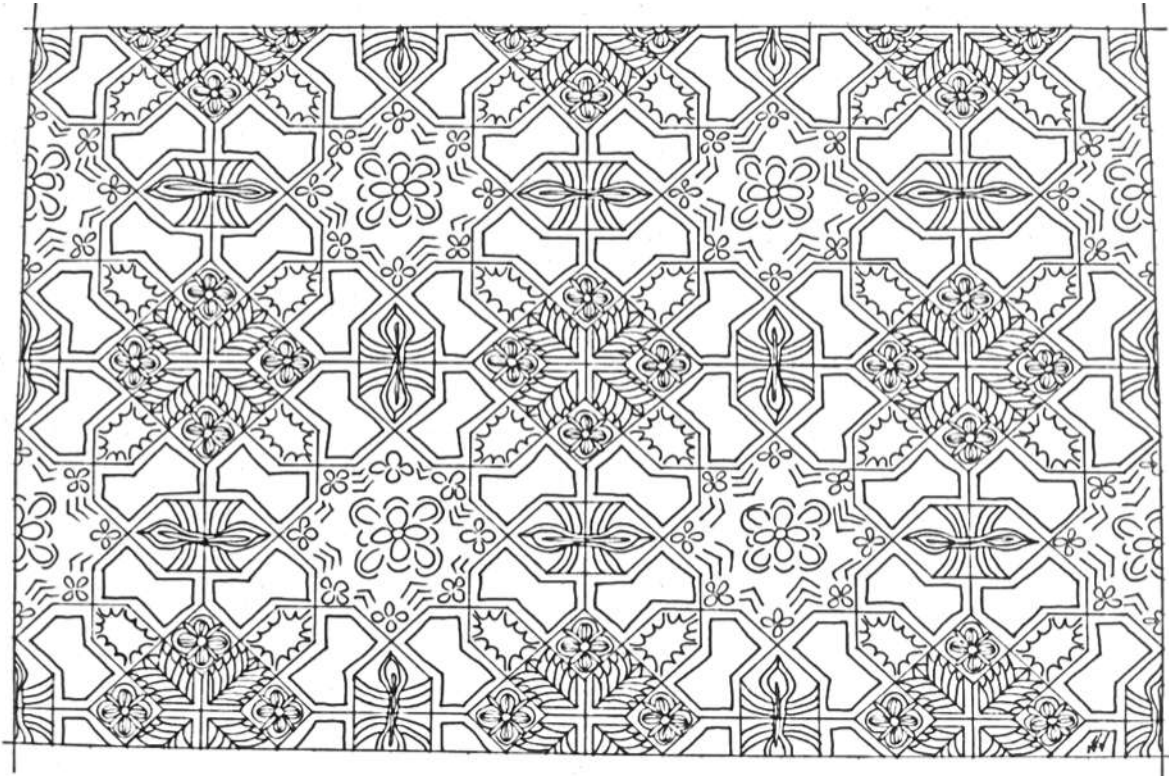
Exercise: Colour the words that say Alhamdulillah



"All Praise is to Allah. Alhamdulillah!"

Alhamdulillah

الحمد لله



Suggested Extra Activity: Teacher and parent helpers divide the class into small groups and practice saying Surah Fatiha together as a group. (A few students might do Surah Asr instead if they know Surah Fatiha well.) Then come back together and each group recites, while the others listen. Then the whole class recites it again and the teacher reads out the meaning for each line. Send a copied note to parents home with students: "Dear parents, today we learned Surah Al Fatiha. Please help me practice this surah!"

Lesson 13: Draw and Talk About Salah



Teachers: This lesson is to help young students express their ideas about salah, while also giving the teacher and parent helpers time to check the students' individual learning of the surahs in the previous lesson.

Teachers should begin the lesson by talking to the class about the 5 prayers, their names and the different times of day they are prayed. Also the different salah positions can be named and demonstrated: qiyaam, ruku, sujud, julus and tasleem.

While children are drawing, Teacher and parent helpers take out small groups and practice saying Surah Fatiha and Surah Ikhlas together. Those who aren't involved in this can continue drawing the picture, or the picture can be done after whole group practice. Then come together as a class and each child shows their picture and explains it. Teacher prompts by naming the positions or prayers (qiyam, ruku, etc) that the children depict. If there is time, teacher and parent helpers can write captions on each child's picture that they can read back out loud to the class.

In this box, draw something about salah. Maybe you will draw yourself praying at home with your family, or praying at the beach, the park, the mosque, etc. Then talk to the class about your picture.



Lesson 14: Arabic Practice and a Story 1



Here are some activities to help practice writing the Arabic letters:

Can you see the different dots on these letters?

BA= ب

TA= ت

THA= ث



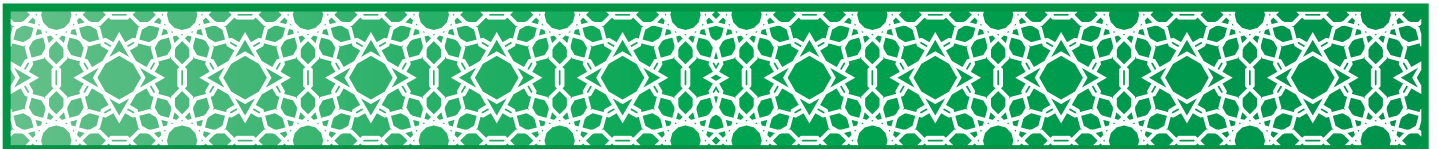
Circle the letters below:

Circle ب in AHMAR (Red). How many ب s are there? _____

Circle ت in AKHDAR (Green). How many ت s are there? _____

Circle ث in AZRAQ (Blue). How many ث s are there? _____

ث ت ب ث ت ث
ب ت ب ث ب ب
ث ب ب ت ث ث
ت ب ت ث ب ت





Can you see the different dots on these letters?

JEEM= ج

HA= ح

KHA= خ

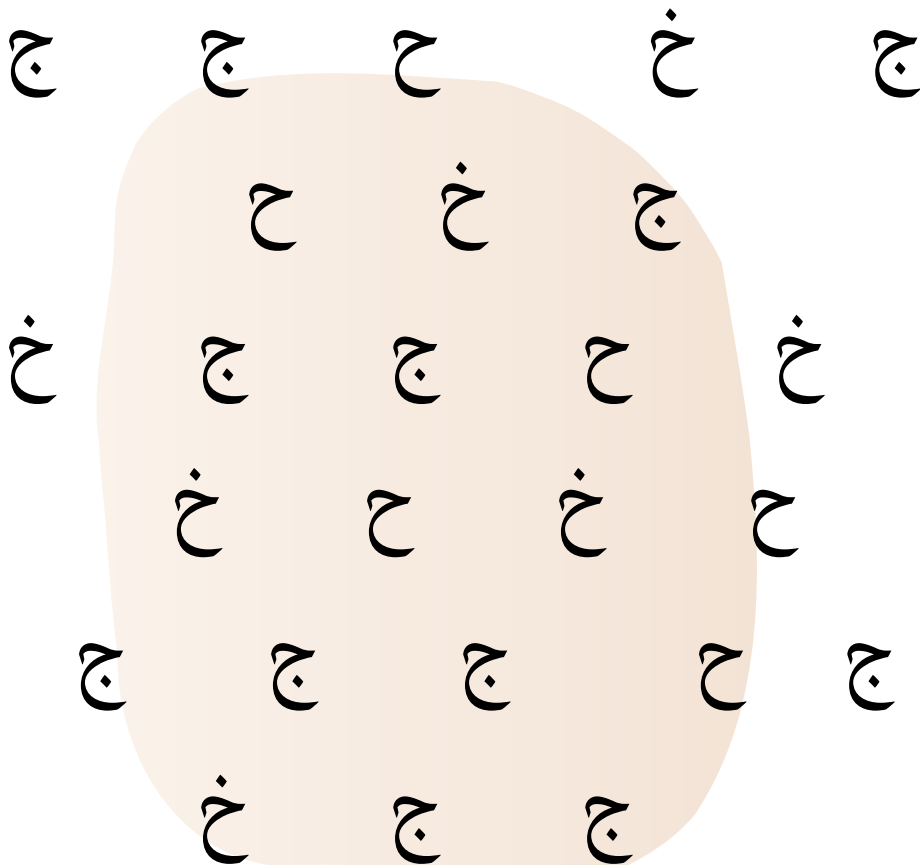


Circle the letters below:

Circle ج in AHMAR (Red). How many ج s are there? _____

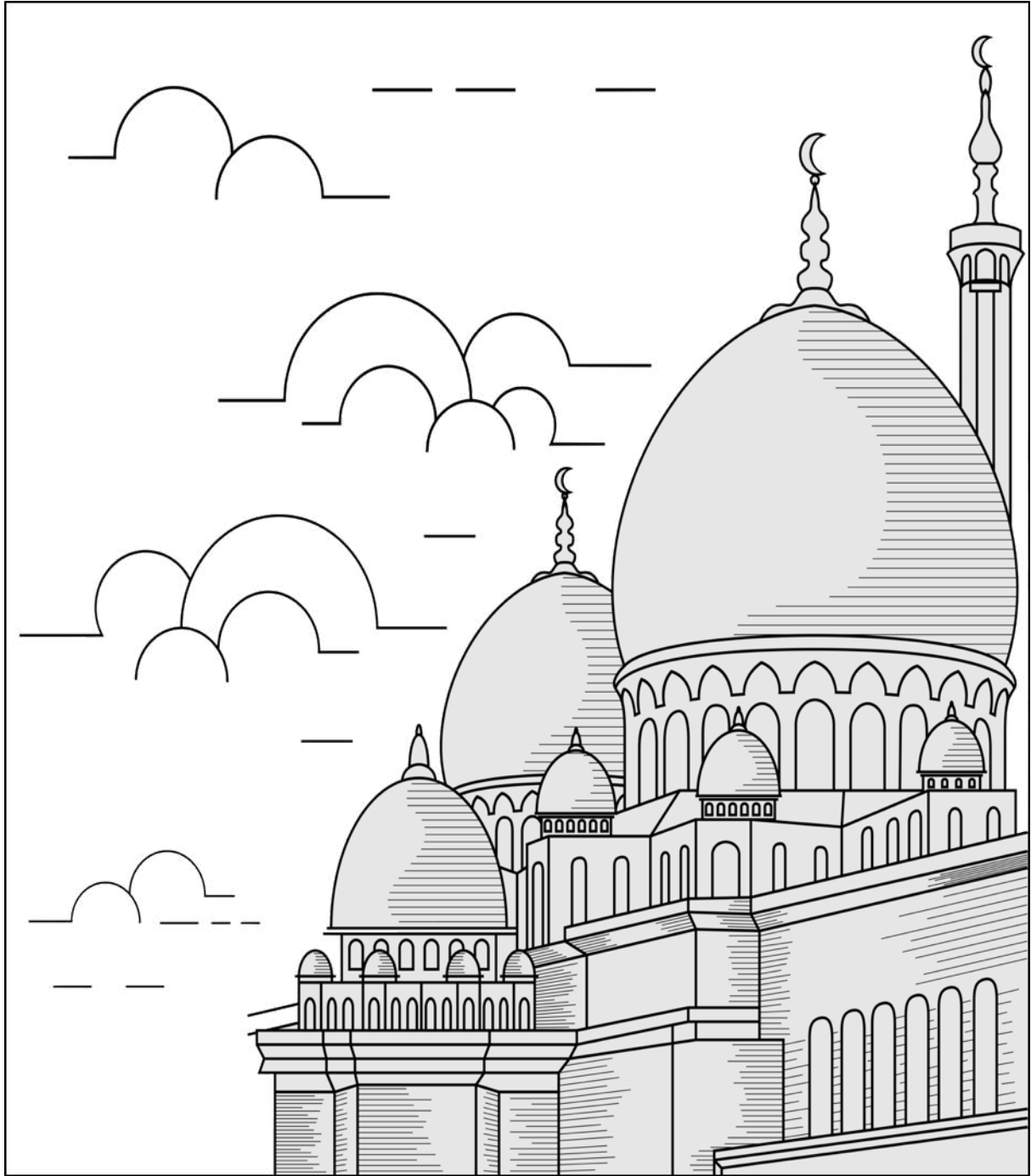
Circle ح in AKHDAR (Green). How many ح s are there? _____

Circle خ in AZRAQ (Blue). How many خ s are there? _____





Exercise: Colour the picture and pattern while listening to the story called 'Saying the Right Thing'.



Suggested Extra Activity: Revise the phrases “Allahu Akbar” and “Alhamdulillah” from the previous two lessons. For example, give pairs of children these words to colour in (photocopied), where some have the Arabic version and some the English version. After colouring, share them and practice saying them around the circle. Match the meanings and ask them when to use these words. Later, laminate them and keep them in the class resource box to bring out at the beginning of other lessons for revision.



> Saying the Right Thing

Once there was a famous Turkish king named Sultan Bayazeed. He was a good Muslim and prayed all his 5 salah daily, but he did not go to the mosque to join the salah in jama'ah (congregation).

One day he was asked to go to the court to be a witness in a case. But the judge of the court, whose name was Shamsuddin, refused to take the evidence of the Sultan. This was quite shocking, because Sultan Bayazeed was the leader of the whole country! Maybe he would become very angry with the judge and fire him from his job!

But Sultan Bayazeed was not a proud man. He knew that the judge was good at his job and he was a person who knew what 'Haqq' (Truth) meant. The Sultan became curious about why Judge Shamsuddin had refused to take him as a witness. He decided to go to see the judge.

"Why did you refuse to take me as a witness in the court?" asked Sultan Bayazeed when he met Judge Shamsuddin. The judge was not afraid to speak. "Because I cannot trust the evidence of any Muslim who does not join the people in the mosque to pray," he replied calmly.

Sultan Bayazeed was shocked. This was something he had never thought of! He immediately became sorry for his thoughtlessness, and from that day onwards he always walked to the mosque to join the jama'ah salah.

(Source: Beacon Lights, Abdul Waheed Khan)





SAAD = ص

DAAD = ض

TO = ط

TDHO = ظ



Circle the letters below:

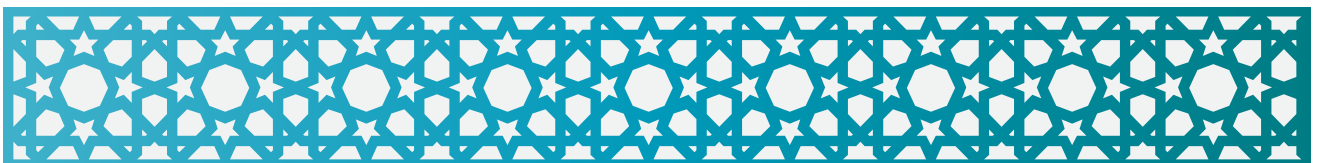
Circle ص in AHMAR (Red). How many ص s are there? _____

Circle ض in AKHDAR (Green). How many ض s are there? _____

Circle ط in AZRAQ (Blue). How many ط s are there? _____

Circle ظ in ASFAR (Yellow). How many ظ s are there? _____

ص ط ض ظ ص ص ض ظ ص ض ظ ص ط ض ظ ص ط ض ظ ص ط ض ظ





FA = ف

QAF = ق

KAF = ك

LAAM = ل

Circle the letters below:

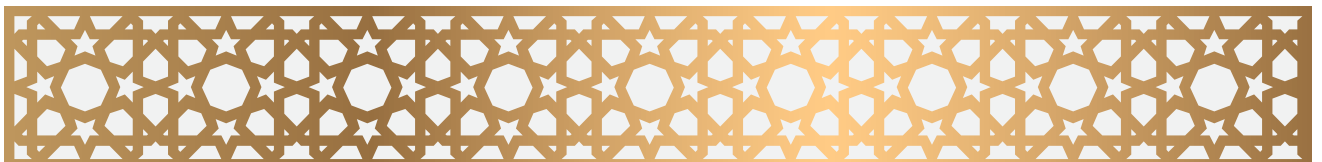
Circle ف in AHMAR (Red). How many ف s are there? _____

Circle ق is AKHDAR (Green). How many ق s are there? _____

Circle ك in AZRAQ (Blue). How many ك s are there? _____

Circle ل in ASFAR (Yellow). How many ل s are there? _____

ك ل ق ك ف ق ك ف
ف ل ق ل ف ل
ل ك ف ق ك ف
ق ق ك ف ل ق ف
ف ق ك ق ل ف
ق ك ق ل ف ك





> Being True to Your Word

Part of keeping to the Haqq (Truth) is being true to your word. This means that if you say you will do something then you should do it, if it is something good.

Once, before our Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, became a prophet, he was working as a business man in the city of Makkah. One day a man named Abdullah was discussing a business deal with him at a certain place. But then Abdullah had to leave for something urgent.

“Meet me back here,” he said to Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam. “I will come back and finish our deal soon.”

But Abdullah got busy and completely forgot to go back! He didn’t remember until a whole three days later. Feeling quite worried, he hurried back to the same place and was shocked to find Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, waiting there.

Abdullah expected the Prophet to be angry, or not to have waited for him at all, but instead the Prophet was standing there, true to his promise. He wasn’t angry. He was calm and ready to complete their business deal. The Prophet only said quietly, “Abdullah, you gave me a lot of trouble. I have been waiting here for you for a full three days.”

(Source: Abu Dawud Hadith 4957)



Suggested Extra Activity: Ask the children to draw a picture of a time when they or their parents were true to their word (eg. They kept their promise). It can be drawn on a paper captioned “A Muslim should always keep their promises.” (or similar). At the end of the lesson children share their picture and explain it around the circle. Alternatively, make colourful fridge magnets from coloured paper with the phrase “Keep your promises” copied on it. The children can decorate them, cut them out and glue them to magnet backings.

Lesson 16: Wudu



Before Muslims pray we need to be clean. It is best to take a shower regularly, and we also need to do a special wash before salah. This wash is called Wudu.

When we make **Wudu** we do these things:

1. Make our intention (niyah) and say **Bismillah**
2. Wash both our hands
3. Rinse our mouth three times
4. Rinse our nose three times
5. Wash our face three times
6. Wash our arms up to the elbows three times (right, then left)
7. Wipe over our hair and head
8. Rub our ears (inside and behind) and back of neck
9. Wash our feet up to past the ankles three times (right, then left)
10. Say **Laa ilaaha illAllah, Muhammadur rasoolullah**



Suggested Extra Activity: Practice making wudu by demonstrating “what’s next” around the circle. (First wash hands. What’s next..? etc) Copy wudu pictures from a book and sequence them together as a class or in smaller groups. Get the children to show the sequencing to the larger group or to each other. Make a wall frieze by gluing the sequences pictures together on a strip of card.



Exercise: Practice making wudu



I can make wudu



Exercise: Can you put the right number next to the right picture for making wudu?
(Use the wudu list above)



Lesson 17: Draw and Talk About Wudu



(Teachers: This lesson is to help young students express their ideas about wudu. It is also to give time to check individual students' learning of how to make wudu.)

In this box draw something about wudu. Maybe you will draw yourself making wudu at home. Or maybe you will draw a part of the body that is washed in wudu. Then talk to the class about your picture.

Suggested Extra Activity: Keep the wudu pictures from last lesson (laminated if needed) and bring them out for class revision, sequencing them again. Also do revision of doing the real actions, with parent helpers taking groups to the bathrooms to make real wudu, while other children draw their picture. At the end come together to share pictures and demonstrate wudu actions, with individual children showing the class and everyone copying them.

Lesson 18: Salah 1



Muslims pray Salah five times a day. After making wudu, we find a clean place and we stand facing in a special direction, called Qibla. Qibla is where the Ka'ba, the first prayer house to God, stands in Makkah.

Here is a poem about the fard parts of wudu and where to pray:

When You Go Pray

be clean, be neat.

Wash face, wash hands,

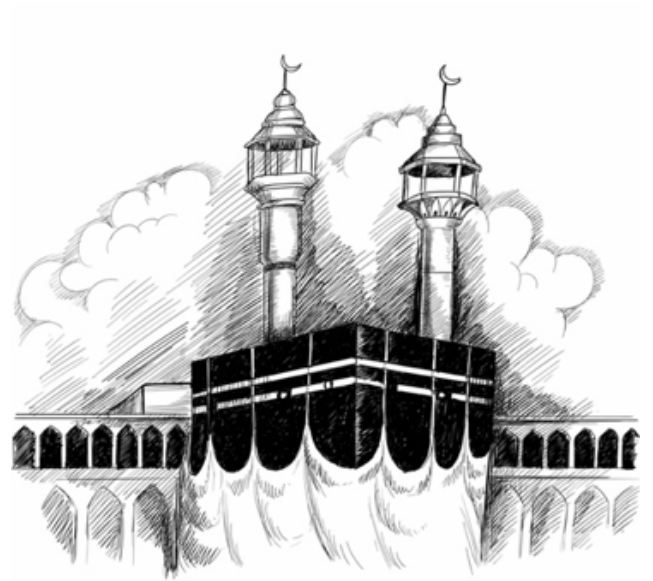
wipe head, wash feet.

Have a clean rug,

find a clean place.

And to Ka'ba

direct your face.



Here are the names of the five salah of the day:

1. Fajr الفجر
2. Dhuhr الظُّهر
3. Asr العَصْر
4. Maghrib المَغْرِب
5. Isha العِشَاء



Exercise: Learn the five salah names



I can say the five salah names



Exercise: Practise saying and writing the five salah names in Arabic

الفجر الفجر الفجر الفجر الفجر
الظهر الظهر الظهر الظهر الظهر
العصر العصر العصر العصر العصر
المغرب المغرب المغرب المغرب المغرب
العشاء العشاء العشاء العشاء العشاء



Exercise: Colour the picture of sujood (prostration) in Salah.
What parts of the body touch the ground? (discuss)



Suggested Extra Activity: Recite the poem as a class. Teacher can point out the direction of Qibla at the appropriate line of the poem. Keep some copies of the poem in the class revision box, to bring out at the beginning of lessons.



The five salah of the day are:

Here are the names of the five salah of the day:

1. **Fajr** الفجر
2. **Dhuhr** الظهر
3. **Asr** العصر
4. **Maghrib** المغرب
5. **Isha** العشاء



1. In the morning before the sun rises, we say Fajr Salah.
2. In the early afternoon when shadows are short, we say Dhuhr Salah.
3. In the late afternoon when shadows are long, we say 'Asr Salah.
4. In the evening after sunset we say Maghrib Salah.
5. In the night when the sky is dark we say 'Isha Salah.

When we pray Salah we don't talk to people or answer the phone or look around or move around. That's because we are talking to Allah. When we talk to Allah, we concentrate and don't get distracted. This is the polite way to talk to Him with Adab (good manners).

When we pray Salah every day, we start to feel close to Allah. We start to remember Him while we do other things in the day, like going shopping, driving the car, eating, washing, and many other things. When we remember Allah in the day, He helps us a lot!



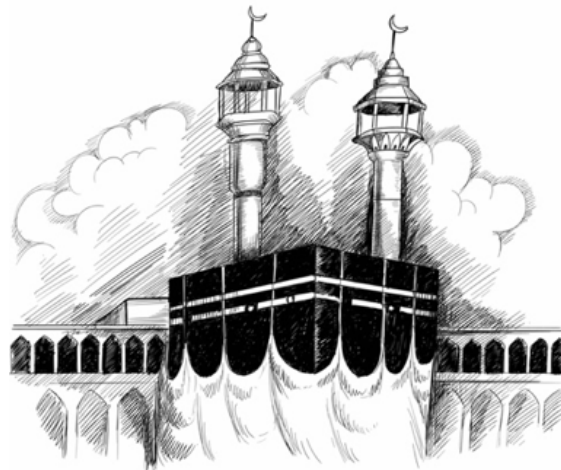
Exercise: Talk about when you and your family pray at home or at the mosque. What clothes do you put on? What colour is your prayer mat? What room do you pray in? Does somebody lead the prayer?



Exercise: Stand up and make your arms point in the compass directions, with your teacher's help. NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST. Which way is the Qibla? Which way do you pray at home or in the mosque?



Exercise: Recite the salah poem in Lesson 18, with actions!



Suggested Extra Activity: Make a large class poster showing the names of the 5 daily Salah in large colourful letters. Include pictures of the sun and moon, short and long shadows, etc, next to appropriate salah times. Each child could colour and cut out a word or picture, which then gets stuck on the poster.

Lesson 20 & 21: Ramadhan



(This lesson has discussions and activities and will probably take two sessions.)

A special time that Muslims celebrate is Ramadhan. Ramadhan is the 9th month in the Islamic calendar. Ramadhan lasts for 29 or 30 days.



We know when Ramadhan starts by looking for the new moon in the evening.

When we see the new moon we know that the new month has begun.

In Ramadhan, we wake up very early in the morning, before the sun is up, and eat Suhoor (breakfast) with our family.



Then, we don't eat or drink all day while the sun is up!

Children can practise this for a few hours in the day.



When the sun goes down, we break our fast together.



Fasting helps us to become **STRONG**

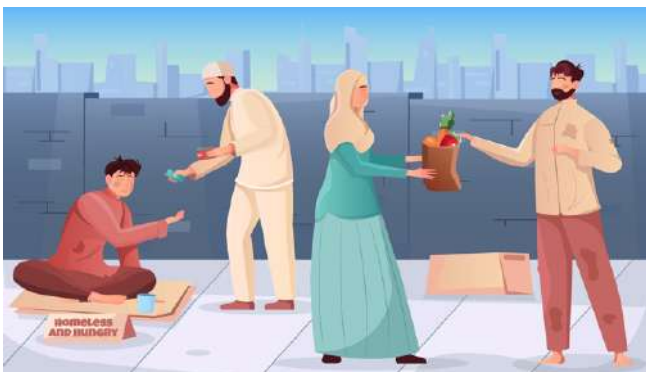
If we can say **NO** to food and drink, we can say **NO** to **ANYTHING!**

Even bullies...

Fasting helps us to remember people who don't have food.

If we live in a place where there is enough food to eat and we are safe, then we are very lucky and we should thank Allah.

Alhamdulillah!



In Ramadhan, we try to give things in charity for those in need.

Muslims think of Ramadhan as a month of **MERCY** and **BLESSING**.



We try to spend more time praying and doing good for others.



Fasting help us to be close with our friends and family.

Ramadhan is a time for sharing. We share our food with friends and family.



We eat Iftar together at the end of the day and invite our friends, our neighbours and poor people over to share food with us.



Sometimes we all meet at the Mosque and break our fast together.

At the end of the month, we look for the new moon again in the evening. When we see the new moon, we know the new month has started and Ramadhan has ended.



Then, we celebrate the special day of Eid!

The Eid after Ramadhan is called **Eid ul Fitr.**





On Eid ul Fitr we wear new clothes.

We eat LOTS of yummy food.

We meet our friends and family.



And we receive gifts.

Ramadhan is a very happy time of year!



Exercise: Talk about Ramadhan and what your family does to celebrate the special month.



Exercise: Practice writing the word Ramadhan

Ramadhan

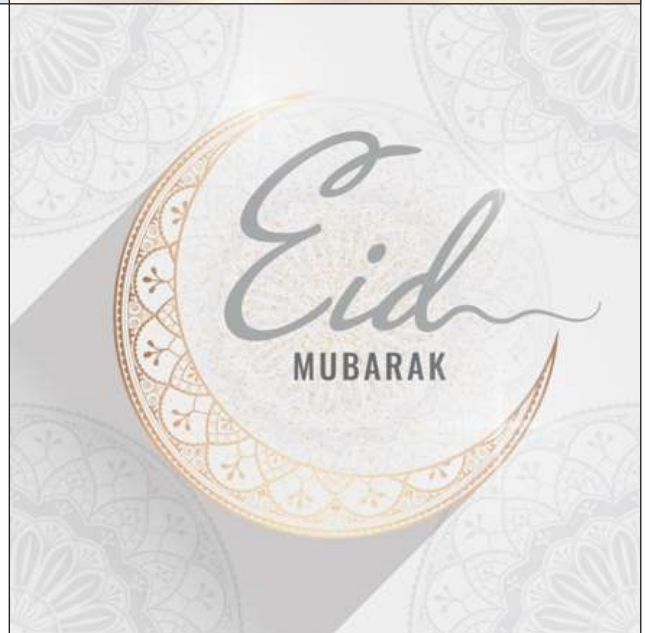


Exercise: Draw a picture of Ramadhan or Eid with your family in the border below. "Tell the class about your picture and write a sentence about it."





Exercise: Photocopy this page. Cut out each picture and glue it onto the front of a card. Decorate around the border. Now write Eid messages inside the cards for your family and friends!



Suggested Extra Activity: Read stories to the class, preferably about Ramadhan experiences or sharing food, being generous, etc. Ask the children to respond to the story by drawing something they remember from it. Then sit in a circle and share what each child drew, and try to sequence the story. Alternatively, make some simple Iftar finger food, eg. A simple date recipe (stuffing almonds into dates, etc). Decorate a paper container, line it with a tissue and let each child take it home for Iftar.

Lesson 22: Being Good to People



Part of being thankful to Allah for everything He gives us is being good to other people. If Allah gave more wealth or time or things to us, then we know that He wants us to share some of it with others.



If we get a chance to help others, then we should hurry to do it, to please Allah and show our thankfulness to Him. Even though the people might thank us for helping them, we should not expect their thanks, or expect favours from them in return.

Sometimes we need help from others. If they help us, then we should be grateful to Allah and say

“Alhamdulillah!”

We should also thank the people by saying

“Thank you” and

“JazakAllah khair!”

(May Allah reward you with good!)





Here is a poem about being good to others:

Counting

(A poem like “One, Two, Buckle My Shoe”)

One, two, what I say must be true.

Three, four, take care of the poor.

Five, six, try not to play tricks.

Seven, eight, my way must be straight.

Nine, ten, help women and men.

Eleven, twelve, for truth I must delve.

Thirteen, fourteen, be tidy and clean.

Fifteen, sixteen, must never be mean.

Seventeen, eighteen, by Allah I'm seen.

Nineteen, twenty, my blessings are plenty!



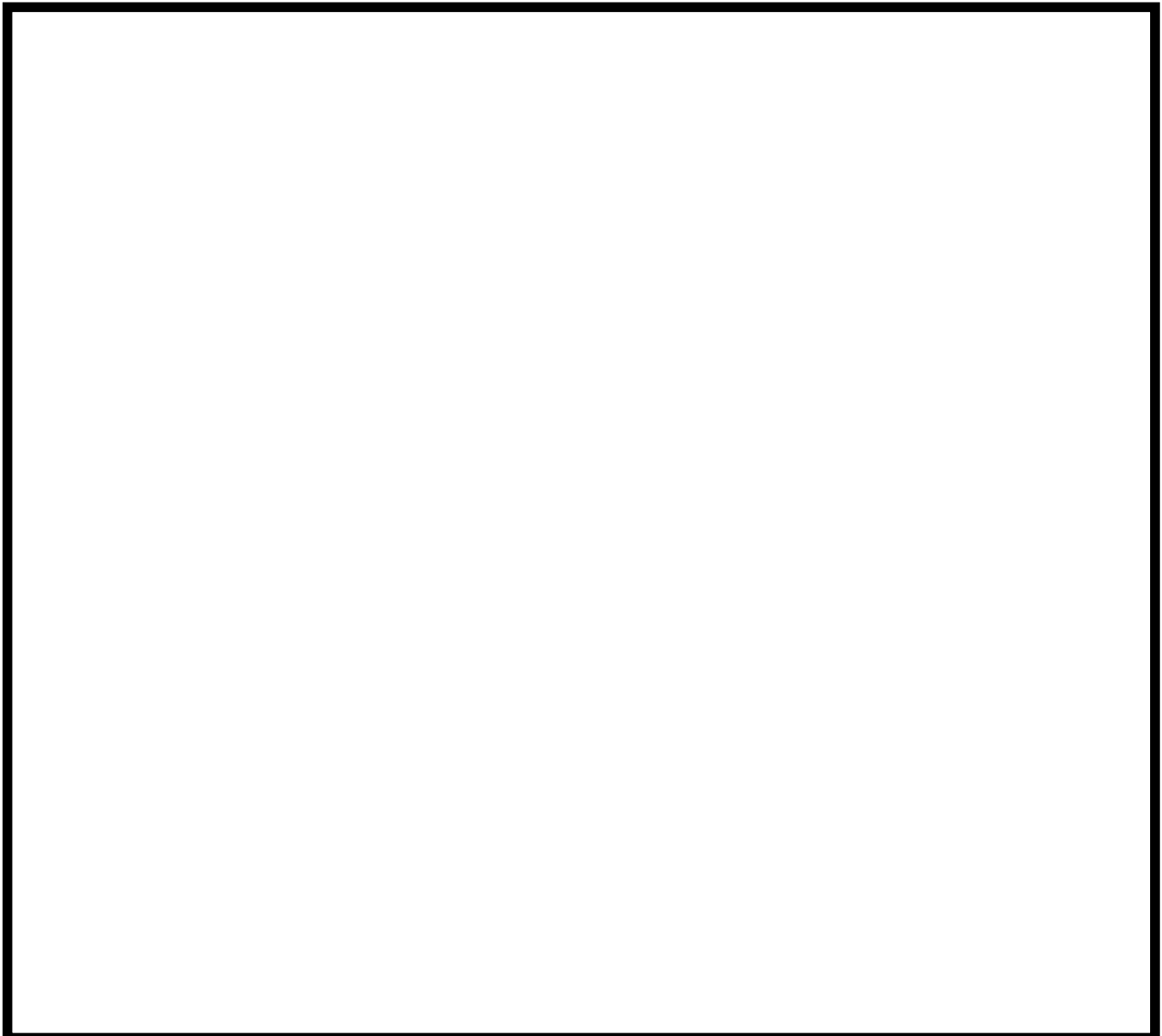
Share food and help the young and the old.



Be good to everyone in your family.



Exercise: Draw a picture of a way you can help someone in your family, while you listen to the story called “Look After Neighbours”.





> Look After Neighbours

Once a man named Abdullah, a companion (Sahabi) of our Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, came home and saw that his servant had slaughtered a sheep for the evening meal.

“When you finish the preparation, start by sending some of this meat to our Jewish neighbour,” he said to the boy.

A person who was also there was surprised and said, “To a Jew? Are you correct?” Abdullah was very sure. He said to the man, “The Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, advised us to treat our neighbours well. In fact, he said it so much that we used to wonder if he might tell us to make them our heirs (after we die).”

(Source: Al-Adab Al-Mufrad 128)



Exercise: Talk about the story. What did Abdullah want to do? Did it matter that his neighbour wasn't a Muslim? Who are your neighbours?



Exercise: Tell a friend about a time when you shared your food with someone.



Exercise: Tell a friend about a time when you were kind to someone in your family.

Suggested Extra Activity: Copy the poem, leaving space on the page for each child to draw a picture related to something in the poem. At the end, sit in a circle and share the pictures and recite the poem, trying to point to the words.



سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝١ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝٢ وَمِنْ
شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝٣ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي
الْعُقَدِ ۝٤ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝٥

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Qul a'uthu bi rabbil falaq.

Min sharri maa khalaq.

Wa min sharri ghaasiqin ithaa waqab.

Wa min sharrin naffaathaati fil 'uqad.

Wa min sharri haasidin ithaa hasad.

Say, I seek refuge with the Lord of the dawn,
From the mischief of created things,
From the mischief of darkness as it overspreads
From the mischief of dark arts,
And from the mischief of the envier when he envies.

It is good to say Surah al Falaq every night before sleeping, as a protection from harm. Reciting from the Quran is a very good protection, and Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, taught that this Surah is for keeping us safe from harmful things in the world.



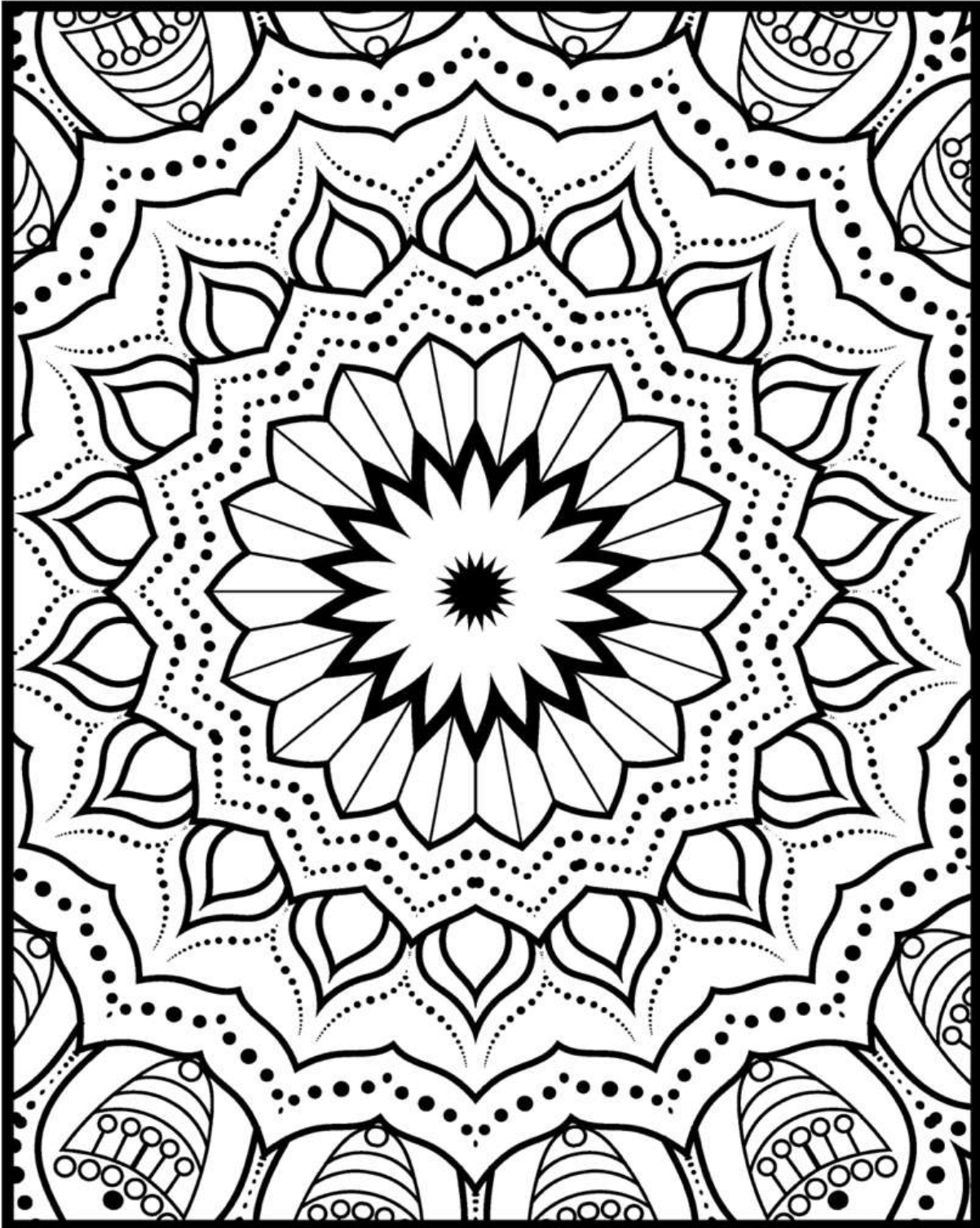
Exercise: Learn to say Surah al Falaq

I can say Surah al Falaq

I say Surah al Falaq every night
before going to sleep.



Exercise: Colour this picture while you are practising reciting Surah al Falaq



Suggested Extra Activity: The children colour in while the Teacher leads them in trying to recite Surah Al Falaq a number of times. Just before finishing the lesson, repeat the Surah again a few times. Send a copied note to parents home with students: "Dear parents, today we learned Surah Al Falaq. Please help me practice this surah!"

Lesson 24: Respect For Elders



A Muslim respects all people, whether young or old. Everybody has a right to be treated well and politely.

But there is also a special respect due to our elders. Our elders are people like our parents, our grandparents, our family's friends, and elderly people we see in the street. Older people have lived for longer than us, and so they are usually wiser!

If an older person tells us to do something wrong, we should not listen to them because listening to them in that case would mean not listening to Allah (Who is the First One we should listen to!).

But usually, our elders try to help us and teach us good habits, and so it is good for us to be polite and follow their advice.



Exercise: Talk about some ways to show respect to elders.



Exercise: 2. Listen to the story called "Respect For Elders"



Suggested Extra Activity: Discuss about older people the children know (eg.grandparents). How do they behave with them? What do they like to do together? Photocopy a paper with space for drawing that says: "_____ (Name/Title) is elderly. He/She likes it when I _____ (do a task, talk with them, etc)" Teacher and parent helpers go around to individual children helping them to think of what to write, help them write it, and discussing a suitable accompanying picture. Afterwards, come together in a circle and go around each child, sharing what they said and drew.



> Respect for Elders

Once, Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, was sitting with his companions (Sahabah) and he asked them a riddle. “Which tree is like a Muslim?” he asked.

The Sahabah sat silently thinking, but none of them could get the answer. Abdullah Ibn Umar was sitting with his father in the group. He suddenly thought to himself, “I know what the answer is! It’s a date tree. A date tree is like a Muslim because it stays green in all seasons, and it bears fruit every year.”



Abdullah was about to open his mouth and tell his answer, but he suddenly thought to himself, “My father and the other grown ups have not spoken, and I am just a child, how can I speak before they have spoken?” So he kept quiet and nobody answered the riddle.

Later that evening, Abdullah told his father what he had thought. “Oh dear!” exclaimed his father, “Why didn’t you speak up if you knew the answer? I would have been so proud and happy to know that my small son could think of the answer when nobody else could.”

“Dear father,” said Abdullah, “How could I speak when you and Uncle Abu Bakr were silent? It would have been disrespectful.” Umar, RadhiAllahu ‘anhu, may Allah be pleased with him, was even more pleased when he heard his son’s answer!

(Source: Bukhari Hadith 62)



Lesson 25: Kindness To Youngsters



A Muslim respects all people.
Everybody has a right to be treated well
and politely.

There is also a special kindness due to youngsters. Youngsters are people like our small brothers and sisters, friends, children who live near us, our classmates, and other children we meet in the street or the playground.



Youngsters are still learning about life and they need help with that! So we need to think of this when we speak to them and play with them.

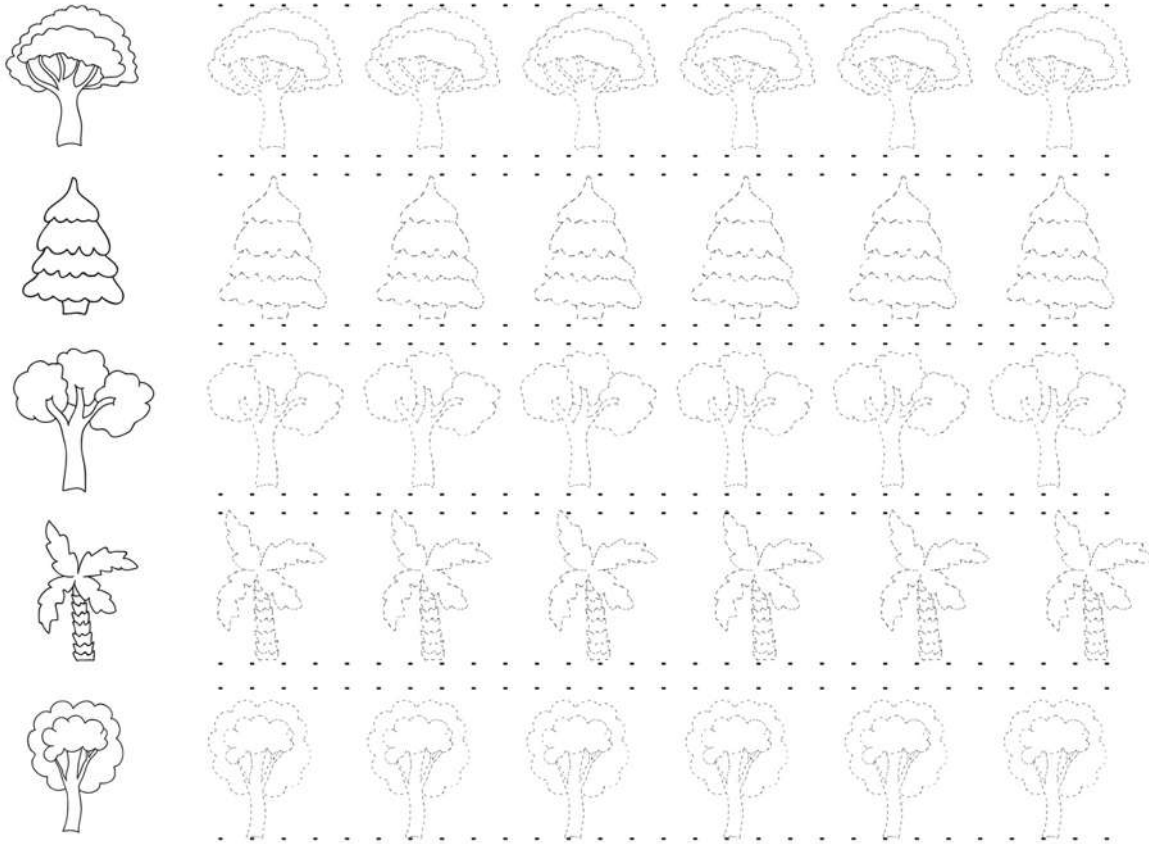


Exercise: Talk about some ways to show kindness to youngsters.



Exercise: Trace and then colour the pictures on the next page while you listen to the story called “The Boy Who Threw Stones at Trees”

Suggested Extra Activity: Discuss the story with the class, trying to check their understanding of concepts (Eg. Why did the boy throw stones at the date trees? Why were the people angry with him? What was different about the Prophet pbuh’s reaction? What did the Prophet’s kind words do to the boy? Have you ever been naughty because you didn’t realise it? etc). Go around the circle and encourage each child to share about a time they were kind to a younger sibling or friend.



> The Boy Who Threw Stones at Trees

Once, in the time of our Prophet Muhammad, sallAllahu 'alaihi wasallam, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, there lived a young boy who loved to eat dates.

While his friends were busy playing, he would often sneak off to the date gardens where the big date trees grew. He was too small to reach the delicious dates, but he learnt a clever trick. He would throw stones at the date trees to make them shake, and then a few dates would drop off. When he wanted more dates, he would just throw another stone at a tree and more dates would fall down.



The owners of the date gardens started to notice marks on the trunks of the trees where the stones had caused damage. The trees began to look unhealthy and so did the fruit. They wondered what was happening to cause the damage, and so they decided to hide and watch to see who came to the gardens!

So, one day when the boy came back to the gardens for more dates, they caught him throwing stones at the trees. They were very angry!

The adults wanted to hit the boy, but luckily they decided to first take him to see the Prophet, sallAllahu 'alaihi wasallam. The Prophet looked at the boy and at once understood something that the other adults hadn't realised. The boy was young and he had acted without thinking! He was only thinking of the delicious dates that he wanted to eat. He didn't know that throwing stones at trees would harm them.

The Prophet looked kindly at the boy. "Why do you throw stones at trees?" he asked. The boy replied, "To eat them."

"Why don't you wait," said the Prophet, "until the dates become properly ripe, and then they will fall from the trees by themselves."

Then he patted the boy on the head and made a du'a for him, saying, "Oh Allah, give him enough to eat."

The boy suddenly understood and his heart felt better. He was not a bad boy, just a thoughtless one who needed to learn how to look after trees and their fruit. The other adults watched how the Prophet, sallAllahu 'alaihi wasallam, spoke to the boy and they learned an important lesson too.

Sometimes we have to control our quick and angry reaction to something, until we look more closely into the matter. Things are not always what they seem, especially when youngsters do the wrong thing because they don't know any better!

(Source: Abu Dawud 2622)





سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝١
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝٢
إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝٣
مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝٤
الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝٥
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝٦

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Qul a'uthu bi rabbinnaas. Malikinnaas. Ilaahinnaas.

Min sharril waswaasil khannaas.

Allathi yuwaswisu fee sudoorinnaas.

Minal jinnati wannaas.

Say, I seek refuge with the Lord of humankind,
The King of humankind, The God of humankind,
From the mischief of the (evil) whisperer, who withdraws (after whispering),
The one who whispers into the hearts of humankind,
From among the jinns and humankind.

It is good to say Surah an Naas every night before sleeping, as a protection from things that might harm us or cause us to do wrong. Reciting from the Quran is a very good protection, and Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, taught that this Surah is for keeping us safe from the evil whisperings of the Shaitan and those who follow him.





I can say Surah an Naas

I say Surah an Naas every night before going to sleep.

I say the “Three Quls” surahs every night before sleeping.



Exercise: Colour this picture while you are learning Surah an Naas.



Suggested Extra Activity: Teacher leads the class in reciting Surah An Naas a number of times. The children start colouring in while The teacher and parent helpers take small groups of children to practice the Surah together. Before finishing the lesson, repeat the Surah again a few times. Send a copied note home to parents: “Dear parents, today we learned Surah An Naas. Please help me practice this surah!” Remember to revise Surahs at the beginning of each lesson, together with other phrases and words learn over the year.

Lesson 27: Being Trustworthy



Being trustworthy means that people can rely on you to do the right thing. Prophet Muhammad, sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam, was known as Al Amin, the Trustworthy, by everyone in Makkah when he was a young man.

People used to leave their precious belongings with him to look after and they trusted that he would keep them safe and give them back when they needed their belongings again. In those days there weren't any banks, so people even used to leave their money with him to take care of.

Part of being trustworthy is to give back something you have borrowed, and not to treat it badly and lose it or break it, and not to keep it for longer than you say you will keep it. People who own things have a right to keep them. This is an important rule that Islam teaches us.

Part of being trustworthy is to pay a shopkeeper, or another person you owe money to, at the right time. It is better to pay someone straight away but if you can't, then you should at least pay when you said that you will pay. The same is true when you have to pay for rent for a house, or for some work that someone does for you.



Exercise: Talk about how you can show that you are trustworthy with your family and with your friends.



Exercise: Listen to the story called "Keeping the Trust of the People" and then draw a picture of something that you have borrowed from somebody and that you will soon give back.

Suggested Extra Activity: Encourage a discussion about borrowing things, looking after them carefully and giving them back to their owner. Also mention other ways of being trustworthy. Eg. When parents pay for a thing they buy, or pay a person who fixes something. Make a large poster with dictated statements from the children. Eg. "Muhammad borrowed his sister's felt pens and put them back in her room when he had finished." While the teacher is writing, children can be drawing something they borrowed, etc, to be stuck on the poster.





> Keeping the Trust (Amanah) of the People

Once there was a great king of India named Sultan Nasruddin. Although he was the ruler of the whole country, Sultan Nasruddin would not take any money for his own use from the Baitul Maal (the state treasury) that held the taxes of the people.

Being the king who spent all his time ruling the country, he could have easily taken a salary for himself and his family from these taxes. But he refused to do it. Instead, in his spare time he used to earn a little money by writing beautiful calligraphy of the Holy Quran for people.

Sultan Nasruddin and his wife could not afford to have any servants. One day his wife was cooking dinner and burnt her fingers on the big pot that hung over the fire. She showed her burnt fingers to her husband and asked, "Please can we get a servant to help me with the cooking?"

The king shook his head sadly. "Whatever I earn in writing the Quran is too little to employ a servant with," he said. "And I cannot feel right taking a single cent from the Baitul Maal. It is money that belongs to the people. I am sorry I can't get you a servant. You will have to cook the food yourself."

(Source: Beacon Lights, Abdul Waheed Khan)



Lesson 28: Hajj



Hajj is when Muslims travel to Makkah for a few weeks to pray at the Ka'ba at a special time of the year. Hajj is also sometimes called Pilgrimage.

Millions of Muslims travel to Makkah every year to do Hajj! They travel on planes and boats, in cars and even by walking. In older times they used to go by horse and by camel in large groups.

The Hajjis say Talbiyah while they are travelling.

Talbiyah goes like this:

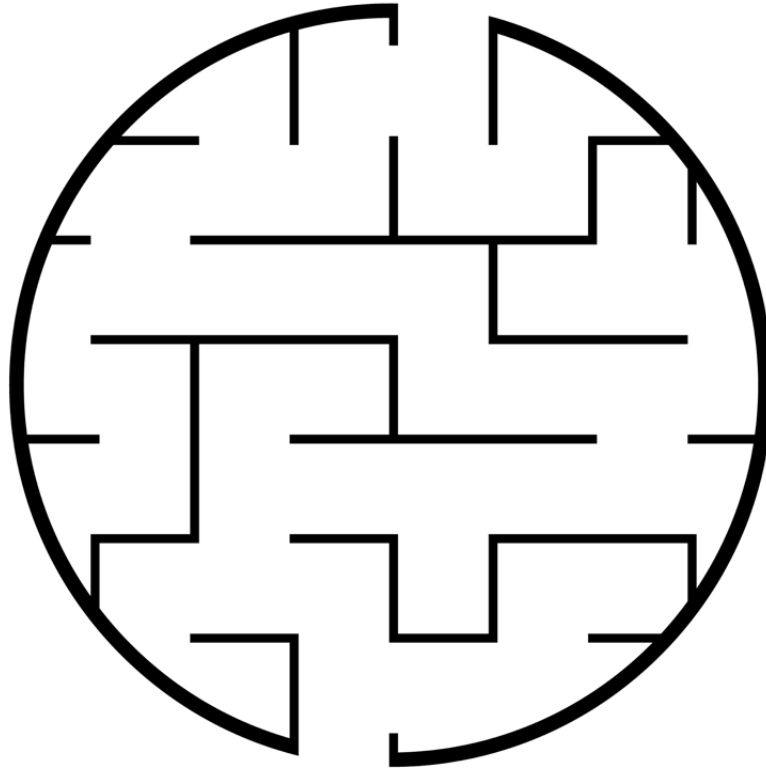
Labbaik Allahumma labbaik,
Labbaika laa shareeka laka labbaik,
Innal hamda
Wanni'mata
Laka wal mulk
Laa shareekalak

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ
لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ
وَالنِّعْمَةَ
لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ
لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ





Exercise: Makkah is a busy city with the Ka'ba in the middle of it. Find your way in the maze of city streets to the Ka'ba:



Exercise: When the hajjis are at the Ka'ba they do Tawwaf by walking around the Ka'ba 7 times (anticlockwise). Can you walk around a table 7 times and say the first line or two of the Hajj Talbiya? When we say the Hajj Talbiya, we are saying "Here I am, O Allah, here I am!"

Suggested Extra Activity: Do a Hajj simulation where a piece of black cloth is draped over a small table. Parents can bring in ihrams to try on. Talk about clockwise and anticlockwise directions of walking. Talk about the Talbiya and its significance of saying "Here I am, O Allah!" (ie. Being God-conscious, doing things for Allah, taking a special journey to remember Allah, etc).



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