



**Qura**  
Curriculum

# Islamic Studies

Book 2

School Years 1-3

(Suitable for ages 5-7 years)

FIANZ Education Series







# Islamic Studies

## Book 2 - School Years 1-3

(Suitable for ages 5-7 years)

First published 2002.  
All text of an original nature © Leila Adam 2021. All Rights Reserved.  
Illustrations of an original nature © Leila Adam  
Other illustrations sourced from Freepik by Aneesa Adam  
Published in Wellington, New Zealand  
Author Email: info@fianz.com

The author would like to acknowledge the “Beacon Lights” series by Abdul Waheed Khan, which were referenced for some of the stories in this book.

### 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..







LESSON 1: ALLAH IS GOD .....	04
LESSON 2: THE SHAHADAH .....	07
LESSON 3: THE ARABIC ALPHABET .....	10
LESSON 4: LAA ILAAHA IL-ALLAH .....	14
LESSON 5: ALLAH LOOKS AFTER US .....	16
LESSON 6: ALLAH IS WITH US .....	18
LESSON 7: SURAH AL FATIHA .....	21
LESSON 8: WORDS THAT WE KNOW .....	25
LESSON 9: A STORY TO READ .....	29
LESSON 10: WE ARE MUSLIMS .....	32
LESSON 11: ISLAM .....	34
LESSON 12: ASSALAMU ALAIKUM .....	37
LESSON 13: SURAHS TO LEARN .....	39
LESSON 14: ALLAH IS AHAD .....	42
LESSON 15: THE BOY WHO TOLD THE TRUTH .....	44
LESSON 16: DU'A FOR LEARNING .....	49
LESSON 17: SUBHANALLAH 1 .....	51
LESSON 18: A STORY OF ADAM AND HAWWA .....	53
LESSON 19: ASTAGHFIRULLAH .....	56
LESSON 20: WUDU .....	58
LESSON 21: SALAH .....	60
LESSON 22: SUBHANALLAH 2 .....	62
LESSON 23: INSHAALLAH .....	64
LESSON 24: KALIMAH TAYYIBAH .....	67
LESSON 25: PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S LIFE .....	69
LESSON 26: MUHAMMAD RASOOLULLAH .....	71
LESSON 27: BEING THANKFUL .....	74
LESSON 28: EID .....	77

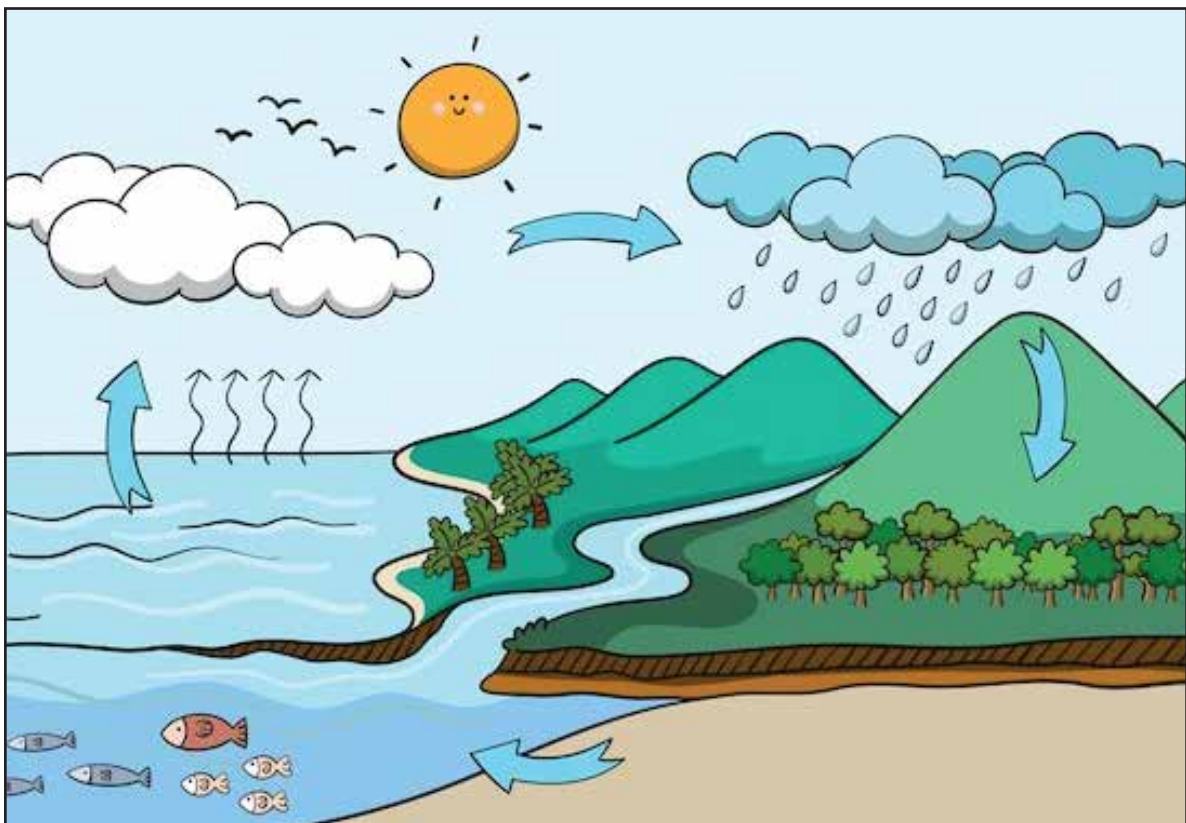




## Allah الله

Allah is our God.  
He is the God of everything.

Who makes the sun shine?	Allah
Who makes the wind blow?	Allah
Who makes the clouds move?	Allah
Who makes it rain?	Allah
Who makes the plants grow?	Allah
Who makes the rivers flow?	Allah





**Exercise:** Write over the faded words.  
Then colour the picture.



When we build things:

Where does the wood come from?

Who makes the trees grow?

Where does the concrete come from?

Who made the rocks?

Where does the metal come from?

Who made the earth?

Where does glass come from?

Who made sand?

Trees

Allah

Rocks

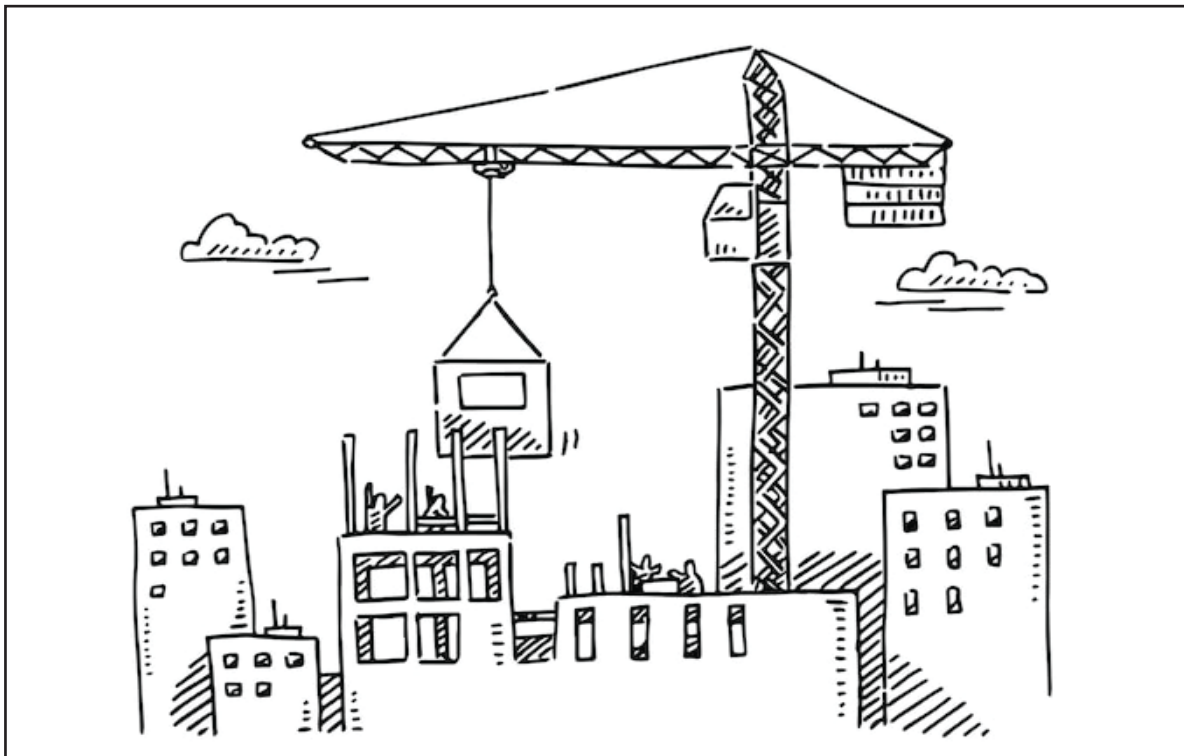
Allah

Earth

Allah

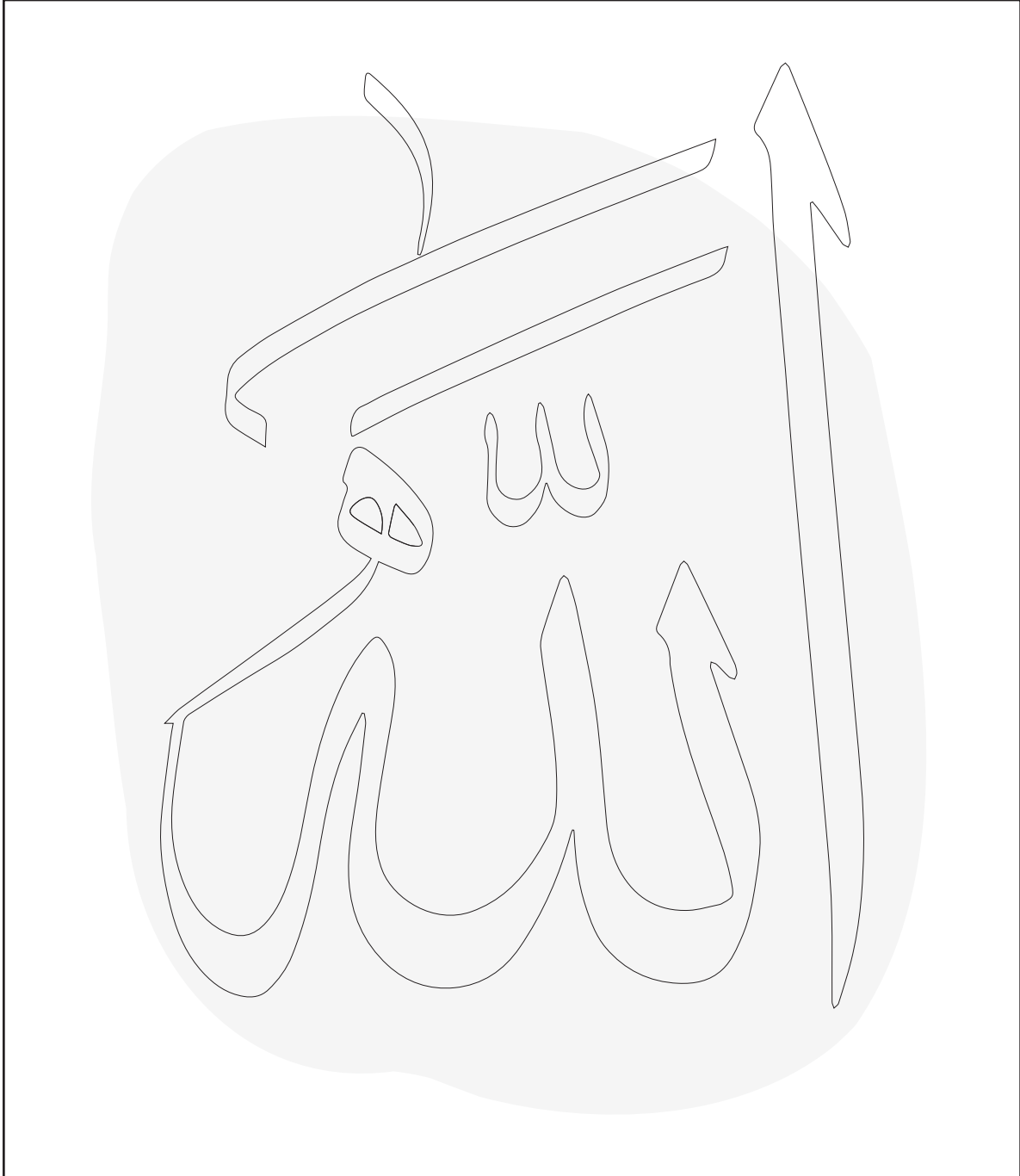
Sand

Allah





**Exercise:** Make up a background design and colour this poster that has the word Allah written in Arabic. Your background design might have stripes, dots, flowers, or any shapes you choose.



**Suggested Extra Activity:** Children contribute to a group poster, drawing and labelling things we use in life, and the natural resources that they come from.

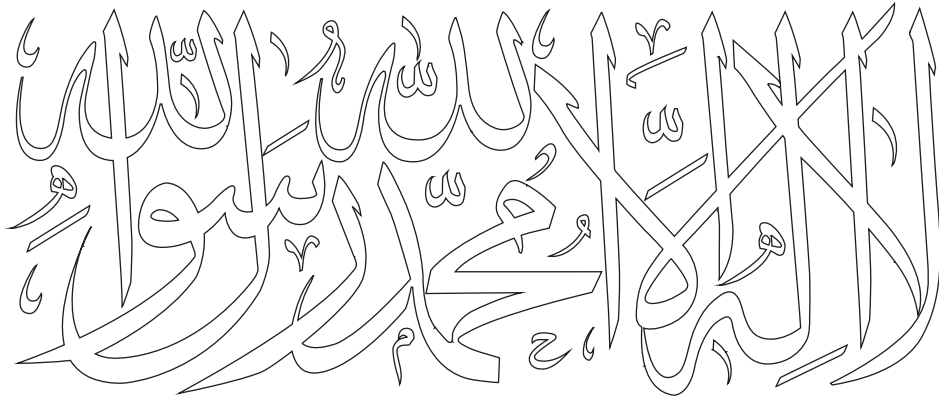


## Lesson 2: THE SHAHADAH



Saying the Shahadah means saying:  
**I am a believer in Allah and His Messenger.**

Saying the Shahadah means:  
**being a witness to Kalimah Tayyibah:**



THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH  
MUHAMMAD IS THE  
MESSENGER OF ALLAH

Here is the **Shahadah**:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah wa Ashhadu anna  
Muhammadan Rasul Allah





# The Shahadah:

**I bear witness that there is no-one to pray to except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.**



We should say the Shahadah many times every day.

- > We say the Shahadah in our Salah.
- > We say the Shahadah before we go to sleep.
- > We say the Shahadah when we wake up.

When else do you say the Shahadah?



**Exercise:** Learn to say the Shahadah.

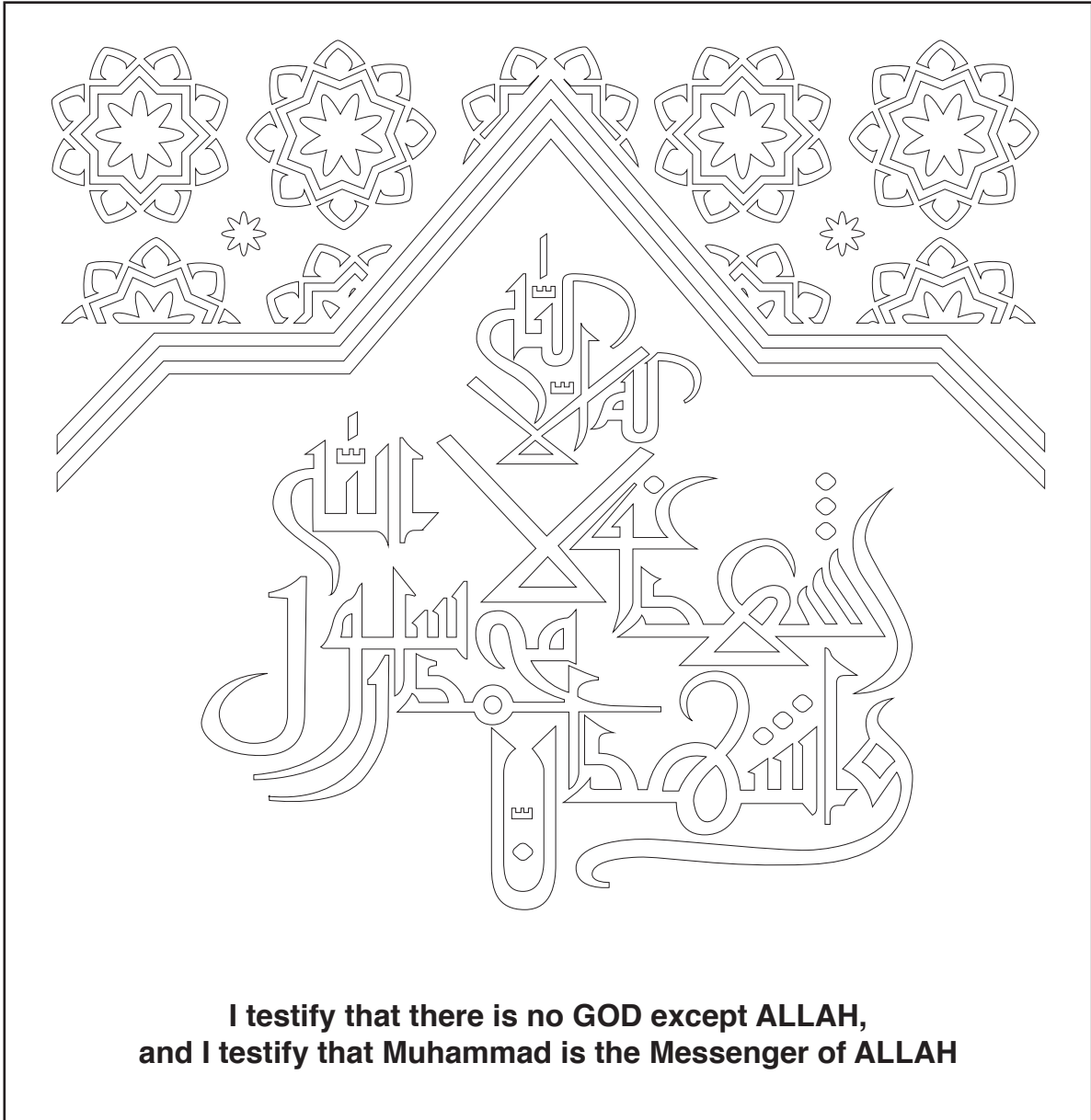
I can say the Shahadah







**Exercise:** When you have finished learning the Shahadah, add your own colours to the Shahadah picture below:



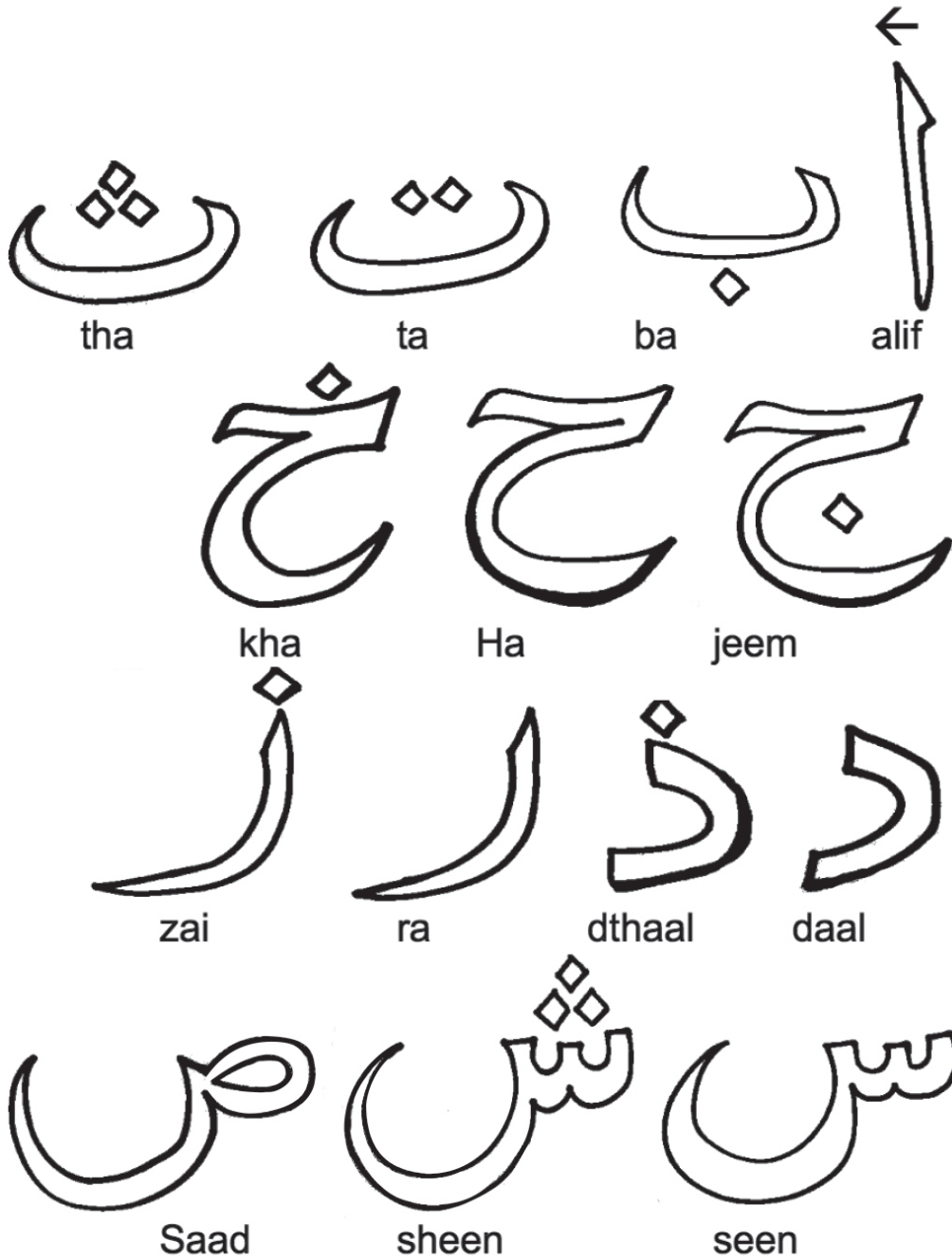
**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher practices with the whole class, saying the Shahadah for different times of the day; such as waking up in the morning, before sleeping at night, during Julus (sitting part) in Salah, etc.



# Lesson 3: THE ARABIC ALPHABET



The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters.  
Here is the Arabic alphabet:







Thza



Ta



Daad



fa



ghain



ain



Laam



kaaf



Qaaf



waw



noon



meem



ya



hamza



ha



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





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





# لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa ilaaha ilAllah in Arabic is made from the letters

Laam ل, Alif ا, Hamza ة, and Ha ه.



**Exercise:** Practise writing the Arabic letters:

Laam ل, Alif ا, Hamza ة, and Ha ه.

\_\_\_\_\_ ل ل ل ل ل

\_\_\_\_\_ ا ا ا ا ا

\_\_\_\_\_ ة ة ة ة ة

\_\_\_\_\_ ه ه ه ه ه





**Exercise:** Practice writing Laa ilaaha ilAllah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



**Exercise:** Write the words about Laa ilaaha ilAllah:

Allah is the only God.



**Exercise:** Colour the words of the Arabic Kalimah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher uses flash cards of Arabic Alphabet letters in different games, Eg. The first child to call out the letter gets the card and the winner is the child who has the most cards.



## Lesson 5: ALLAH LOOKS AFTER US



Read and talk about these sentences:

Allah loves us.

Allah is very kind.

He gives us everything we need.

He takes care of us.

Praise be to Allah.

He sees everything.

He hears everything.

He knows everything that happens.

Whatever we do, Allah knows it.

Whatever we say, Allah hears it.

Wherever we go, Allah sees us.

When we need help, Allah helps us.



**Exercise:** Write over the faded words:

Allah gives us everything.

Allah knows everything.

Allah sees everything.

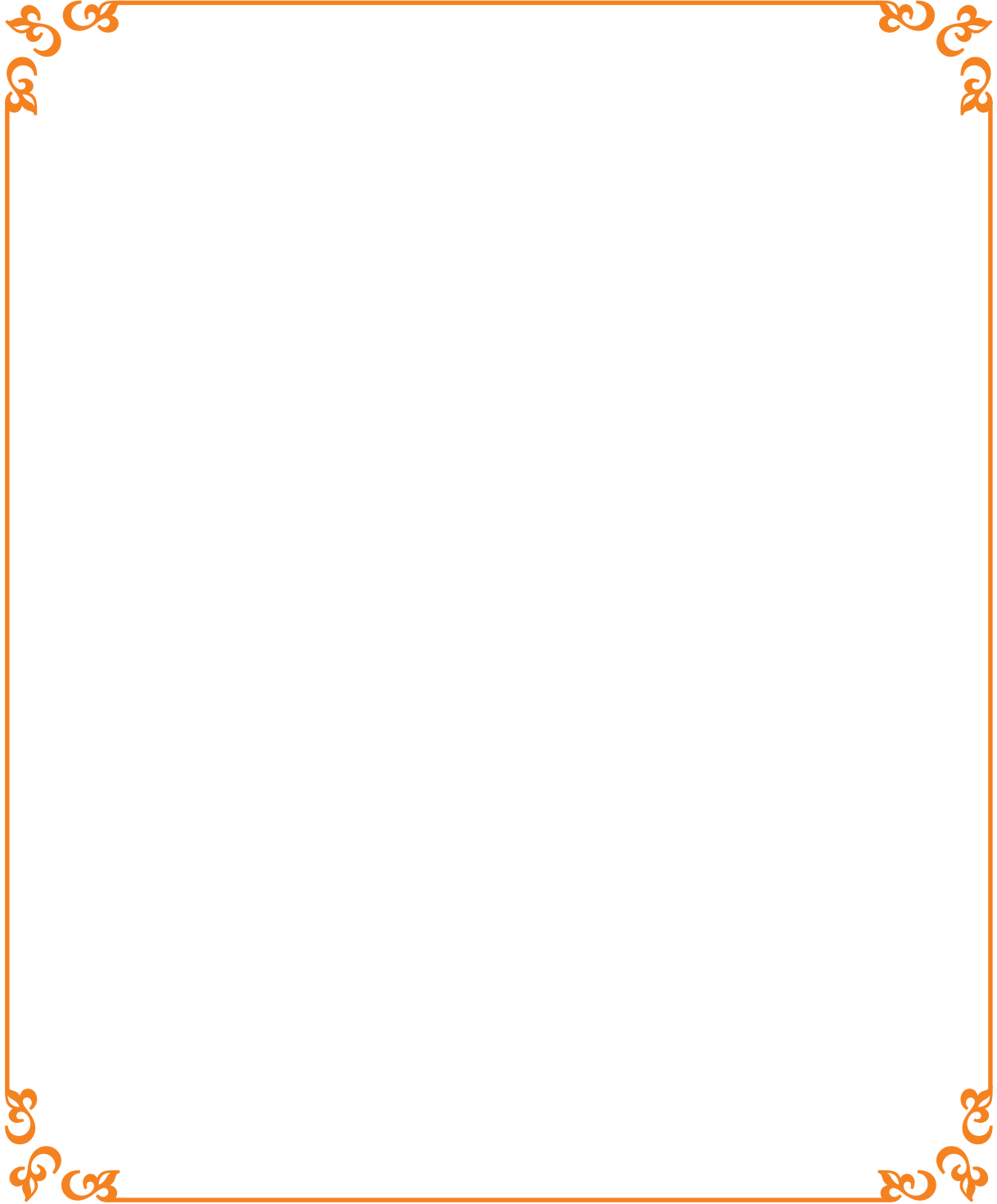




**Exercise:** Draw a picture and finish the sentence:



Allah looks after me when I .....



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher photographs all the completed drawings and makes them into a printed or digital book for the class to read in future lessons.





## Lesson 6: ALLAH IS WITH US



Allah is always with us.

Here is something that we can remember about Allah.

اللَّهُ مَعِي

Allahu maa'ee  
Allah is with me

اللَّهُ نَاطِرِي

Allahu naadhiree  
Allah sees me

اللَّهُ شَاهِدِي

Allahu shaahidee  
Allah is my witness

### > The Three Sons

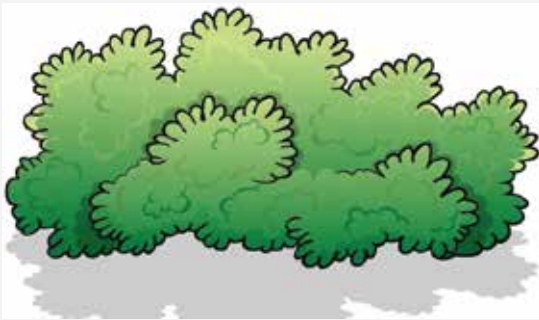
Listen to the story while you look at the pictures:

Once there was a father with three sons. He gave each of the sons a sweet wrapped in colourful paper and said to them, "Boys, I want you to each take your sweet and unwrap it and eat it where nobody can see you."





The first son went and hid in a corner of his room, and crouched down behind his bed. He looked around to check that nobody was looking and then opened the sweet and ate it.



The second son went outside the house and down to the bottom of the garden. He hid under a bush, looked around to check that nobody was looking, and then opened the sweet and ate it.

The third son went to his room and tried to hide behind a big bag. But after a few minutes, he got up and left the room. He went outside and tried to hide under a large mat.

But after a few minutes he came out from under it.

The boy walked around for a long time, with the sweet still in his hand. He could not find a place to hide.



At last, it was time for the boys to go back to their father. The first son told his father about hiding in his room to eat his sweet. The second son told his father about hiding in the garden to eat his sweet.



The third son looked worried. "Dad," he said. "I've still got my sweet. I didn't eat it."  
"Why not?" asked his father.  
"Because I couldn't find a place to hide," said the boy.  
"I couldn't find a place to hide where Allah couldn't see me."



The father smiled. "This is the lesson I wanted to teach you my sons," he said. "Remember that Allah always sees you, wherever you are."



**Exercise:** Write over the faded words that complete the meanings of the saying:

Allahu ma'ee means  
Allah is with me.

Allahu naadhiree means  
Allah sees me.

Allahu shaahidi means  
Allah is my witness.





Surah al Fatiha is the first surah in the Quran.

Surah al Fatiha is the most important surah in the Quran. We say Surah al Fatiha in **Salah**.

Learn this Surah.

## 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





## Surah Al Fatiha

**Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.  
Alhamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen  
Arrahmaani-rraheem  
Maaliki yawmiddeen  
Eeyaaka na'budu wa eeyaaka nasta'een  
Ihdina-ssiraatal mustaqeem  
Siraatal ladheena an'amtal 'alaihim  
Ghairil maghdoobi 'alaihim  
Wala-ddhaaaa-llleen.**



In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful.  
All praise is to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds.  
The Most Kind, the Most Merciful.  
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 of those with whom You were angry  
And not of those who went astray.



If you already know Surah al Fatiha, well done!





Here is another Surah to learn:

## Surah Al Fiil

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
اَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِاَصْحٰبِ الْفِیْلِ ۝۱  
اَلَمْ یَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ  
فِی تَضْلِیْلِ ۝۲ وَاَرْسَلَ عَلَیْهِمْ طَیْرًا اَبَابِیْلَ ۝۳  
تَرْمِیْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ  
مِّنْ سِجِّیْلِ ۝۴ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِلَ ۝۵

**Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.**

**Alam tara kaifa f'ala Rabbuka bi as-haabil fiil. Alam yaj'al kaida hum  
fee tadleel. Wa-arsala 'alahim tairan abaabeel.**

**Tarmeehim bihijaa ratimmin sijjeel. Faja'alahum ka'asfim-ma'kool.**

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful.  
Haven't you seen how your Lord dealt with the army of the elephant? Didn't  
He ruin their plan? He sent against them flocks of birds.  
That pelted them with stones of baked clay.  
Leaving them like chewed up straw.



**Exercise:** Learn Surah Al Fatiha

I can say Surah Al Fatiha



**Exercise:** Learn Surah Al Fiil

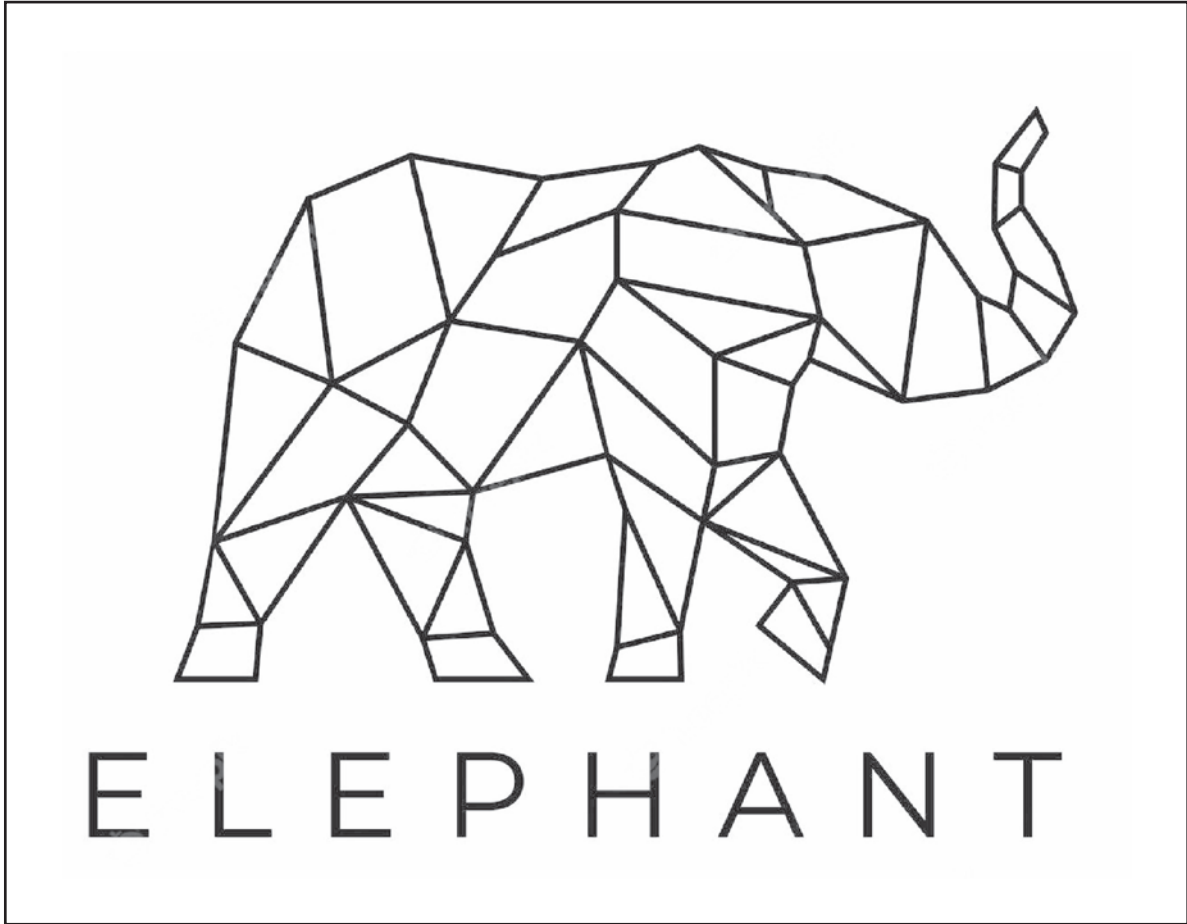
I can say Surah Al Fiil



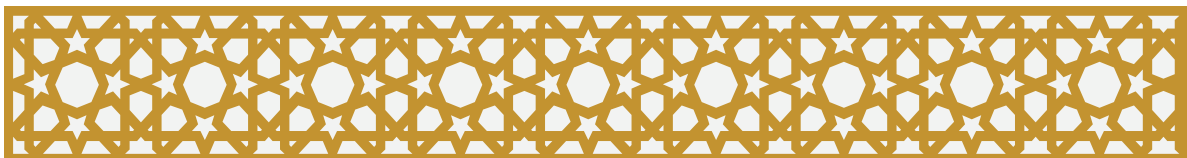




**Exercise:** While you think about the surahs you are learning, choose three colours. Colour in the elephant picture so that the same colour is never next to itself in the drawing. Could you have done this with only two colours?



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The children sit in a circle and the teacher says one ayah of a Surah, then goes around the circle with each child saying the next ayah (memory practice).





When we start something, we remember Allah by saying:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

**Bismillah**

In The Name of Allah



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

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

**Alhamdulillah**

All Praise to Allah





When we pray and remember Allah's Greatness, we say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

**Allahu Akbar**

Allah is Great!

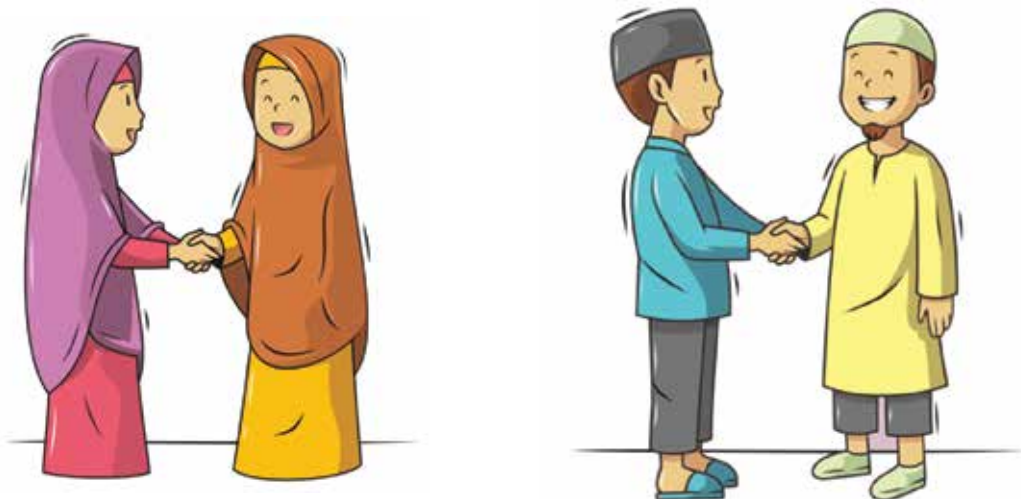


When Muslims meet, we say:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

**Assalamu alaikum**

Peace be on you





When we hear Assalamu alaikum, we reply:



وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام

**Wa alaikum Assalam**  
And Peace be on you too



**Exercise:** Learn to say Bismillah

I can say Bismillah



**Exercise:** Learn to say Alhamdulillah

I can say Alhamdulillah



**Exercise:** Learn to say Allahu Akbar

I can say Allahu Akbar



**Exercise:** Learn to say Assalamu alaikum

I can say Assalamu alaikum



**Exercise:** Learn to say Waalaikum assalam

I can say Waalaikum assalam

**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher asks the class “What do we say when...” and the children call out the correct phrase to say. Children can also go around the circle, taking turns to ask each other similar questions.





Bismillah

Alhamdulillah

Allahu Akbar

Assalamu Alaikum

Walaikum Assalam





**Haleema in Egypt**



“Bismillah,” said Haleema.



Look at the pyramid.



Look at the camel.



Look at the mosque.





Look at the river.  
Allah made it.



Look at the tree.  
Allah made it.



Look at the sunset.  
Allah made it.



Look at me!  
Allah made me too!



**Exercise:** Read the story to a friend.

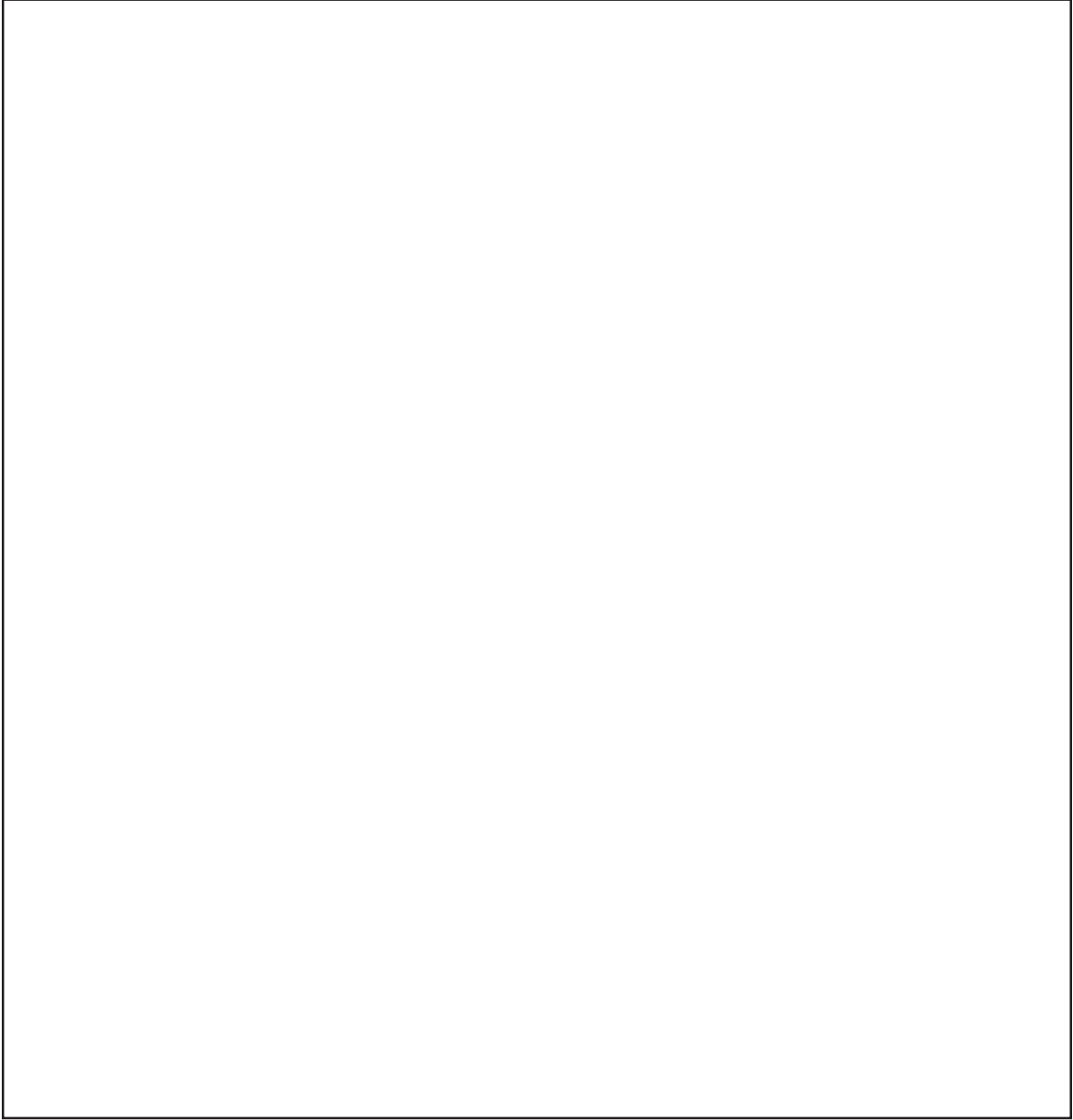
I can read the story







**Exercise:** Draw a picture of a nice place in the world that you have gone to.



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher photographs the completed drawings and writes down each child's description of their picture, creating the text for a class book to publish, or a wall frieze.



# Lesson 10: WE ARE MUSLIMS



We are **Muslims**.

We believe in **Allah**.

Our deen is **Islam**.



**MUSLIM**  
AND PROUD OF IT



**Exercise:** Draw a picture of yourself wearing your favourite Muslim clothes. Explain your picture to the others in the class.





**Exercise:** Colour the word Muslim in English:

Muslim



**Exercise:** Colour the word Muslim in Arabic:

مسلم



**Exercise:** Practice writing the word Muslim in Arabic and English:

Muslim

مسلم

Muslim

مسلم

**Suggested Extra Activity:** Get a wall map of the world and get children to make a small name tag each. Pin the name tag on the map, on the country that the child's family comes from. Discuss how Muslims can be from all different places in the world.



## Lesson 11: ISLAM



A Muslim believes in **Allah**.

A Muslim follows the deen of **Islam**.

Islam is the name of our faith in **Allah**.

Islam means living a **peaceful** and complete life.

Islam means believing in Allah and everything He told us.

Islam means loving Allah and trying to please Him.

Islam means being good to the world, for the sake of Allah.



الإِسْلَام

The Arabic letters in the word Islam are Alif ا, Hamza إ, seen س, Laam ل, and meem م.

It is very similar to the word **Muslim!**







**Exercise:** Write on the faded words.

Islam means believing in Allah  
and living a peaceful life.



**Exercise:** Practise writing the word Islam in Arabic and English.

الإسلام      الإسلام      الإسلام  
Islam      Islam      Islam



**Exercise:** Colour the words that say Islam.

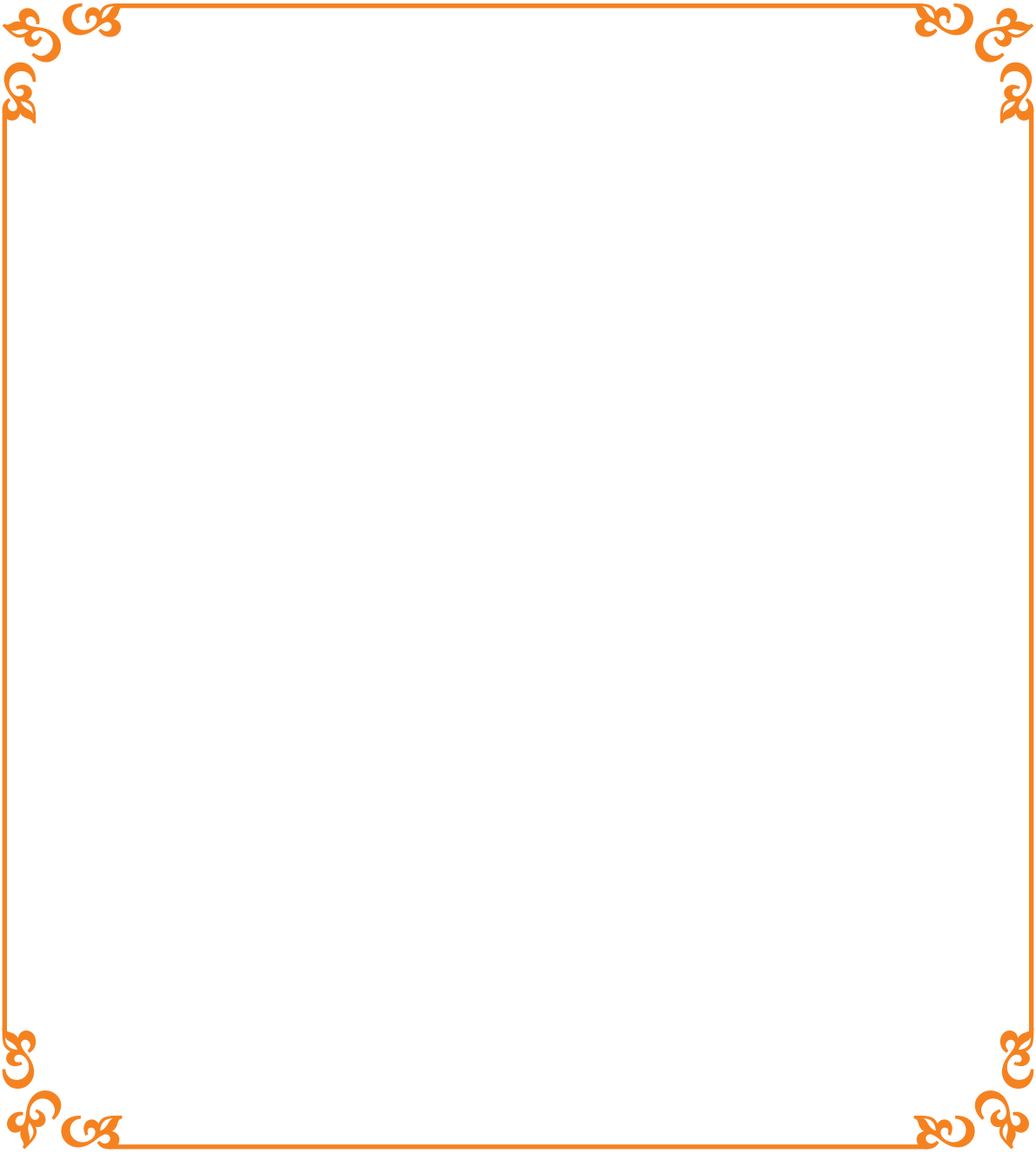
الإسلام

Islam





**Exercise:** A mosque is a place where we can learn our Deen, Islam. Draw a picture of the mosque that you go to.



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher prints out photos of local mosques. The class has a discussion on the parts of a mosque, such as the minaret, dome, arch, minbar, mehrab etc. Then glue the photos on a large card and help the students write labels for the different parts of the mosque shown in the photos.





When Muslims meet, we say

### Assalamu Alaikum

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

Peace be on you



- > The younger person says **Assalamu alaikum** to the older person.
- > The person entering says **Assalamu alaikum** to the people in the room.
- > The person walking says **Assalamu alaikum** to the person sitting.
- > The person on their own says **Assalamu alaikum** to the group.





When we hear **Assalamu alaikum** We reply

**Wa alaikum Assalam**

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام

And Peace be on you too



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



**Exercise:** Say Wa alaikum Assalam to the person next to you.



**Exercise:** Colour in the person who should say Assalamu alaikum first, in the pictures below:





- > Allah talks about Himself in the Quran.  
He tells us that He is the only God.
- > Allah made everything in the world and in the heavens.  
Nobody helped Him.
- > Only Allah takes care of them all.

Here is a famous Surah from the Quran.  
Learn this Surah.

### Surah Al Ikhlas



#### 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 Falaq

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 safety with the Lord of the dawn.

From the evil of created things.

From the evil of darkness as it spreads.

From the evil of those who practise magic.

And from the evil of the jealous person who practises envy.



**Exercise:** Learn Surah Al Falaq.

I can say Surah Al Falaq





## Surah an Naas



### سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ①  
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ② إِلَهِ  
النَّاسِ ③ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ④  
الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤  
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

**Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem**

**Qul a'uthu bi rabbinnaas. Malikinnaas. Ilaahinnaas.**

**Min sharril waswasil khannaas.**

**Allathi yuwaswisu fee sudoorinnaas.**

**Minal jinnati wannaas.**

Say, I seek safety with the Lord of the people,  
The King of the people,  
The God of the people,  
From the harm of the hidden whisperer,  
Who whispers into the hearts of the people,  
From among the jinns and the people.



**Exercise:** Learn Surah An Naas.

I can say Surah An Naas

**Suggested Extra Activity:** The children sit in a circle and the teacher says one ayah of a Surah, then goes around the circle with each child saying the next ayah (memory practice).



## Lesson 14: ALLAH IS AHAD



This poem is about Surah Al Ikhlas.  
Learn the poem together.

**Allah is One!  
His needs are none,  
He has no daughter, and no son.  
Mother and father, He has none.  
Like Him there is no-one!**

1  
one

The Arabic word **Ahad** means **One**.

أَحَدٌ

Allah is Ahad.  
Allah is One.

The three Arabic letters that make the word Ahad are:

أ Hamza, ح Ha, and د Daal.





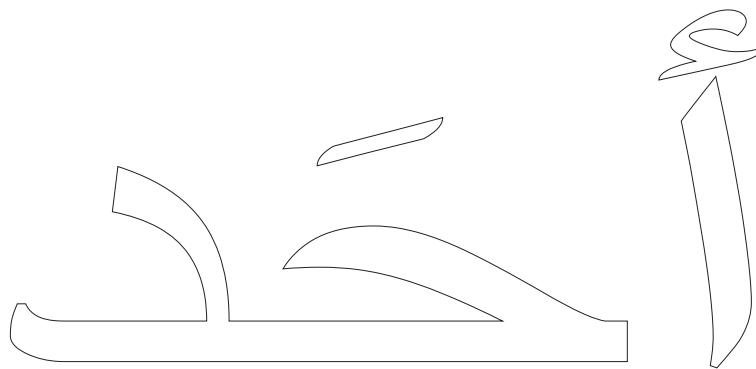
**Exercise:** Practice writing the letters.

ا Hamza, ح Ha, and د Daal.

Handwriting practice lines for the letters Hamza (ا), Ha (ح), and Daal (د). Each row contains a blank line for writing, followed by four examples of the letter in different styles (light to dark).



**Exercise:** Colour the word Ahad.



**Suggested Extra Activity:** Teachers help children understand Allah’s oneness by having a discussion about families. Who is in your family? Did you know that Allah has no family? Allah loves His creation even more than a mother loves her children!



## Lesson 15: THE BOY WHO TOLD THE TRUTH



### Listen to the story while looking at the pictures.

Once, long ago, there was a boy whose mother taught him to always tell the truth. She said that telling the truth and trusting in Allah would always help him. The boy's name was Abdul Qadir and this is a true story.

Abdul Qadir loved to learn. When he finished his primary school years, he asked his mother if he could travel to Baghdad to learn with the Muslim scholars there. His mother was afraid to let him go, because it was dangerous to travel in those days.



People had to walk or ride horses or camels, in long lines called caravans. But because Abdul Qadir was so keen to study, his mother knew she must let him go. So, when the next caravan of travellers came to their town, she arranged for the men to take him with them.

When it was time for Abdul Qadir to say goodbye, his mother hugged him and wished him well and prayed for Allah to protect him.



“Remember son,” she said, “Always tell the truth and Allah will help you with everything you do.”

She told Abdul Qadir that she had sewn 40 gold coins into the inside lining of his coat, under the armhole, so that no robbers would find it. The 40 dinars would help him to buy food and other things he needed, when he reached Baghdad, InshaAllah.



And so, Abdul Qadir put on his coat, picked up his bag, and set off with the caravan to Baghdad.

They had not gone far from the town when suddenly the caravan was attacked by a gang of robbers. The robbers looked through everybody’s belongings and took all their money, gold and jewellery.



One of the robbers came up to Abdul Qadir and said to him, “Boy, do you have any money with you?” Abdul Qadir replied, “Yes, I have 40 dinars with me.”

The man looked at Abdul Qadir, with his old clothes and worn out shoes, and decided it could not be true. A boy in such poor clothing would never be carrying so much money. “The boy must be joking,” the man said to himself, and he went to ask somebody else.

As time went on, each of the robbers came up to Abdul Qadir and asked him, “Boy, do you have any money with you?”



Each time, Abdul Qadir answered truthfully, “Yes, I have 40 dinars with me.” But each time, the robber did not believe him and went on to ask somebody else.

At last, the leader of the robbers came up to Abdul Qadir and asked the same question, and the boy gave the same truthful answer. The leader looked at the boy thoughtfully, and then asked, “Where is the money?”

“It is sewn into the lining of my coat, under the arm,” said Abdul Qadir. The leader was surprised, but he decided to check out what the boy had said. He took Abdul Qadir’s coat and ripped the lining under the sleeve. There, for all to see were 40 shining gold coins!



The leader of the robbers was astonished. “Young boy,” he said, “Why did you tell us about this hidden money? We would never have found it if we had searched you!”

“Because,” said Abdul Qadir simply, “my mother has taught me to always tell the truth, no matter what happens, and Allah will help me.”

The leader of the robbers was deeply shaken by these words. “This young boy thinks about Allah and obeys Him, and listens to his mother. I am a grown man, going around the country robbing caravans and plundering other people’s property, in disobedience to Allah the Great.” He said to himself.

Suddenly the leader of the robbers felt very sad and ashamed. He sat down and put his head in his hands. The other robbers gathered around and looked at the money and their leader, and began to feel ashamed too.

“This young boy, in his simple way, is wiser than us,” they said. “We have to stop what we are doing and change our ways and ask for Allah’s forgiveness.”

So, right there and then, the robbers gave back all the money and gold and jewellery they had stolen from the people of the caravan. They left the people alone without harming them. Then they all prayed for Allah’s forgiveness. After this, they changed their lives and never stole from people again.

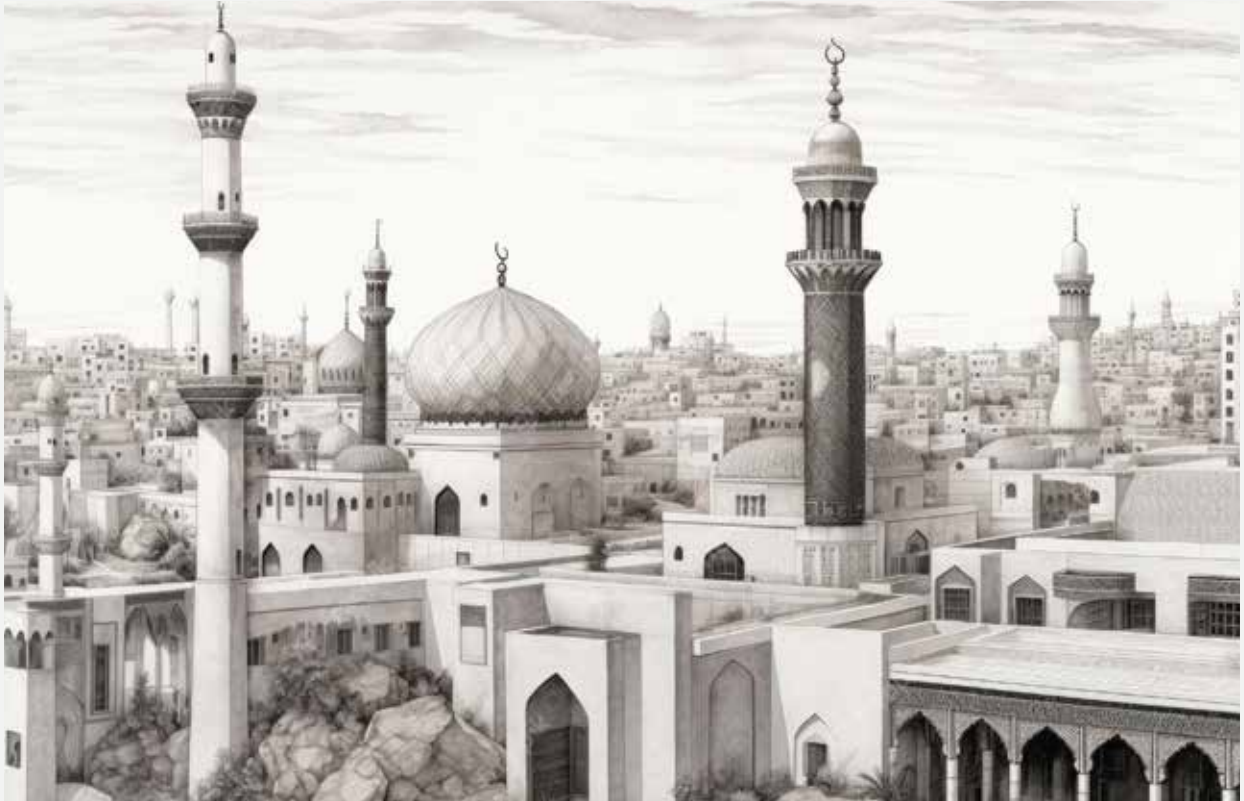






Abdul Qadir continued his journey to Baghdad and went to study with the learned Islamic scholars. In time, he became a great scholar and teacher, and was known by all as Abdul Qadir Jilani (may Allah be pleased with him).

(Source: Qalaid al-Jawahir (Necklaces of Gems), Shaykh Muhammad ibn Yahya at-Tadifi, translated by Shaykh Muhtar Holland)



**Exercise:** Write over the faded words and read the sentences:

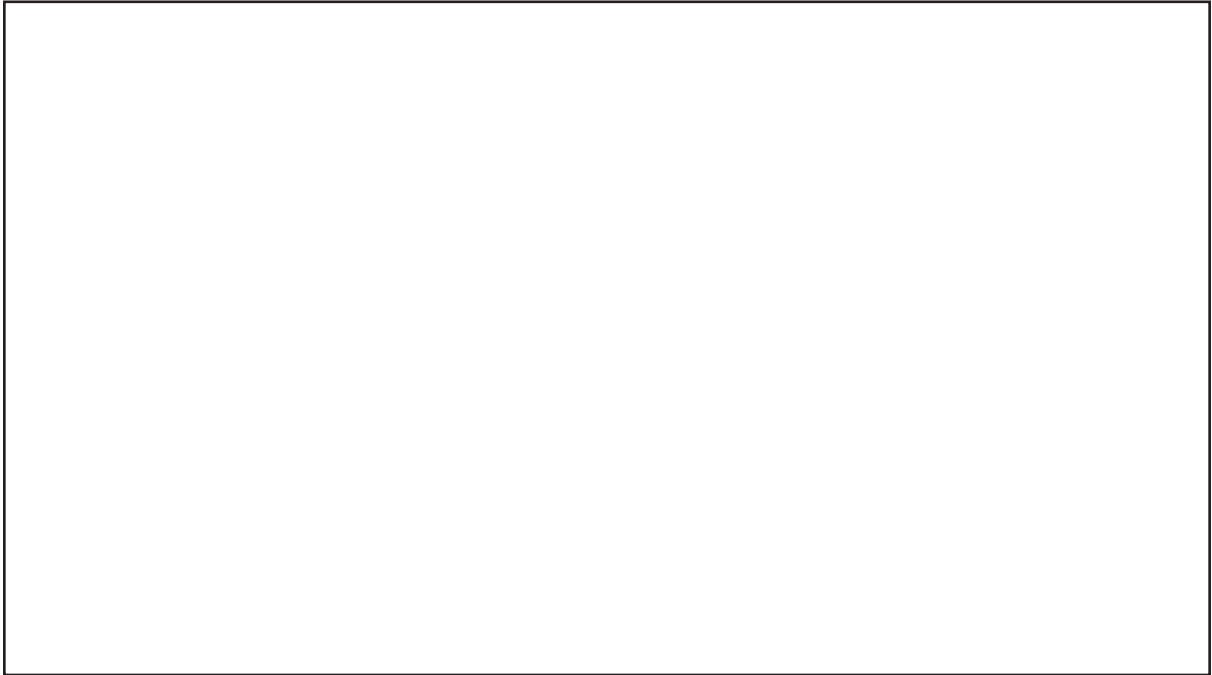
Abdul Qadir's mother taught him to  
always tell the Truth.

When Abdul Qadir told the truth,  
Allah always helped him.

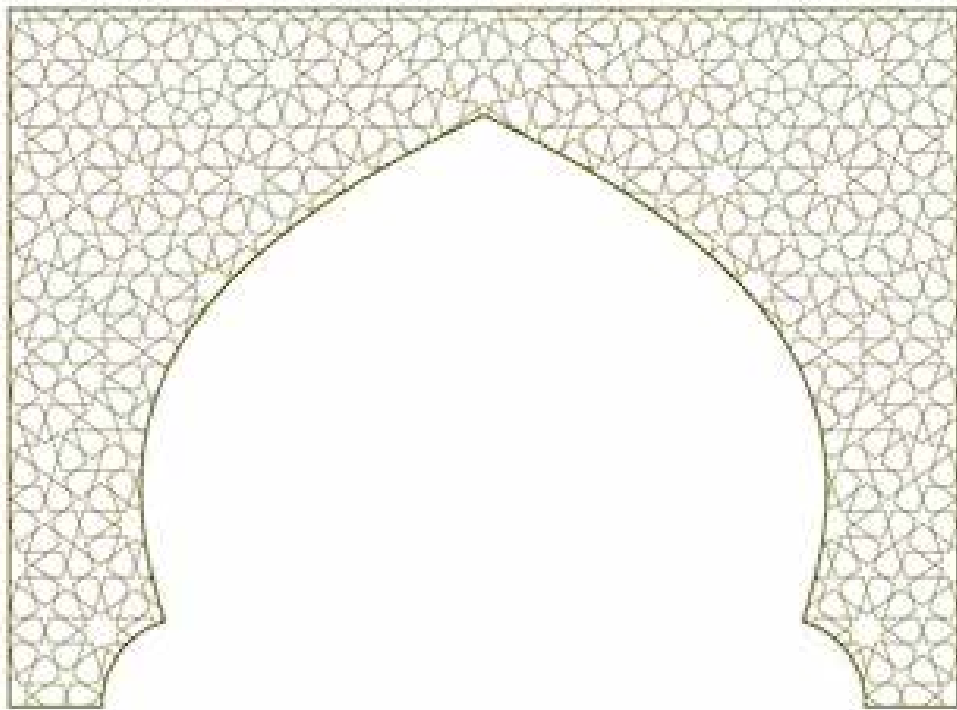




**Exercise:** Draw a picture of your favourite jacket.



**Exercise:** Abdul Qadir loved to read and learn. Write a sentence under the arch, about something you have read lately.



## Lesson 16: DU'A FOR LEARNING



Abdul Qadir, the boy in the last story, loved to learn. He travelled a long way to join a school that taught about Allah.

When we **learn** we get more **knowledge**.

When we have knowledge, we understand how the world works.

When we have knowledge, we understand how Allah wants us to behave in the world.

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.



**Exercise:** Learn to say the du'a about knowledge.

I can say the du'a to ask for knowledge.





**Exercise:** Write on the faded words about learning knowledge.



I can learn  
from the Quran.

I can learn  
from my family.



I can get knowledge  
from the mosque.

I can get knowledge  
from school.





When we want to Glorify Allah and think how amazing He is because of all the things He does for us, we say:

## SubhanAllah



Glory to Allah!

- > Allah knows when a leaf falls off a tree.  
SubhanAllah!
- > Allah knows when something sad happens.  
SubhanAllah!
- > Allah knows when I try my best.  
SubhanAllah!
- > Allah knows what I feel in my heart.  
SubhanAllah!



There is a du'a that begins with a word like SubhanAllah.  
We say this du'a when starting to travel in a vehicle.







Here is the du'a for travel:

### Dua For Traveling

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ  
وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

**Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.**

**Subhan-alladhi sakhara-lanaa hadhaa. Wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen  
Wa innaa ilaa Rabbinaa lamun-qaliboon.**

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful.  
Glory to Him Who has brought this under our control, Though we were not  
able to control it ourselves, And surely to our Lord we will return.



**Exercise:** Practice learning the du'a for travelling.

I can say the du'a for travelling.

Draw a circle around all the vehicles. Then colour in and talk about  
the rest of the travelling pictures.





## Lesson 18: A STORY OF ADAM AND HAWWA



**Listen to this story from the Quran while you look at the pictures.**

Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala, Glorious and Most High is He, created the first man, Adam, 'alaihi salaam, peace on him.

Allah also created the first woman, Hawwa. Hawwa and Adam became best friends.

They lived in a beautiful garden and they were very happy.

Allah told them that they were allowed to stay in the garden, but they must not go near a forbidden tree. This was a test for them.



Adam and Hawwa wanted to listen to Allah, so they stayed away from the tree and lived in the garden happily.

But Iblees (Shaytan) was also in the garden. He wanted to trick Adam because he hated humans. He whispered to them that they should go to the forbidden tree and eat the fruit from it.



He told them that if they ate from the tree they would live forever. Adam and Hawwa made a mistake. They listened to Iblees and they ate from the tree.

As soon as they ate from it, they felt very sorry for what they had done. They prayed and asked Allah to forgive them.

Because they were sorry, Allah forgave them. But He told them that they were no longer allowed to live in the garden. They would have to live on Earth.



He told them they would have to work hard on Earth and try to be good, and ask for Allah's forgiveness when they make mistakes. Then after they die, they might be able to return to the garden of Jannah and live there forever.

So Adam and Hawwa went to live on earth. They had many children and grandchildren.

All the humans who live on the Earth today are the children of Adam and Hawwa. They are our first parents.



**Exercise:** Read the sentences and write over the faded words.



Adam and Hawwa were the first humans created by Allah. In English, Hawwa is called Eve. We are all the children of Adam and Hawwa.

In this life, we need to turn to Allah and ask for His help and forgiveness. In the next life, He might allow us to live in the gardens of Jannah in happiness forever, InshaAllah, if He wills!



**Exercise:** Put the story in order by writing a number next to the sentence.

	Allah warned Adam and Hawwa not to go near a particular tree.
	When they ate from the tree they felt very sorry.
	Allah created a wife for Adam called Hawwa.
	Iblees tricked Adam and Hawwa and told them to eat from the tree.
	Allah told Adam and Hawwa they could not live in the garden anymore and they went to live on Earth.
	Allah let Adam and Hawwa live in a beautiful garden.



## Lesson 19: ASTAGHFIRULLAH



When we feel sorry about something because we made a mistake, we can apologise to Allah by saying:

### Astaghfirullah



I seek forgiveness from Allah

Allah can forgive anything He wants!  
He can look into our hearts. He knows if we feel sorry.

If we are sorry and we turn to Him and ask forgiveness, He can change our hearts and make our bad feelings go away.

If we hurt other people, we also need to apologise to them.  
Then they might change their hearts and feel better too.



**Exercise:** Write over the faded words.

We are the children of Adam and Hawwa. Just like Adam and Hawwa, when we make a mistake, we can say Sorry and Astaghfirullah.



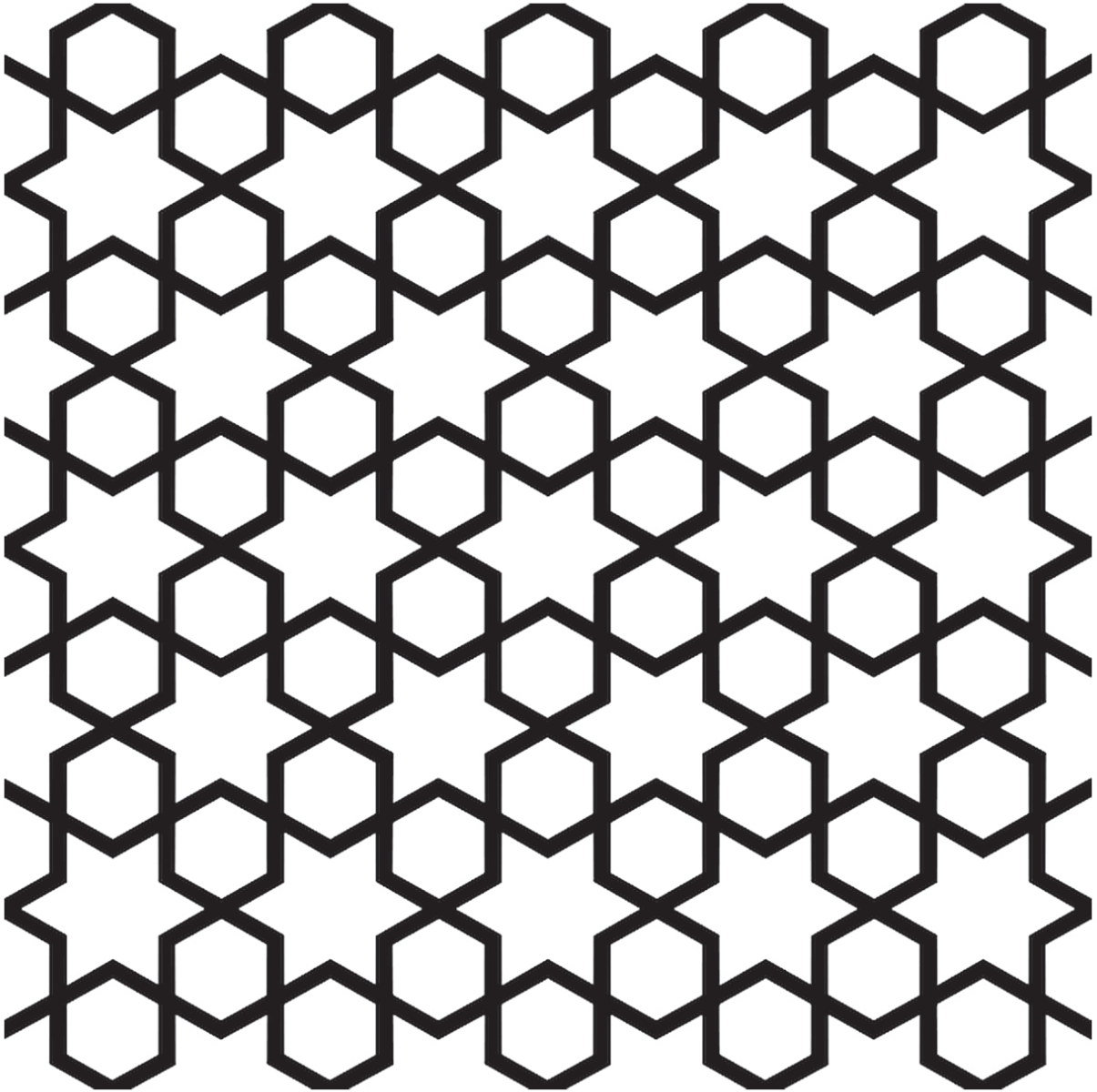




**Exercise:** Choose two colours to colour this design, so that none of the same colours touch each other.



The two colours I chose are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



**Suggested Extra Activity:** Children sit in a circle and take turns telling of a time when they did something wrong or silly and then they apologised; or when a sister or brother or friend did this for them.



## Lesson 20: WUDU



Before we pray Salah, we need to make Wudu. Wudu is a small wash of face, hands and arms, head and feet.

If we have been to the toilet, we should clean ourselves properly with toilet paper and water. Then we should make Wudu to be ready for Salah.

If we have been sleeping and it is time to pray, we should make Wudu to be ready for Salah.



Before we make Wudu we make our Niyah, Intention. After we make Wudu we say our Shahadah.







Here is Wudu, washing by numbers 1 to 8:

1. Hands
2. Mouth
3. Nose
4. Face
5. Arms
6. Head
7. Ears and Neck
8. Feet



**Exercise:** Write the numbers 1 to 8 in the correct places on the pictures above of the boy making Wudu.



**Exercise:** Practice making Wudu with the teacher's help.

I can make Wudu in the right order.



**Exercise:** Write on the faded words and numbers below:

1. Hands
2. Mouth
3. Nose
4. Face
5. Arms
6. Head
7. Ears and Neck
8. Feet



# Lesson 21: SALAH



Allah taught Prophet Muhammad how to pray Salah, and Prophet Muhammad taught it to us. SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, peace be upon him!

Here are the positions of the Salah:



Takbir



Qiyaam



Ruku



Sujud



Juloos



Tasleem

- > In Takbir, we say **Allahu Akbar**.
- > In Qiyaam, we say **Bismillah** and **Surah Fatiha** and another **Surah**.
- > In Ruku, we say **Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adheem**.
- > In Sujood, we say **Subhana Rabbiyal A'laa**.
- > In Juloos, we say the **Shahadah**.
- > In Tasleem, we say **Assalamu 'Alaikum wa Rahmatullah**.

There are more things to say in Salah, but try to learn these!





**Exercise:** Learn the names of the positions of Salah.

I know the names of the positions.



**Exercise:** Learn some of the words in each position.

I know 6 things to say in Salah.



**Exercise:** Colour these people praying Salah and write over the faded words.



Ruku



Sujood



Juloos

**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher demonstrates the movements of Salah and the children call out the names of the positions. Or the teacher calls out the name of the Salah position and the children move to that position.





When we see something amazing, we say

## SubhanAllah

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory to Allah!

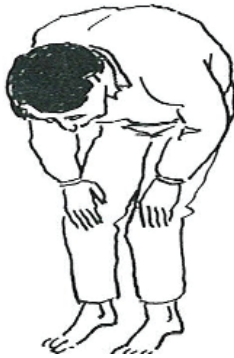
SubhanAllah for water!

SubhanAllah for beautiful forests!

SubhanAllah for high mountains!

SubhanAllah for huge oceans!

We also say something like SubhanAllah when we pray Salah.



## Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adheem

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory to my Lord, the Mighty

## Subhaana Rabbiy-ala'la

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to my Lord, the Most High





**Exercise:** Practice writing the Arabic letters in the word SubhanAllah.



# SubhanAllah

س ب ح ان ال له

س ب ح ان ال له



**Exercise:** Colour the words that say SubhanAllah:

# SubhanAllah

سبحان الله



## Lesson 23: INSHAALLAH



When we talk about something happening in the future, we say



### InshaAllah

إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ

If Allah Wills



- > A thing will happen only if Allah decides it should happen. We call this Allah's Will.
- > We might decide to do something, but if Allah doesn't Will it, then it won't happen.
- > We might try to stop something from happening, but if Allah Wills it, then it will happen.
- > Everything happens by Allah's Will, InshaAllah.



**Exercise:** Learn to say InshaAllah.

I can say InshaAllah.



**Exercise:** Practice writing the words InshaAllah.

إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ

InshaAllah InshaAllah







**Exercise:** Listen to the story about Trusting in Allah.



**Exercise:** Look at the cave picture. Imagine you are sitting in the cave, looking out and waiting to be safe. Trace the lines of mountains in the picture and then colour the mountains in different colours. How many colours did you choose?

I chose \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

## Trusting in Allah

The Quran tells a beautiful story of the Ashabul Kahf, the Companions of the Cave. The Ashabul Kahf were a group of teenage boys who lived after the time of Prophet 'Isa (Jesus), alaihissalaam, on him be peace.

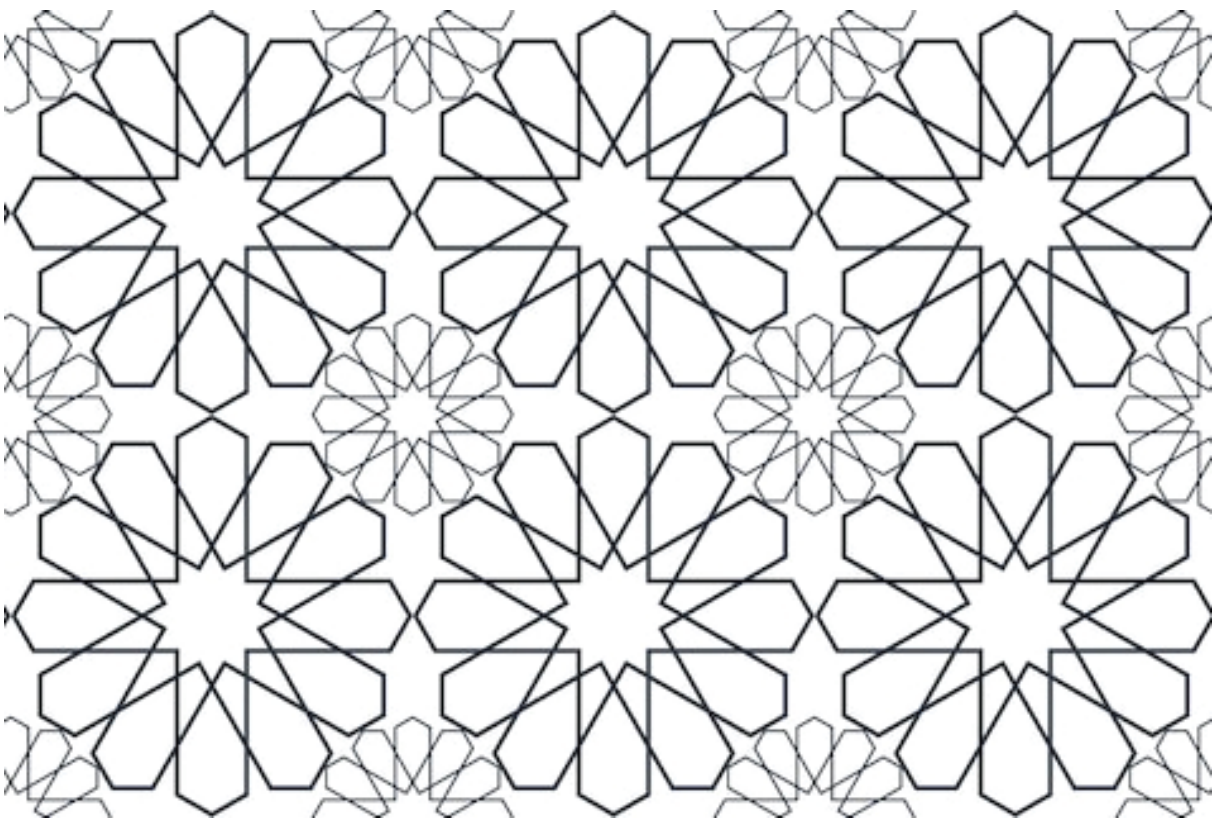
At that time, the king of the country was catching and killing everyone who followed Prophet 'Isa and prayed to Allah. The boys were frightened and ran away from the city. They found a cave and were very tired, so they went into the cave to have a rest.

They were scared that the king's soldiers might find them but they put their trust in Allah, praying that He would look after them. They knew that saying "InshaAllah" means putting all your trust in Allah, and knowing that Allah will fix your problem and lead you to the best thing for your life.

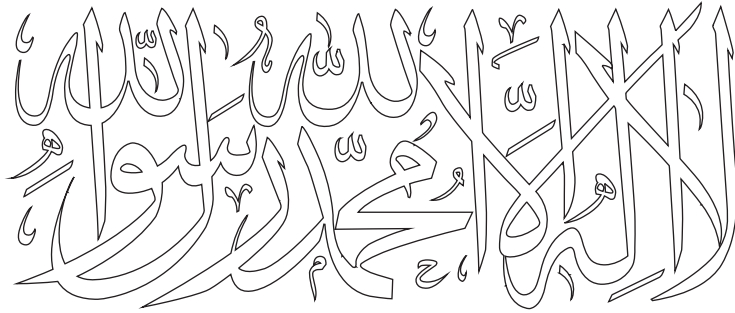
The boys knew that Allah would help them, but they didn't know how. After a while, they fell asleep. When they woke up, they thought they had slept for just a day or even less, but Allah is Great! He had made them sleep for more than 300 years!

When they woke up, a new king was in power and he did not kill the people who followed Prophet 'Isa. Allah had chosen an amazing and miraculous way to keep the boys safe! They put their trust in Him, by understanding the meaning of InshaAllah, even though they could never have guessed how He would help them!





**Suggested Extra Activity:** Children sit in a circle and take turns to say a sentence using InshaAllah. Eg. “Next week my family will go on holiday, InshaAllah.”



THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH  
MUHAMMAD IS THE  
MESSENGER OF ALLAH

The second part of the Muslim Kalimah is  
**Muhammadur Rasoolullah**

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Prophet Muhammad, sallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him, was a man that Allah chose, to give the people His 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:** Colour in the Kalimah above while you practice saying it.

I can say Muhammadur Rasoolullah

I know that Muhammadur Rasoolullah means  
Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

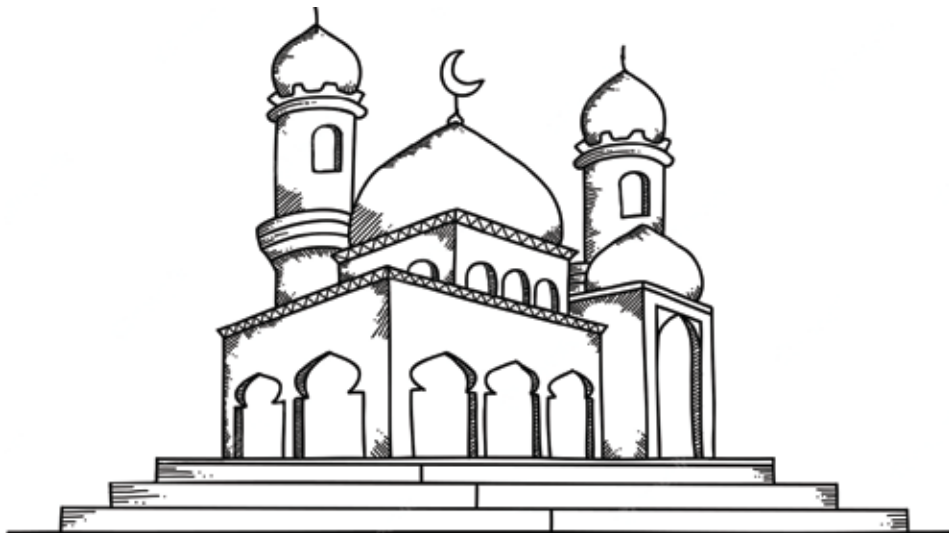


**Exercise:** Write over the faded words:

Allah taught Prophet Muhammad the  
Quran. Allah taught Prophet  
Muhammad how to pray.  
Allah taught Prophet Muhammad how to  
live. SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam!



**Exercise:** Colour in the mosque, a good place to pray.



## Lesson 25: PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S LIFE



Prophet Muhammad (sallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) was born in Makkah.

Makkah is where the Ka'ba is, and where we go for Hajj. The Ka'ba is a place to pray.

Prophet Muhammad's mother's name was Aminah and his father's name was 'Abdullah.

His wife's name was Khadija and his daughter's name was Fatima (RadhiAllahu 'anhumaa, Allah be pleased with them).

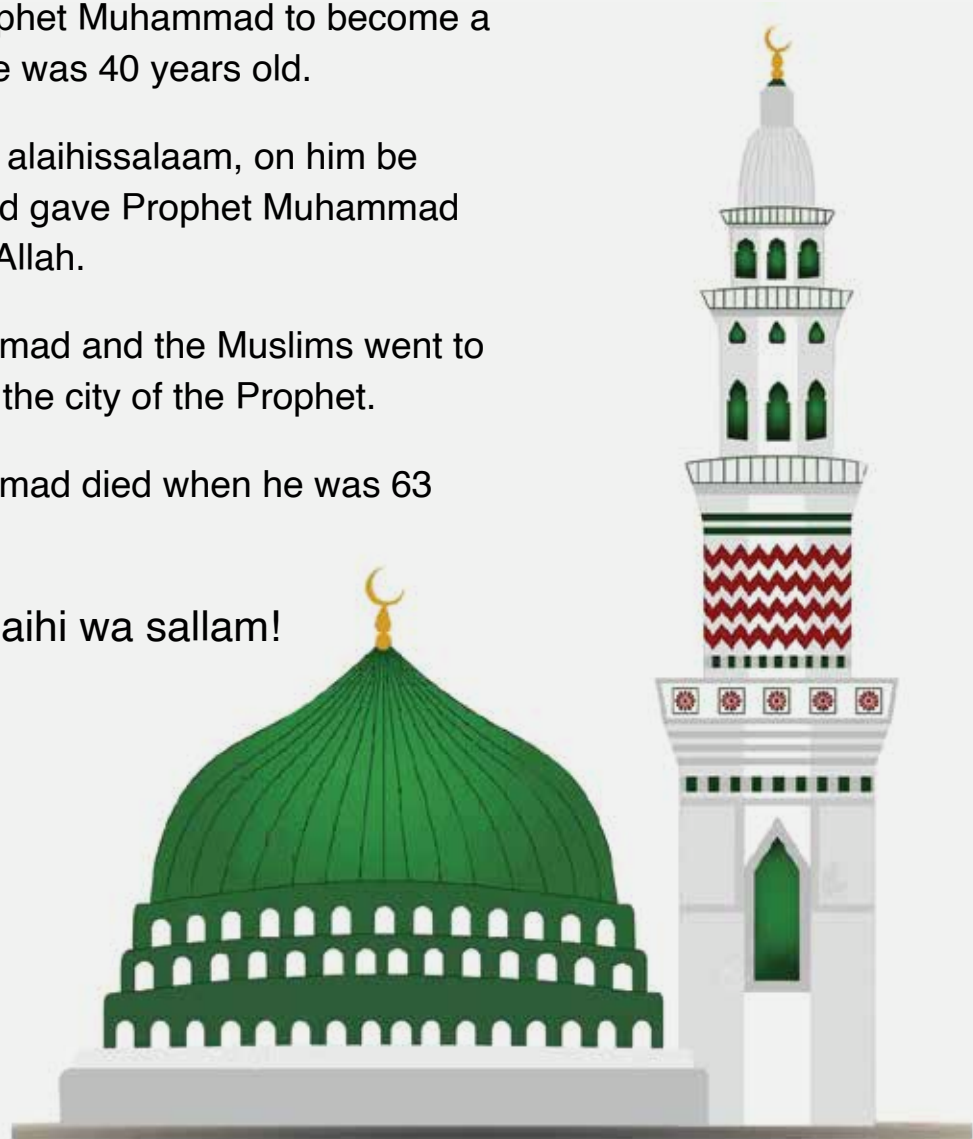
Allah chose Prophet Muhammad to become a prophet when he was 40 years old.

The angel Jibril, alaihissalaam, on him be peace, came and gave Prophet Muhammad the Quran from Allah.

Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims went to live in Madinah, the city of the Prophet.

Prophet Muhammad died when he was 63 years old.

SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam!







**Exercise:** Write over the faded words and read the story.



Prophet **Muhammad** was born in **Makkah**.  
His mother was **Aminah** and his father was  
**'Abdullah**. His wife was **Khadija**  
and his daughter was **Fatima**. Allah sent the angel  
**Jibril** with the **Quran**.

Prophet Muhammad went to live in **Madinah**, the city of  
the **Prophet**.

Prophet Muhammad was **40** years old when he became a  
prophet and he was **63** years old when he died.

SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam!



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The teacher holds a team quiz asking basic facts about Prophet's life. Teams compete for points.







## Muhammadur Rasoolullah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

مُحَمَّدٌ

The Arabic word Muhammad has the letters

Meem م, Ha ح, and Daal د.

رَّسُولٌ

The Arabic word Rasool has the letters

Ra ر, Seen س, Waw و, and Laam ل.



**Exercise:** Practice writing the letters.

م ح د ر س و ل





م م م م  
ح ح ح ح  
د د د د  
ر ر ر ر  
س س س س  
و و و و  
ل ل ل ل



**Exercise:** Practice writing the Arabic sentence.

Muhammadur Rasoolullah

محمد رسول الله

محمد رسول الله

محمد رسول الله

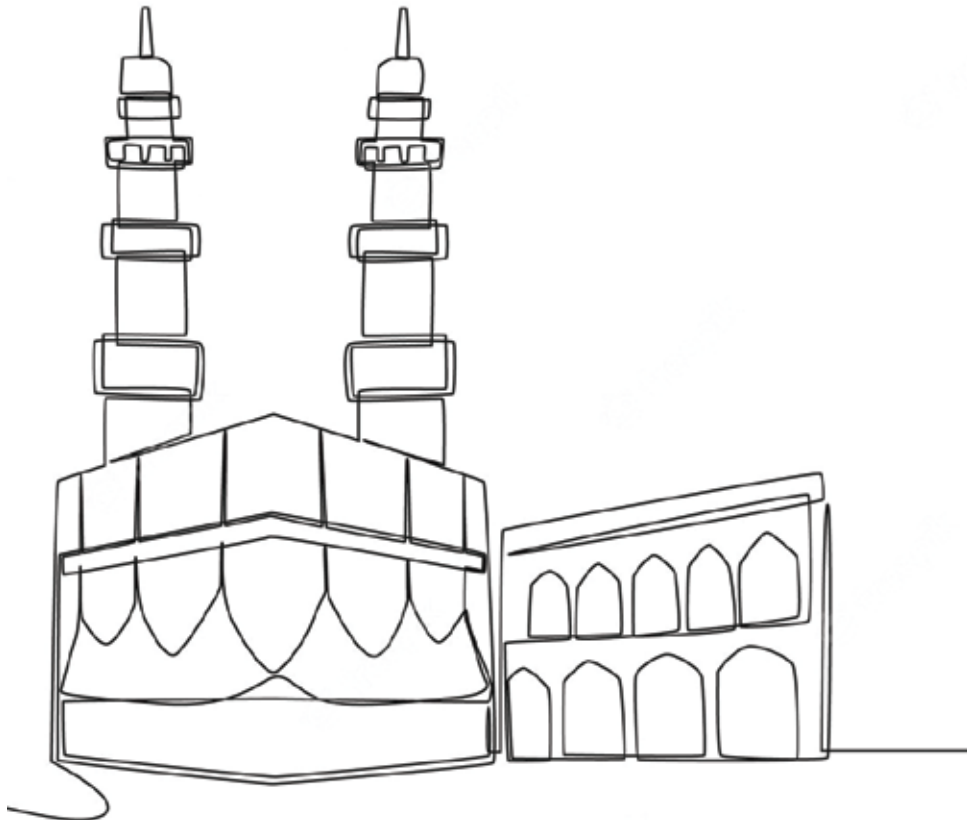




**Exercise:** Draw your own mosque design on the outline.



**Exercise:** Decorate and colour in the Ka'ba. The Ka'ba is in Makkah, where our Prophet was born.



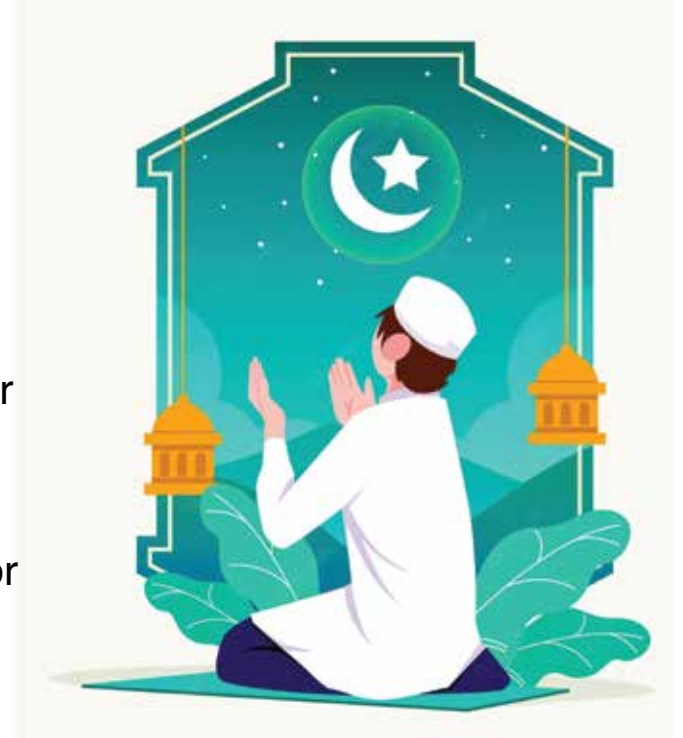


When we get blessings from Allah, we say **Alhamdulillah**.

We are thankful to Allah for what He gave us.

We are also thankful to Allah when other people help us and are kind to us.

We should thank the people and pray for them by saying:



### Jazak Allah Khair

# جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْر

May Allah give you goodness.





**Exercise:** Say Jazak Allah khair to the person sitting next to you.



**Exercise:** Learn to say Jazak Allah khair.

I can say Jazak Allah khair.



**Exercise:** Colour the words that say Jazak Allah khair:

Jazak Allah khair

جزاك الله خيرا

“ The most grateful to Allah are those who are most grateful to other people..”

جزاك الله خيرا





**Exercise:** Practice writing the letters in JazakAllahu khair:

ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا  
ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا  
ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا



**Exercise:** Practice writing the Arabic words JazakAllahu khair.

ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا  
ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا  
ج ز ا ك ا ل ل ه خ ي ر ا



**Suggested Extra Activity:** The class has a game of “Shop”, pretending to sell toys/cards/sweets/drawn items. Children practice saying “JazakAllahu khair” when buying and selling the items.







Muslims have two festivals in the Muslim Calendar.  
They are both called Eid.

The first festival is called **Eid ul Fitr**.  
It is after the fasting month of Ramadhan.

The second festival is called **Eid ul Adha**.  
It is at the same time as Hajj.

Eids are happy days for Muslim families.

We say **Allahu Akbar!**  
and **Eid Mubarak!**

We eat and share food.

We visit each other.

We take a holiday from  
school and work.

We give each other gifts.





**Exercise:** Practise reading the story below about Eid ul Fitr.



**Exercise:** Read the story to a friend.



**Exercise:** Colour the pictures in the story.

**Suggested Extra Activity:** Play a class game using the clock times in the story.

Eg1. The teacher asks: "At 8 o'clock on Eid day we..." Children look at the clocks in the story and read the text aloud for 8 o'clock, etc. This can be done as a whole class or individually around in a circle.

Eg2. The teacher writes digital clock times on the board and the children look for the matching analogue time in the story and read that page aloud.

## Eid ul Fitr

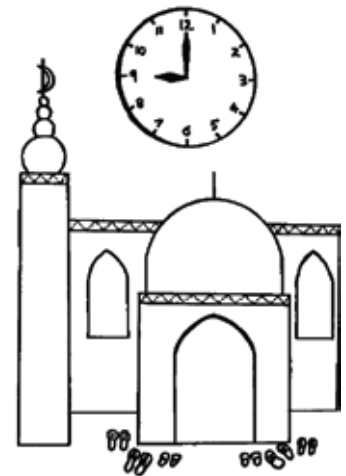
On Eid day we wake up early.



We have a bath.



We put on our best clothes.

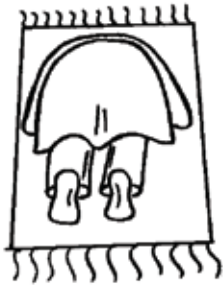


We go to the mosque.  
We give money for poor people.





ALLAHU  
AKBAR



We say our Eid salah.



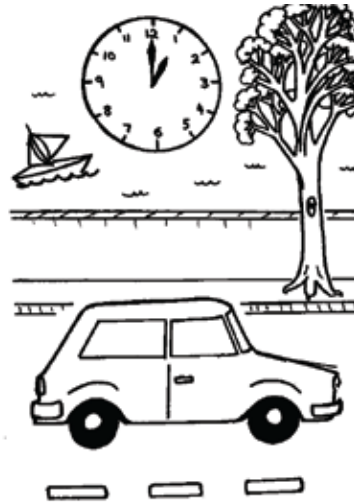
EID MUBARAK



We say Eid Mubarak.



We have good things to eat.



Then we go for a drive.



We visit our family and friends.



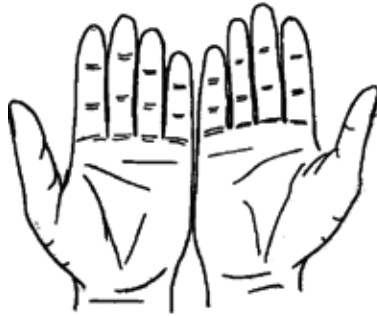
We give presents.





We open our presents.

We play games.



Then we thank Allah for a lovely day.







The Federation of  
Islamic Associations  
of New Zealand (Inc.)

