



Qura
Curriculum

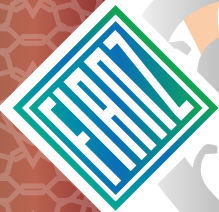
Islamic Studies

Book 3

School Years 2-4

(Suitable for ages 6-9 years)

FIANZ Education Series





Islamic Studies

Book 3 - School Years 2-4

(Suitable for ages 6-9 years)

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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, inclusive 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 and adult-read text. At age 7, there is more focus on learning Salah and all its associated knowledge. Students of this age still need help to read text by themselves. The teacher should read the smaller text, help students read the big text, and explain the meanings of words. Exercises are often interactive and 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, and should encourage any discussion that is generated. The exercises are an important aspect, allowing students 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 in one hour, that generally works well is:

1. 5 min: Take roll and settle students at tables or in a circle. Recite the learning du'a together: "Rabbi zidni 'ilmaa" "Oh Allah give me knowledge." Recite Surah Fatiha and the last 10 Surahs together, and also ayah by ayah individually around the circle.
2. 5 min: Recite the parts of Salah that students have covered so far, perhaps with saved visual aids of Arabic and English words, flash cards, posters, etc.
3. 20 min: Read and discuss the book lesson, with teacher questions that bring out the main ideas and challenge students to think about them. Take time for any generated discussion or questions, don't be in a rush.
4. 15 min: Colouring, writing or drawing for the book exercises, with teacher and parent help if required for children to write words.
5. 10 min: Extra activity if required, such as listening to a book or podcast 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, team points, etc.
6. 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 finishing du'a together.

An example of an extra activity could be to read a story to the class (eg. about Seerah, Quranic stories, Sahabah and others) 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.



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 1: REVISION FROM PREVIOUS BOOKS 1



ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
Alif	Ba	Ta	Tha	Jeem	Ha
خ	د	ذ	ر	ز	س
Kha	Daal	Dhaal	Ra	Zai	Seen
ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
Sheen	Suaad	Duaad	Tao	Thao	'Ain
غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م
Ghayn	Faa	Qaf	Kaf	Laam	Meem
ن	و	ه	ء	ي	
Noon	Waw	Ha	Hamza	Ya	



Exercise: Write the Arabic alphabet here and say the letters to a friend.

I know the names of 29 letters.

☐




Suggested Extra Activity: Play a card game with Arabic letters on cards. Eg.1 The teacher holds up a card and the first to call out the letter gets the card. Eg.2 The teacher helps children sequence the cards from Alif to Ya, from a mixed up set of cards.



Being Muslim

We are Muslims.
Our deen is Islam.
Our God is Allah.

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**.



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.





Exercise: Write the faded words.



I believe in **Allah** الله

I am a **Muslim** مُسْلِم

My deen is **Islam** الإِسْلَام



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in all these words.



When Muslims meet we say **Assalamu alaikum**

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ Peace be on you

When we hear Assalamu alaikum we reply **Wa alaikum Assalam**

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام And Peace be on you too





Exercise: Colour the words that say
Assalamu alaikum and Wa alaikum Assalam.



Assalamu alaikum

السلام عليكم

I can say Assalamu alaikum

☐

Wa Alaikum
Assalam

وَعَلَيْكُمُ
السلام

I can say Wa alaikum Assalam

☐



The first part of the Muslim Kalimah is

Laa ilaaha ilAllah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Allah is the only God.

Allah is the only God.

There is no god but Allah.

Allah is the only One we pray to.

Allah is very great.



The second part of the Muslim Kalimah is

Muhammadur Rasoolullah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

I can say **Laa ilaaha ilAllah Muhammadur Rasoolullah**

☐

I know what it means.

☐



Exercise: Write over the faded words.



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Allah is the only God.

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.



Allah is always with us and we should remember Him

Allah loves us.

He gives us everything we need.

Allah takes care of us.

He is very kind.

Allah sees and hears us.

He is always with us.

اللَّهُ مَعِيَ

Allahu maa'ee
Allah is with me

اللَّهُ نَاطِرِي

Allahu naadhiree
Allah sees me

اللَّهُ شَاهِدِي

Allahu shaahidee
Allah is my witness





Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in all the words above.





When we start **something** we remember Allah by saying

Bismillah بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

In The Name of Allah

Bismillah before we eat.

Bismillah before we drink.

Bismillah before we start our work.



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

Bismillah

I can say Bismillah

☐

I say Bismillah before eating and drinking

☐



Our Muslim Holy Book is the
Quran.

The Quran was given by Allah
to our beloved prophet,

Prophet Muhammad,
Sall-Allahu alaihi wassalam, may peace
and blessings be upon him.



Learn or revise this chapter or Surah from the Quran:

Surah Al Ikhlas

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ (1) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ (2) لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ (3) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝ (4)

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.



I can say Surah Al Ikhlas

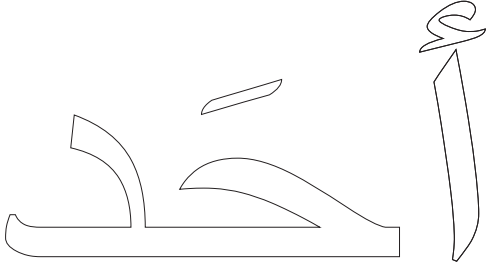
☐



Allah is **Ahad**. أَحَد
Allah is **One**.



Exercise: Colour the Arabic word that says Ahad.



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

Allahu Akbar

الله أكبر

Allah is Great!



Exercise: Colour the words that say Allahu Akbar.

Allahu Akbar

الله أكبر





Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.



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

Alhamdulillah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All Praise to Allah.



Exercise: Colour the words that say Alhamdulillah.

Alhamdulillah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.





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

Learn or revise 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

Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.
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.

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.



I can say Surah Al Fatiha

☐



Allah is our Rabb.

He gives us everything we need.

He gives all of creation everything they need.

Allahu Rabbunaa

اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا

Allah is our Rabb



Exercise: Write the faded words **Allahu Rabbunaa**

اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in all these words.



When we see **something amazing** we say



SubhanAllah

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory to Allah!





We say almost the same thing when we do **Ruku** of **Salah**:



Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adheem

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory is to My Rabb, the Mighty

In **Sujood** of **Salah** we say:



Subhaana Rabbiy-ala'la

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to My Rabb, the Most High



Exercise: Write the faded words that say Glory to Allah.

SubhanAllah

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.

I can say SubhanAllah

☐

I can say Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adheem for Ruku

☐

I can say Subhaana Rabbiy-ala'la for Sujood

☐




Here are **the positions of the Salah:**



Takbir



Qiyaam



Ruku



Sujood



Juloos



Tasleem

- > In Takbir say **Allahu Akbar.**
- > In Qiyaam say **Bismillah** and **Surah Fatiha** and another **Surah.**
- > When moving say **Allahu Akbar.**
- > In Ruku say **Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adheem** three times.
- > In Sujood say **Subhana Rabbiyal A'laa** three times.
- > In Juloos say the **Kalimah.**
- > In Tasleem say **Assalamu 'Alaikum.**



Exercise: Learn the names of the positions of Salah.

I know the names of the Salah positions.

☐



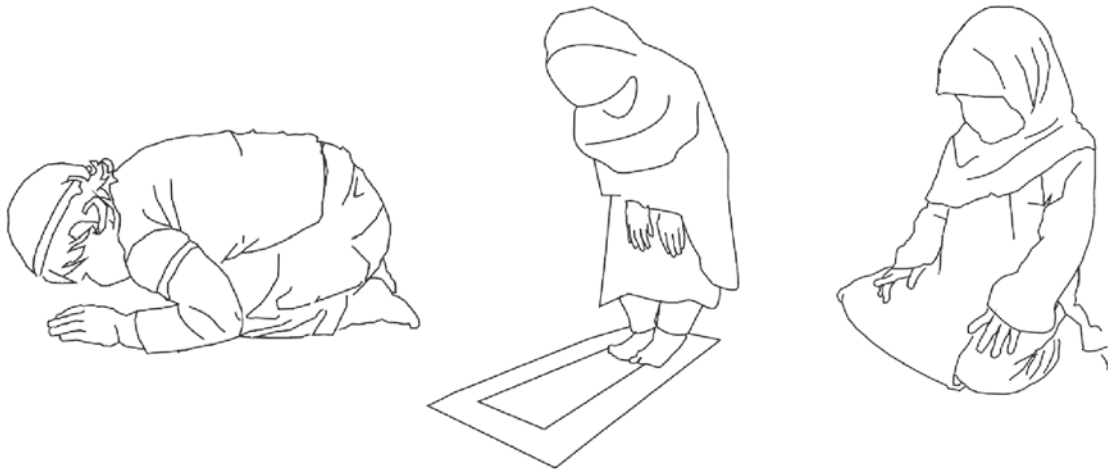
Exercise: Learn some of the words in each position.



I know 8 things to say in Salah. ☐



Exercise: Colour these people praying Salah and write the name of their positions.



Colour the Islamic geometric design when you are finished.



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher asks students to do different movements of Salah and recite what is said there.



Lesson 5: REVISION FROM PREVIOUS BOOKS 5



Our prophet is **Prophet Muhammad**, SallAllaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be on him.



Exercise: Read the story of Prophet Muhammad and write the faded words.

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 **Madina**, 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, May Allah bless him and grant him peace!



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher divides the students into two groups and holds a team quiz, asking questions about Prophet Muhammad’s life. Teams compete for points.





Gaining Knowledge

Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be on him, told us to

“Learn from the cradle to the grave”.

This means that we should always be learning!

Here is a du’a that we should learn and say every day for learning and gaining knowledge:

Rabbi zidni ‘ilma.

رَبِّي زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

My Lord, give me knowledge.



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

☐

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 خَيْرَ

May Allah give you goodness.



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

جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْرَ



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.



Lesson 6: THE SIGNS OF ALLAH IN NATURE



Everywhere we look around us, we see what Allah Subhana wa Ta'ala has created. All of Nature is a creation of Allah.

The Quran tells us to look at the things in Nature and know that they are Signs to think of Allah.

A sign tells us about something. Sometimes a sign points in the direction of something.

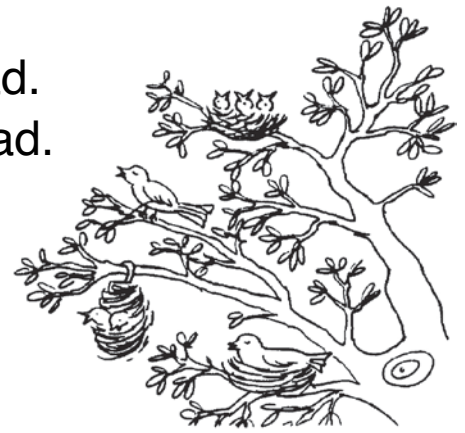
Nature is the sign that points to Allah.

Read the three poems and think about their signs that point to Allah:



THE BIRDS

They sing Allah's praise, in trees overhead.
He taught them to fly, with wings outspread.
Searching about, they try their best
To find food for the young in their nests.
In winter, in huge flocks some flee
To warmer lands across the sea.



One of the signs in this poem is that Allah taught the birds how to sing praises to Him. Talk about three other signs of Allah that are in the poem about birds.



Exercise: Write on the faded words and finish the sentence.

Allah taught the birds how to

and

and





THE WIND

A gentle breeze to cool your face,
Or blowing things all over the place.
The wind can destroy a house or a tree,
Or blow a seed from a flower free
To travel far away and grow.
Whose Power is this?
I think you know.



One of the signs in this poem is that Allah cools down things on the earth using the wind. Talk about three other signs of Allah that are in the poem about wind.



Exercise: Write on the faded words and finish the sentence.

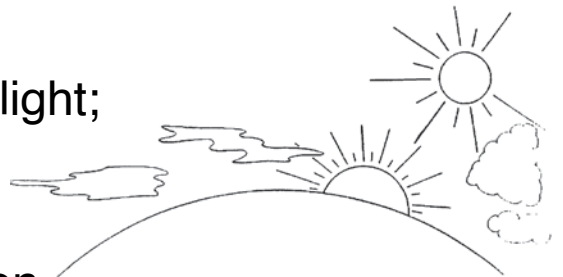
Allah uses the wind to

and

and

THE SUN AND THE MOON

High above, warm and bright,
The sun gives warmth and changing light;
So we may know the times to pray
To Allah our Lord, five times a day.
At sunset the clouds go pink, and soon
We see the stars and the shining moon.



One of the signs in this poem is that Allah brings us the sun and then takes it away each day, so that we get night and day. Talk about three other signs of Allah that are in the poem about the sun and the moon.





Exercise: Write on the faded words and finish the sentence.



Allah uses the sun to

and

and



Exercise: Colour the pictures that go with the three poems, while you think about the Signs that Allah has given us in Nature, and then help the frog to find the pond.



Lesson 7: SALAH



Muslims pray **Salah** 5 times a day. **الصَّلَاةُ**

To say a proper Salah, we need to learn the actions, in the right order. Then we can learn what to say in each action. Here are the actions for a 2 Rakaat Salah:



Takbir



Qiyaam



Ruku



Takbir



Sujood



Juloos



Sujood



Qiyaam



Ruku



Takbir



Sujood



Juloos

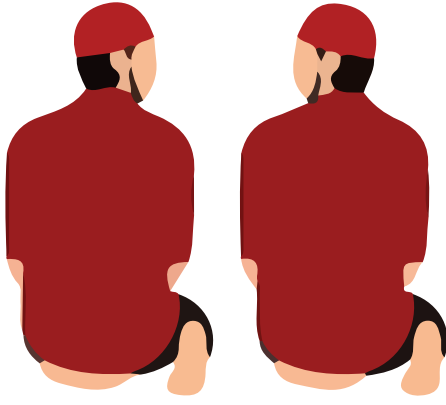


Sujood



Juloos





Assalamu alaikum
wa Rahmatullah (to the right).

Assalamu alaikum
wa Rahmatullah (to the left).

Tasleem 

Salah is a special way of praising and remembering Allah. When we say our Salah, we show Allah that we love Him and that we are thinking of Him and we thank Him for what He has given us.

Here are the Arabic names of the 4 main actions in Salah:

قِيَام

Qiyaam

رُكُوع

Ruku

سُجُود

Sujood

جُلُوس

Juloos



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.

When we complete all of these positions, we have performed one **Rakah** of Salah. Sometimes we pray 2 Rakaat of Salah, sometimes 3 Rakaat and sometimes 4 Rakaat.



Exercise: Write numbers on the pictures above for the 2 Rakaat Salah, to show the order of the actions. There are 15 actions in a 2 Rakaat Salah.

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher helps students to go through the 15 actions in order, for a 2 Rakaat Salah. Students can take turns to stand up and demonstrate, while the teacher says, “What’s next?” and other students suggest the next move.





Our Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him, taught us that people who pray Salah five times a day will be happy in this life and they will go to Jannah (Paradise) in the next life, InshaAllah (if Allah Wills).



Exercise: Write on the faded words to answer the questions.

1. How many times a day do Muslims pray Salah?
Muslims pray Salah _____ times a day.
2. How many kinds of actions are in Salah?
There are _____ kinds of actions in Salah.
3. What did Allah promise for people who pray Salah?
Allah promised that people who pray Salah every day will go to _____.
4. Read the sentences and write the faded words.
Salah is a special way of praising and remembering Allah. Every Salah has 2 or 3 or 4 Rakaat. Every Rakah has four kinds of actions:

Qiyaam

قِيَام

Ruku

رُكُوع

Sujood

سُجُود

Juloos

جُلُوس







Lesson 8: WUDU



Wudu is a small wash that we should do several times a day. Wudu is washing our face, hands and arms, head and feet.



We must have wudu before praying. It is also good to make wudu at other times.

How to make wudu

1. Make intention for wudu. Say Bismillah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
2. Wash both hands.	
3. Rinse mouth three times and if possible brush teeth.	
4. Wash the nose three times.	
5. Wash the face three times. Water must wet all of the face.	





6. Wash the right arm three times and then the left arm three times. Make sure to wash the elbows. Water must wet all of the skin.	
7. Wipe the head with wet hands. Wipe the inside and outside of the ears. Wipe the back of the neck. Do this in one go, once.	
8. Wash the right foot three times and then the left foot three times. Make sure you wash the ankles. Water must wet all of the skin.	
9. Recite the Shahadah.	<p>أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ</p> <p>Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah wa Ashhadu anna Muhammadan Rasul Allah</p>



Exercise: Test each other on making Wudu.

I know Wudu

☐


Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher takes the students to the mosque Wudu area and watches them practice making Wudu. The teacher can motivate students by giving stickers, certificates, etc.

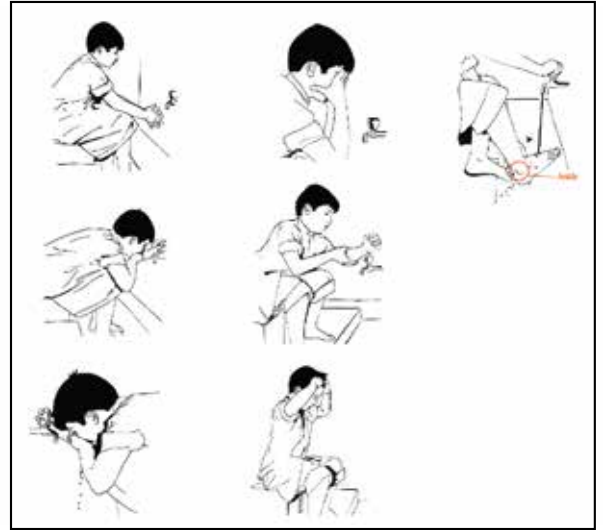




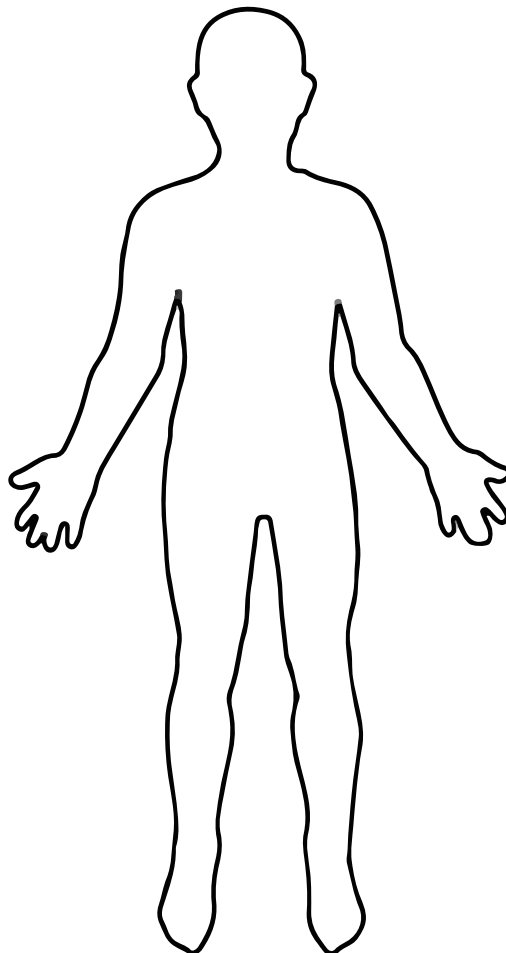
Exercise: Number the actions of wudu from 1 to 7.



Action: Wash	Order
Feet	
Arms	
Head, Ears, Neck	
Mouth	
Nose	
Hands	
Face	



Exercise: On Judgement Day, the parts of our body that were washed in wudu will shine brightly, InshaAllah. Colour the parts of the body washed during wudu.



Lesson 9: MORE ABOUT SALAH



Here are the names of different Salah for each day. A **Fard** Salah is a salah that **must** be said. A **Sunnah** Salah is a prayer that we can say if we want to. There are 5 Fard Salah during the day. They have different numbers of Rakaat. Here are the 5 Fard Salah and when to say them. Sunnah Salah can also be said at these times:

Name of Salah	Time	Number of Fard Rakaat
Fajr(Subh)	Morning before sunrise	2
Dhuhr	After midday	4
'Asr	Afternoon	4
Maghrib	After sunset	3
'Isha	Night	4

Here are the Arabic names for the 5 Salah:

الفجر الظهر العصر المغرب العشاء



Exercise: Write the Arabic letters used in these words.





As well as the five daily Salah, there are other important Salah.

Friday Prayer or Salatul Jum'ah صلوة الجمعة

We pray the most important prayer of the week at Friday lunch time. This prayer is called the **Salatul Jum'ah**. It is prayed in the masjid or mosque. On Fridays, Salatul Jum'ah is prayed instead of Dhuhr Salah.

Men and boys should not miss Jum'ah Salah. Women and girls can also come to Jum'ah Salah.

Salatul Jum'ah has two speeches (**Khutbah**) and 2 Rakaat. It is very important to sit quietly and listen to the Khutbah



Salatul Janazah صلوة الجنازة

Salatul Janazah is funeral prayer. We say Salatul Janazah when someone dies. It is very good to join a Janazah Salah whenever we get the chance. Men and women can all join in the Janazah Salah. Salatul Janazah is very short and only has two actions: Standing (Qiyaam) and Takbir (Allahu Akbar).





Salatul Eid or Eid Salah صلوة العيد

We pray Salatul Eid on the two Eid days
Eid ul Fitr and Eid ul Adha.

Eid Salah has 2 Rakaat and a Khutbah (speech).
It is very important to sit quietly and listen to the Khutbah.



We need to be clean for Salah:

- > Our body should be clean and we should have wudu.
- > Our clothes should be clean.
- > The place we pray should be clean.

Our Salah breaks if:

- > Our Wudu breaks while praying.
- > We laugh out loud while praying.
(Some teachings also say we must make wudu again if we break Salah by laughing loudly.)
- > We pick up something and eat it.
- > We talk while praying.
- > We move around too much.
- > We turn our chest away from Qiblah (the prayer direction).



If our Salah breaks, we have to start again. If our Wudu breaks, we need to make Wudu and then say the Salah again.



Exercise: Practice saying the names, times and number of Rakaat of the 5 Salah.

I know the names of the 5 Salah ☐

I know the times of the 5 Salah ☐

I know the number of Fard Rakaat of each Salah ☐





Exercise: What are 3 things that should be clean when we pray Salah?



Exercise: What are 3 things that would break Salah?



Exercise: Read the sentences and write the faded words.

A **Fard** Salah **must** be prayed. A **Sunnah** Salah can be prayed if we want to. The 5 daily Salah are **Fajr** الفجر, **Dhuhr** الظهر, **Asr** العصر, **Maghrib** المغرب and **Isha** العشاء. **Salatul Jum'ah** is prayed on Friday at Dhuhr time. **Salatul Janazah** is prayed when someone dies. **Salatul Eid** is prayed on Eid ul Fitr and Eid ul Adha.



Lesson 10: CLEANLINESS



Islam teaches that a Muslim should be clean. It is important to keep ourselves clean because no one likes to be near dirty people or dirty things and places. Also, no one likes to be around people who say bad words or bad language.

Being clean is like being beautiful. Our beloved Prophet, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be on him, told us that "Allah is Beautiful and He loves beauty."

Keeping our mind clean

We should always think good things about people and not think bad about anyone. We should talk nicely and with respect to all people, and not use bad language or swearing.

Keeping our place clean

We should keep our room, our house, our mosque and all the places we use, clean and tidy. We should not throw rubbish around.

Our Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him, taught us that to remove rubbish or anything lying in the path, is Sadaqah (charity).

When we use a place that becomes dirty, like toilets and bathrooms, we should clean it after using it.



Keeping our clothes clean

Our clothes should be clean and tidy. They should not be smelly. We should not come to the mosque or go to places with smelly socks or clothes.

When going to the toilet we should make sure that our clothes do not touch any unclean things in the toilet. Our urine (pee) and faeces (poo) are unclean.

We cannot pray in unclean clothes, so if our clothes become dirty, we should change the clothes or wash off the part that gets dirty, before praying.





Muslim clothes

Islam teaches that we should wear loose clothes. As boys and girls grow older, they should practice covering their bodies, like our Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, taught.

Older boys should not show their body between their lower chests and their knees. Older girls should cover all their body except their faces, hands and the lower parts of their feet. (Some teachings say that the feet should be covered. Schools of thought.)



Keeping the body clean

We keep our body clean by:

- > Brushing teeth in the morning and evening.
- > Washing urine (pee) and faeces (poo) off our body when using the toilet. It is best to wash with water after wiping with toilet paper. Cleaning ourselves after going to the toilet is called **Istinja**. We should do Istinja using our left hand and then wash our hands afterwards.
- > Taking a bath or full shower often. It is good to take a shower every day. If it is hard to find water, then we should at least try to take a full shower or bath, once a week.

Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, also taught us to try to do these things to be clean. If we follow his advice, then we are following the **Sunnah**, which is something very pleasing to Allah. Our Prophet said to:





- > Brush teeth after eating and when making wudu.
- > Comb hair.
- > Keep nails clean and trimmed, so that dirt doesn't get under them.
- > Wash hands and mouth before and after eating.
- > Remember Allah often and say du'a and dhikr, like "Bismillah", "Alhamdulillah", "Allahu Akbar" and other words.



Exercise: For the next week, check that you are doing all the things in this lesson. Then tick the boxes:

I brush my teeth two or more times a day ☐

I comb my hair every day ☐

I keep my nails clean and short ☐

I wash my hands before eating ☐

I wipe and wash after going to the toilet ☐

I do not use swear words ☐

I do not talk badly about people ☐

I try not to think badly about people ☐

I think about Allah every day ☐

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a team quiz, asking teams to name ways to keep our minds, places and clothes clean, and giving examples of Muslim clothing.



Lesson 11: THE MASJID



Masjid مَسْجِد

The Mosque or Masjid is the place where Muslims go to pray five times a day. We also use the Masjid for studying Islam and meeting other Muslims.

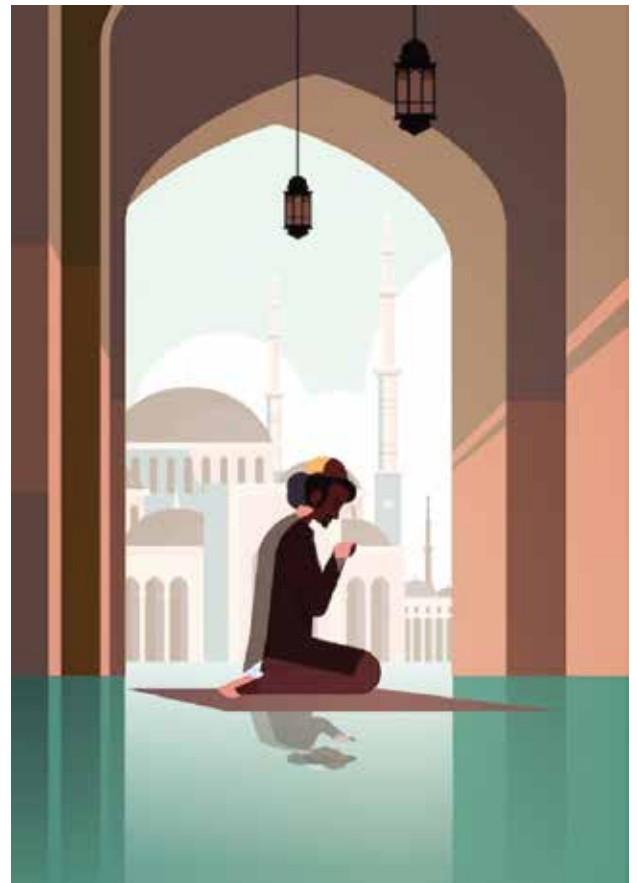
Sometimes the Mosque is called "the House of Allah". Allah doesn't live there! But this reminds us that the Masjid is a very special place and that we should behave well when we go there.

Cleanliness in the Masjid

Being clean and tidy is important everywhere, but especially in the Mosque. Everyone should feel good when they come to the Masjid. If we are dressed nicely, look neat and smell clean, then others will feel good when they see us. If we are untidy or have smelly socks, then people will not want to stand close to us in Salah.

On Fridays, it is good to have a shower or bath before coming to the mosque for Jum'ah. It is good to make Wudu before leaving home so that we have Wudu while in the mosque. Our clothes should be clean and we should try not to have pictures on them of people's faces, animal faces or monsters!

The Masjid should be kept clean. We should pick up rubbish and food if it gets dropped. If we call a Masjid a House of Allah, then we should remember that Allah loves cleanliness and He likes His houses to be clean.





We should take care of the things that are in the Masjid, like books, mats, tables and other things that are there for everyone to use. Qurans should be kept safe and put back on the shelves after reading them. It is very bad manners to the Quran to leave it lying around just anywhere, after we read it.



Most things in the Masjid are kept there for people to use. We should not take things home from the Mosque to keep for ourselves. We should never steal from the House of Allah!

Entering and Leaving the Masjid

When we enter the Mosque we should say "Assalamu 'alaikum" and step in with our right foot first. We should recite the du'a for entering the Masjid:

Du'a when Entering the Mosque

**Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammad.
Allahumma-ftahli abwaaba rahmatik.**

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Oh Allah, give peace to Muhammad.

Oh Allah, open the doors of Your Mercy for me.

We should be quiet in the prayer hall of the Masjid so that we do not disturb people who are praying and reading the Quran. Children should not run around and make noise (but we should be kind to very small children and teach them gently).

It is good to pray 2 Rakaat of optional Salah called "**tahiyat ul masjid**" when we enter the mosque.





When leaving the mosque we should step out with our left foot first and recite the du'a for leaving the mosque.

Du'a when Leaving the Mosque

**Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammad.
Allahumma inni as-aluka min faddhlik.**

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Oh Allah, give peace to Muhammad.
Oh Allah, I seek Your Bounty.



Exercise: Fill in the missing words and read the sentences.

When we go to the masjid, our clothes should be C_____. We should make W_____ before leaving home. We should step into the mosque with the R_____ foot. We should say the D_____ when we enter the Mosque. We should pray two rakaat, called T_____. We should step out of the Mosque with the L_____ foot and say the D_____.



Exercise: Learn the du'as for entering and leaving the Masjid.

I know the du'a for entering the Masjid

☐

I know the du'a for leaving the Masjid

☐


Lesson 12: MUSLIM CLEANLINESS



Muslims have some special ways to wash and keep clean. Islamic cleanliness is called Taharah. We need to learn these ways to keep clean so that we can pray and do other Islamic things properly. Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him, taught that Allah loves those who keep clean.

Ghusl غُضُل

Ghusl is having a full bath or shower. Muslims are taught to make Ghusl often, at least once a week.

How to make Ghusl

- > Make intention that you are cleaning yourself.
- > Wash and clean the private parts and wash your hands.
- > Gargle water in your mouth and clean the inside of your nose with water.
- > Make Wudu.
- > Wash the whole body, including the hair.
Try to wash the right parts of the body before the left parts. Rub your skin and make sure water has reached every part of the body.
- > Afterwards, when you are dressed, say the Shahadah.



Wudu وُضُوء

Wudu is a small wash that we should do several times a day. Wudu is washing our face, hands and arms, head and feet.

We must have Wudu before praying Salah. We should have Wudu when touching the Quran. It is good to make Wudu before going to the Mosque.

We have learnt how to make Wudu in Lesson 8. Revise this lesson and check that you remember how to make Wudu.





What Breaks Wudu

- > Passing wind (farting).
- > Going to the toilet.
- > Sleeping.

Some teachings (schools of thought) also say that bleeding from a cut breaks Wudu. Some teachings say that laughing out loud while praying Salah, breaks Wudu. Some teachings say that touching a person of the opposite gender (for adults), breaks Wudu.



If our Wudu breaks while in the Mosque, we should go to the bathroom and make Wudu again.

Tayyamum تيمم

Tayyamum is making Wudu without water. We make Tayyamum if we do not have enough water for Wudu or if we are too sick to use water.

We make Tayyamum with clean, dry dust or sand or rock. The things that break Wudu also break Tayyamum. Tayyamum also breaks when we find water for Wudu or when we are well enough to use water again.





How to make Tayyamum

- > Make intention that you are making Tayyamum and say Bismillah.
- > Strike the palms of your hands on sand or dust or a rock. Shake off the dust or blow it off.
- > Wipe your face with your hands.
- > Strike your palms on the sand or dust again. Shake or blow off the dust. Some teachings (schools of thought) say you can leave out this second strike.
- > Rub the right arm and hand with your left palm.
- > Rub the left arm and hand with your right palm.



Exercise: Practice the actions of making Ghusl. From now on, when you take a bath or shower, try to do it in the Islamic way.

I know how to make Ghusl

☐

Exercise: Practice how to make Tayyamum.

I know how to make Tayyamum

☐

I have shown someone else how to make it

☐

I know what actions break Wudu

☐

Exercise: Read the sentences and write the faded words.

Istinja is when we clean by wiping and using water, after going to the toilet. We make Wudu before praying Salah and before touching the Quran. If our Wudu breaks while praying Salah, we stop praying and go to make Wudu again. Then we repeat the Salah.



Lesson 13: THE FIRST MAN AND WOMAN



The first human that God created was Adam, 'Alaihis salam, peace on him.

Allah created Adam out of clay (matter/elements) and breathed Ruh (Spirit) into him.



Then Allah taught Adam the names of many things. He gave Adam intelligence. Allah taught Adam how to learn, and to love knowledge.

When Allah made Adam, He said, "Be!" and Adam was made. That is very easy for Allah, because He can do anything He wants, Subhana wa Ta'ala, Glorious and High is He!

In the Quran, it says "Kun, fa yakoon" to describe how Allah says "Be!" and it is.



Exercise: Practice Writing:

كُنْ فَيَكُونُ
كُنْ فَيَكُونُ

"Be, and it is"

كُنْ فَيَكُونُ



Exercise: Write all the Arabic letters used in these words.

Allah showed Adam to the Angels. The Angels are intelligent creatures made of light. Angels always obey Allah. The Quran tells of how Allah told the Angels to bow down to Adam. All of the Angels listened to Allah and bowed down.





But Iblees, who was a Jinn, was with the angels and he did not bow down. A Jinn is another kind of intelligent creation of Allah, made of 'fire without smoke'.

Iblees was too proud to bow down to Adam. Iblees thought he was better than Adam, because he was made out of fire and Adam was made out of clay.



Allah was very angry because of the arrogance of Iblees, and because Iblees disobeyed His command. Allah ordered Iblees to get out of the place. Iblees was not allowed to be with the Angels anymore. Allah told Iblees that because of what he had done, he would one day be in the Hell Fire.

Iblees is also called Shaitan. Shaitan hated Adam and all the humans. He asked Allah to let him live until Judgement Day, and he would whisper to every human and try to take humans into Hell with him. Allah let him live, but He said that whoever listens to Allah will be safe from Shaitan and not be harmed.



Exercise: Read the sentence and write the faded words:

The three creatures that Allah created, that are talked about in this lesson, are humans, angels and the jinn.

When we begin Salah, we ask Allah to protect us from the rejected Shaitan. We say:

A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge with Allah from the rejected Shaitan.





Exercise: Learn to say A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem



I can say A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem

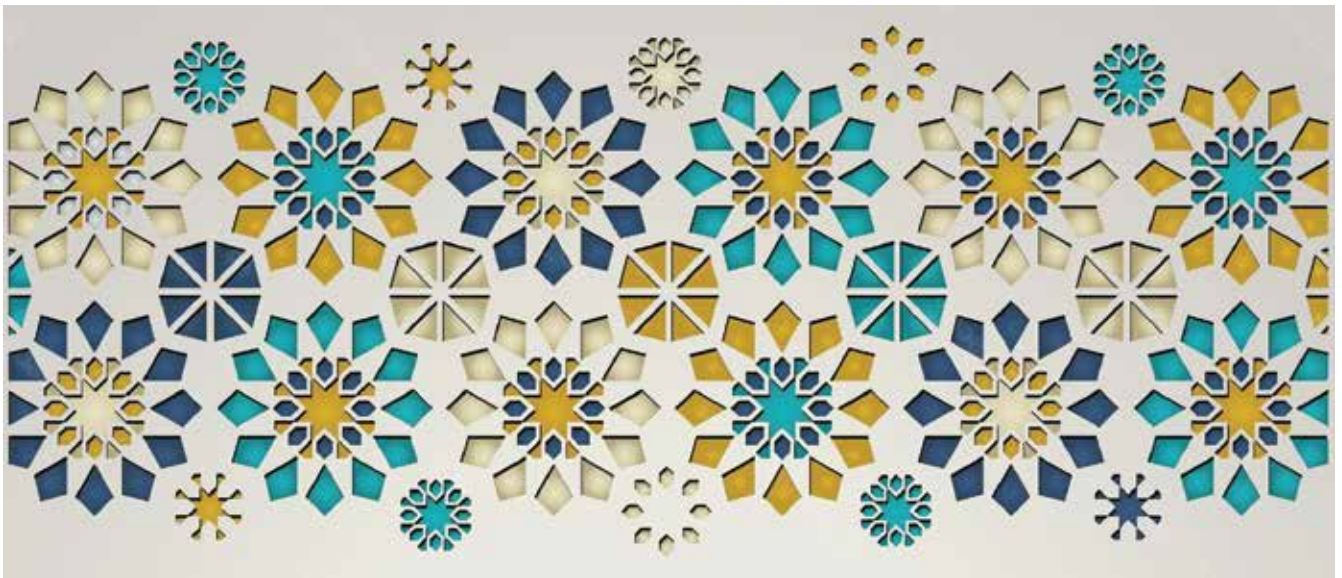
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Exercise: Allah was angry with Iblees for two reasons. Read and write the faded words below and discuss what they mean:

Arrogance

Disobedience

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher leads a discussion about the meaning of the two words, Arrogance and Disobedience, checking the students' understanding of the story. The teacher can assert that, as servants of Allah, we should not be proud and arrogant (like Shaitan), and we should always listen to Allah (like the Angels).



Lesson 14: SURAHS AN NAAS & AL FALAQ



The Shaitan wants all humans to be in Hell but he has no power except to whisper to us. One of the ways we can protect ourselves is by reading **Surah An Naas** each day:

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 يُوسَّوْسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem
Qul a'uthu bi rabbinnaas. Malikinnaas. Ilaahinnaas.
Min sharril waswaasil 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 to say Surah An Naas

I can say Surah An Naas

☐



Another Surah to read every day for protection is
Surah Al Falaq:

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 to say Surah Al Falaq

I can say Surah Al Falaq

☐


Exercise: Write over the faded words of Surah An Naas

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



Lesson 15: ALLAH IS AR-RAHMAAN, AR-RAHEEM



When we begin reading the Quran, we must say:

A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge with Allah from the rejected Shaitan

It is also good to say:

Bismillaa hirrahmaa-nirraheem

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I begin in the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Part of the Basmallah (Bismillah...) has two Names of Allah:

الرَّحْمَنِ

Ar-Rahmaan

The Gracious

and الرَّحِيمِ

Ar-Raheem

The Merciful

These are two of the **99 names** of Allah that we can learn.

When we say Allah is **Ar-Rahmaan**, we think of Allah's great kindness and care for all His creation. He feeds the animals, He waters the plants, He even looks after the people who don't believe in Him!

When we say Allah is **Ar-Raheem**, we think of Allah's personal kindness and mercy to anyone who turns to Him and prays to Him and asks Him for help and asks Him for forgiveness. He will never stop His Mercy for anyone who turns to Him!





After the first Takbir, only in the first Rakah of Salah, we say

A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem.

Then we say **Bismillaa hirrahmaa-nirraheem**, in Qiyaam (standing), before saying Surah al Fatiha and any other Surah. We say the Basmallah in every Rakah, before saying any Surah.

Now we are ready to put everything together for the things to say in Qiyaam (standing), in Salah.

In the first Rakah of Salah, we say:

- > Allahu Akbar (Takbir)
- > A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem
- > Bismillaa hirrahmaa-nirraheem
- > Surah Al Fatiha
- > Bismillaa hirrahmaa-nirraheem
- > Surah Al Ikhlas or Surah An Naas (or another Surah)



Exercise: Practice everything you know for the first Rakah Qiyaam of Salah, and then practice saying it to a friend or adult.

I know how to say the 6 things for the first Rakah Qiyaam

☐

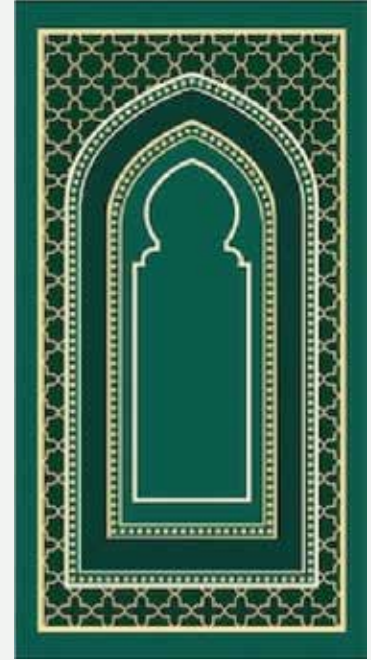
Lesson 16: ABDULLAH IBN ABBAS



A story about a boy who loved learning:

Abdullah Ibn Abbas was the son of Abbas, an uncle of Prophet Muhammad, SallAllahu alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him. Abdullah was born in Makkah and was only about thirteen years old when our beloved Prophet died.

When he was seven, Abdullah, Radhi-Allahu anhu, May Allah be pleased with him, began learning from Prophet Muhammad, SallAllahu alaihi wa sallam. Whenever the Prophet would pray Salah, Abdullah would stand behind him and copy exactly what he said and did.



Abdullah always listened carefully to whatever the Prophet said, and he watched whatever the Prophet did. In this way, Abdullah ibn Abbas became one of the most learned people of his time.

Abdullah didn't just watch and listen; he even memorized about one thousand six hundred and sixty six sayings of the Prophet! A saying or teaching of our Prophet is called a Hadith.

During the lifetime of the Prophet, Abdullah always attended the Prophet's classes and lessons. He memorized whatever the Prophet taught, so that later he could repeat exactly what the Prophet had said.

After the Prophet's death, Abdullah wanted to learn even more about what the Prophet had taught. To find out, he visited other Sahabah (Companions of the Prophet) and learned the Hadiths that they had remembered from the Prophet, SallAllahu alaihi wa sallam. Whenever Abdullah heard that someone knew a Hadith, he would go to find the person and learn the Hadith from them.





Once, Abdullah heard about a Hadith that a Sahabi was teaching. Abdullah went to the Sahabi's house and found him sleeping, so he sat and waited for him to wake up. When the Sahabi came out and saw Abdullah, he was surprised and asked what he had come for. When he heard that Abdullah had come to learn a Hadith he said,

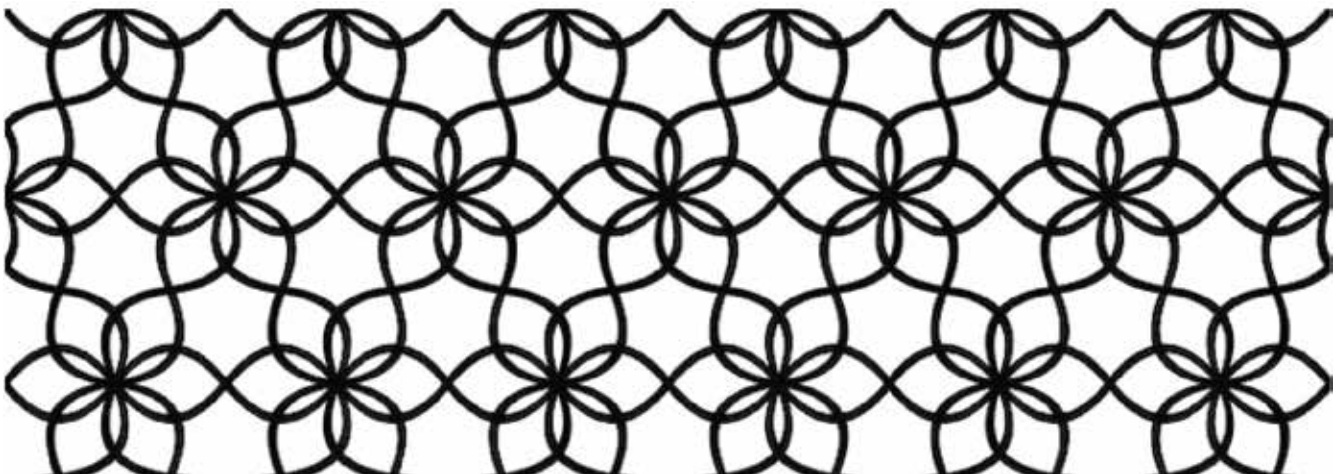
"You could have called me and I would have come to your house."

But Abdullah replied, "It's better for me to come to you to learn. We must go to the knowledge and seek it. Knowledge does not come to us!" Source: al-Hakim in *al-Mustadrak* (363)



Exercise: Choose two colours and colour the geometric pattern so that the same colour is never next to itself.

The colours I chose were _____ and _____.



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher discusses the students' understanding of the story, asking questions like: Why did Abdullah visit the Sahabi and wait outside his door while he was asleep? What is a Hadith? Etc.



Lesson 17: SALAH MOVEMENTS



We say **Allahu Akbar** most of the time when we move in Salah.
There are just two times when we don't say it.

Allahu Akbar

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is Great!

When we get up from Ruku, we say:

Sami Allahu liman hamida

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah has heard all who praise Him.

When we are standing after Ruku, we say:

Rabbana walakal hamd

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Our Lord, for You is all praise.



Exercise: Learn to say Sami Allahu liman hamida

I can say Sami Allahu liman hamidah

☐

Exercise: Learn to say Rabbana wa lakal hamd

I can say Rabbana wa lakal hamd

☐



Exercise: Write and say the faded words for the movements in Salah.



Allahu Akbar

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



Allahu Akbar

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



Sami Allahu liman hamida

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Rabbana wa lakal hamd

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ



Exercise: Write all the Arabic letters used in these words.

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher leads students in the actions of Salah while everyone says the words, including the two new lines in this lesson. Students can also do the actions while other students shout out what to say in each movement.



Lesson 18: KALIMAH SHAHADAH



Kalimah Tayyibbah is:

**Laa ilaaha ilAllah
Muhammadur Rasoolullah**

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Allah is the only God.
Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.



Kalimah Shahadah has a few words more. It talks about being a witness to Laa ilaaha ilAllah Muhammadur Rasoolullah. A witness is a person who knows something is true.

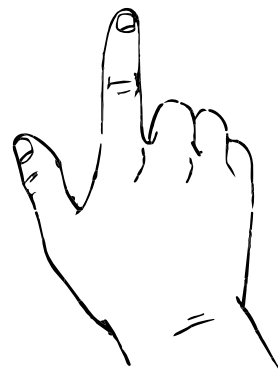
Kalimah Shahadah is:

**Ash hadu an-la ilaaha ilAllah
Wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduh
wa Rasooluh**

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that Allah is the only God
And I bear witness that Muhammad is the servant
and messenger of Allah.

We say Kalimah Shahadah in Juloos in Salah.
We raise up one finger when we say
the Shahadah in Salah.





Exercise: Learn Kalimah Shahadah.

I know Kalimah Shahadah

☐

Exercise: Write on the faded words of Kalimah Shahadah.

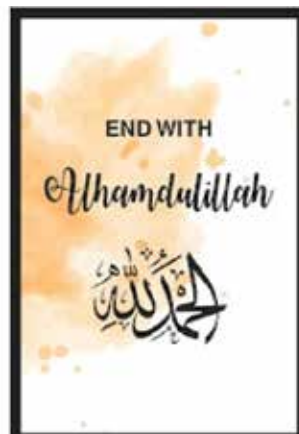
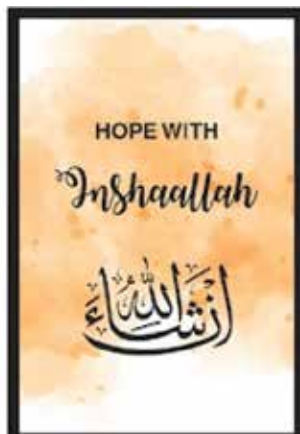
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ



Exercise: Write all the Arabic letters you can find in Kalimah Shahadah:



Exercise: Read and decorate the word poster below:



Lesson 19: HAVING GOOD ADAB



When Allah sent Adam and Hawwa to Earth, He told them that if they worked hard and listened to Him, they would be returned to the garden of Jannah after they died.

Allah teaches humans that we should be good in this life and remember Him and be grateful to Him. We should find out what He wants us to do, and follow it. If we make a mistake, we should turn to Him and ask for His forgiveness.



What can we do to obey Allah? We should pray to Him and read His Book, the Quran. We should be good to other people, and also to animals and the environment.



Part of being good to others is to learn to have good manners and nice behaviour when we are with other people. We need to practice having good character. A Muslim word for how we behave in our manners and character is **Adab**.

Here are some words that we can use when thinking about having good Adab:

Respect Honesty Kindness

Mercy Self-Control Patience

Gentleness Peacefulness





Exercise: Colour the words about good Adab and talk about what the words mean.



Exercise: Draw outlines on the faded picture to show the tree, the mosque and the people. Add your own colours to the picture.



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a class discussion, helping students to think of examples of showing good Adab described by each word.



Lesson 20: TAWHEED



We know from Surah Al Ikhlas that our God Allah is Ahad. He is One. He is alone and there is nobody and nothing like Him.

Allah has no family. He is not a human, because He created humans and also many other kinds of creatures. He is the only real Power in the whole universe.

We know from Surah al Fatiha that Allah is the Lord of all the worlds. How many worlds are there? We don't know but Allah knows, because He created them all. If an alien came here from outer space, Allah would be their God too!



Allah is One. When we talk about Allah being One, the Muslim word for this is **Tawheed**.

When we learn about Tawheed, we learn some facts about Allah. Some of those facts are in this lesson.

Everyone needs Allah. Without Him we will not be alive or be able to live. But Allah does not need anyone.

Allah was not born and He will not die. He has always lived and He will live forever.

Allah was the First and He will be the Last.
Allah sees everything and no one can see Him.

Allah is the Living and He is the One Who gives life.
Allah never gets tired and He never sleeps.

Allah knows everything that has happened, everything that is happening and everything that will happen in the future.

When we say Allah's name, we can say
Subhanahu wa Ta'ala,
Glorious and Most High is He!

We say this to show our great respect and love for Him.





Exercise: Answer **Yes** or **No**:

Does Allah have a son? _____

Does Allah have a daughter? _____

Does Allah have a mother? _____

Does Allah have a father? _____



Exercise: Tick ✓ the box next to the One who is the most Powerful

Spiderman ☐

Batman ☐

Allah ☐

Aliens ☐

Wonder Woman ☐



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

Allah is not human and

He has no family. He is the Living and

He will never die. He never gets tired and

He never sleeps. Allah needs no one, but

we need Him.



Lesson 21: ALLAH'S NAMES



Some of the things we talked about in the last lesson match the 99 Names of Allah.

Here are some of the 99 names:

Allah is Al-Waahid	الوَاحِد	The Only One.
Allah is Al-Qaadir	الْقَادِر	The All-Powerful.
Allah is As-Sami'	السَّمِيع	The All-Hearing.
Allah is Al-Baseer	الْبَصِير	The All-Seeing.
Allah is Al-Áleem	الْعَلِيم	The All-Knowing.



Here are some more of Allah's 99 names

Allah is Al-Hayy	الْحَيّ	The Living.
Allah is Al-Qayyoom	الْقَيُّوم	The Eternal
Allah is Al-Awwal	الْأَوَّل	The First.
Allah is Al-Aakhir	الْآخِر	The Last.
Allah is Al-Muhyee	الْمُحْيِي	The Giver of Life.



Exercise: Match the names of Allah to their correct meanings by drawing lines

Al Waahid	The All-Hearing
Al Baseer	The All-Knowing
Al Aleem	The Only One
Al Qaadir	The All-Seeing
Al Sami	The All-Powerful





Exercise: Write down “T” for True or “F” for False for each of the sentences below.



	T/F
Allah created everything.	
Some things in creation are like Allah.	
If I hide under the bed, Allah cannot see me.	
When I whisper, Allah cannot hear me.	
We are Allah’s servants.	
Allah has parents.	
Allah loves us.	



Exercise: Write the faded names of Allah in Arabic.

القادر the All-Powerful, العليم the All-Knowing

المحيي the Giver of Life, الحي the Living,

الأول the First, الآخر the Last,

السميع the All-Hearing, البصير the All-Seeing



Lesson 22: IMAN MUFASSAL



As Muslims we **believe in God, Allah**. When we believe in Allah, we say we have **Iman**.

Iman إيمان Belief

To get the right information about Allah, we believe in what He sent to the world to guide us.

Here is a list of our main beliefs:

- > Allah is the God of the world and the whole universe.
- > Allah sent His Books to guide us with His words in them, like the Quran.
- > Allah sent His Prophets, who were people who helped us know what Allah says, like Prophet Muhammad.
- > Allah sent His Angels to tell the prophets things and also do other jobs, like Angel Jibril.
- > Allah told us that His Qadr, His Power, decides what will happen to us, whether it looks good or bad.
- > Allah told us about the Last Day when we will all be Judged and sent to Heaven or Hell to live.
- > Allah told us about Raising into a new life after we die.



Iman Mufassal says all these things in Arabic:

**“Aamantu billaahi wa malaaikatihi wa kutubihi
wa rusulihi wal yawmil aakhiri wal qadri khairihi
wa sharrihi minAllahi wal ba’thi ba’dalmawt”**





آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ كُتُبِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
وَ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَ شَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَ الْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I believe in Allah and in His angels and in His books
and in His messengers and in the Last Day, and that Qadr,
good and bad, is from Allah, and in the Raising after death.



Exercise: Learn Iman Mufasssal

I know Iman Mufasssal

☐

I know how to say it in English

☐

Exercise: Write the faded words:

I believe in Allah and His Angels and His Books and
His Prophets and the Last Day, and that Qadr,
good and bad, is from Allah, and in the Raising after death.



Exercise: Write all the Arabic letters in the word Iman إيمان



Exercise: Write the word Iman in Arabic and English
on the pages of the book:



Lesson 23: QIYAAM OF SALAH



In this lesson we practice learning Salah again. We will practice Qiyaam of Salah. Qiyaam is the standing part of Salah.

Here is the order of what to say:

1. Takbir to start Salah

Allahu Akbar اللهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is Great

2. Beginning of Salah only

A'uthu billaahi minash Shaitaanir Rajeem

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge with Allah from the rejected Shaitan.

3. Qiyaam for every Rakaat

Bismillaa hirrahmaa-nirraheem

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I begin in the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful



Surah Al Fatiha

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.

Alhamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen.

Arrahmaani-rraheem. Maaliki yawmiddeen.

Eeyaaka na'budu wa eeyaaka nasta'een.

Ihdina-ssiraatal mustaqeem.

Siraatal ladheena an'amt 'alaihim

Ghairil maghdoobi 'alaihim Wala-ddhaaa-ileen.





I begin in the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.
 All praise is to Allah the Lord of all the worlds.
 The Gracious, the 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 are angry, and
 Not of those who went astray.



Another Surah

Eg. Surah Al Ikhlas or Surah An Naas

Surah Al Ikhlas

سُورَةُ الْاِخْلَاصِ
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ② لَمْ يَلِدْ
 وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem
 Qul huw-Allaahu ahad. Allahu-ssamad. Lam yalid wa lam yoolad
 Wa lam yakullahoo kufuwan ahad.

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
 يُؤَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem
 Qul a'uthu bi rabbinnaas. Malikinnaas. Ilaahinnaas.
 Min sharril waswaasil khannaas.
 Allathi yuwaswisu fee sudoorinnaas.
 Minal jinnati wannaas.





Exercise: Practice the Qiyaam of Salah in front of a friend or adult.



I can say Qiyaam of Salah

☐

Exercise: Write over all the faded Arabic words for the Qiyaam of Salah, while you practice saying them.



Exercise: Practice saying the meaning of Surah Al Fatiha.

I can say the meaning of Surah Al Fatiha.

☐

Exercise: Draw the outlines in the Islamic pattern, then colour it. How many shapes can you count in the pattern?

There are _____ shapes in the pattern.



Can you draw the shapes by themselves here?



Lesson 24: THE THREE QUESTIONS



When we die, two Angels, called Munkar and Nakeer, will ask us three important questions. InshaAllah, if we can answer these questions correctly, our time in the grave will be peaceful and our Judgement will be easy.

The 3 Questions are:

Who is your Lord?

What is your religion?

Who is your prophet?

Can you answer the 3 questions?



This du'a can help us memorise the answers to the three questions. We should try to say it as often as we can:

رَضِيتُ بِاللّٰهِ رَبًّا، بِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا

**“Radheeto billaahi Rabbaa, wa bil Islaami Deenaa,
wa bi Muhammadin Nabeeyaa”**

I am pleased with Allah as my Lord, with Islam as my religion,
and Muhammad as my prophet.

Our soul will only answer these questions correctly if we have lived our lives on this Earth with goodness.

How do you think we should live in order for our soul to know the answers?



Exercise: Practice the du'a that answers the 3 questions.

I can say the du'a in Arabic and English

☐



Exercise: Write on the faded words for the 3 questions and answers in Arabic and English:



Q: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

Who is your Lord? _____

A: اللهُ رَبِّي

Allah is my Lord _____

Q: مَا دِينُكَ؟

What is your deen (religion)? _____

A: دِينِي الْإِسْلَام

My deen is Islam _____

Q: مَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟

Who is your prophet? _____

A: هُوَ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

He is Muhammad, peace be upon him



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher leads a discussion about what kind of life we need to live, so that our soul can answer the 3 questions at the end of our lives. Talk about honesty, not harming others and other good character qualities and Adabs.



Lesson 25: TAHIYAAT IN SALAH



At the end of two Rakaat of Salah we sit down in Juloos and say the **Tahiyaat**.

The Tahiyaat is a special part of the Salah that Allah gave to Prophet Muhammad, SallAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him, one night when He brought the Prophet close to Him. (The night of Isra wal Me'raj)



The Tahiyaat has **Kalimah Shahadah** in it, so you already know some of it. In this lesson we will learn the Tahiyaat:

Attahiyyatu lillaahi was-salawaatu wattayyibaat.

**Assalamu 'alaika ayyuhannabbiyu
wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuh.**

Assalamu 'alaina wa 'ala 'ibaadillaahis saliheen.

**Ash hadu an-laa laaha illAllahu
Wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan
'abduhu wa Rasuluh.**

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ





Greetings, prayers and all pure things are for Allah. Peace to you, O Prophet and the Mercy and Blessing of Allah.

Peace on us and on all pious servants of Allah.

I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, And I bear witness that Muhammad is the servant and messenger of Allah.



Exercise: Practice saying and writing the faded words, for the first sentence of the Tahiyat:

Attahiyyatu lillaahi was-salawaatu wattayyibaat.

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ

Greetings, prayers and all pure things are for Allah.



Exercise: Practice saying, and writing the faded words, for the second sentence of the Tahiyat:

Assalamu 'alaika ayyuhannabbiyu wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuh.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Peace to you, O Prophet and the Mercy and Blessing of Allah.



Exercise: Practice saying, and writing the faded words, for the third sentence of the Tahiyat:

Assalamu 'alaina wa 'ala 'ibaadillaahis saliheen.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

Peace on us and on all pious servants of Allah.





Exercise: If you already know the Shahadah and you have learnt the three new lines, you will know the Tahiyat.



I know the Tahiyat

☐

I can say the Tahiyat to someone else

☐

I know the meaning of the Tahiyat in English

☐

We say Tahiyat at the end of the second Rakah of Salah.

We also say Tahiyat in the last Rakah of Salah.

Remember the numbers of Fard Rakaat in the 5 daily Salah:

Name of Salah	Time	Number of Fard Rakaat
Fajr(Subh)	Morning before sunrise	2
Dhuhr	After midday	4
'Asr	Afternoon	4
Maghrib	After sunset	3
'Isha	Night	4



Exercise: Write how many times we say the Tahiyat for each of the 5 Fard Salah and then add them up.

Name of Salah	Number of times we say Tahiyat in Fard
Fajr(Subh)	
Dhuhr	
'Asr	
Maghrib	
'Isha	



We say Tahiyat and the Shahadah at least _____ times a day.

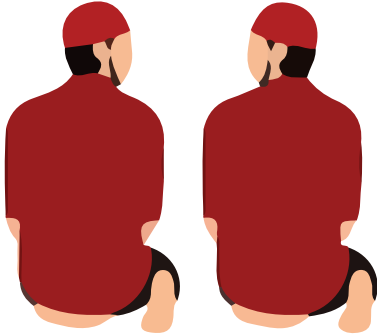


Lesson 26: ENDING THE SALAH



Right at the end of Salah, we say Tasleem.

Tasleem is:



**Assalamu alaikum
wa Rahmatullah** (to the right).
**Assalamu alaikum
wa Rahmatullah** (to the left).

Tasleem 

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

May the peace and blessings of Allah be on you.

Tasleem shows that we have finished our Salah, so we can talk and move around again.



Exercise: Colour the words of Tasleem while you learn them

Assalamu alaikum
wa Rahmatullah



Exercise: Learn to say the Tasleem

I can say the Tasleem

☐

Just before we say Tasleem,
we say Salawaat or Darood.



Salawaat (Darood)

Allahumma salli 'ala Muhammadi-wa 'ala 'aali Muhammad.

**Kama sallayta 'ala Ibrahima wa 'ala aali Ibrahima
innaka hamidu-Majeed.**

**Allahumma baarik 'ala Muhammadi-wa 'ala aali
Muhammad.**

**Kama baarakta 'ala Ibrahima wa 'ala aali Ibrahima
innaka hamidun Majeed.**

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ



O Allah, send Your peace upon
Muhammad and the family of
Muhammad, just as You sent peace to
Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. You
are the Praiseworthy, Glorious!

O Allah, give Your Blessings on
Muhammad and the family of
Muhammad, just as You gave your
blessings on Ibrahim and the family of
Ibrahim. You are the Praiseworthy,
Glorious!





In Salawaat we remember two important prophets, Prophet Muhammad and Prophet Ibrahim, alaihimus salaam, may peace be on them both. We remember them and ask Allah to bless them and give them peace.

Prophet Muhammad is our special prophet. We say his name in the Shahadah, and Allah sent him the Quran.

Prophet Ibrahim is also a special prophet for us. When we do Hajj, we remember Prophet Ibrahim and his wife, Hajar and his son Ismail, and their actions at the Ka'ba.

Prophet Ibrahim's family were the first people to live in Makkah, about 4,000 years ago. Prophet Muhammad was born in Makkah about 1,400 years ago. Prophet Ibrahim was a great, great, great... grandfather of Prophet Muhammad!



Exercise: We say Salawaat only at the end of Salah. How many times a day do we say Salawaat for the Fard Salah?

We say Salawaat at least _____ times a day.





Exercise: Practice saying and writing the first sentence of the Salawaat.



**Allahumma salli 'ala Muhammadi-wa
'ala 'aali Muhammad.**

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ



Exercise: Practice saying and writing the second sentence of the Salawaat.

**Kama sallayta 'ala Ibrahima wa 'ala aali Ibrahima
innaka hamidu-Majeed.**

كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ



Exercise: The next two lines of the Salawaat are almost the same. Only one word changes. Read the sentence and write the changed words:

The word Salli صَلِّ changes to the word Baarik بَارِك



Exercise: Learn the Salawaat and practice the last Juluos (sitting) of Salah.

I can say the Salawaat

☐

I can say the Salawaat to someone else

☐

I can say the last Juluos in Salah

☐


Lesson 27: PROPHET IBRAHIM



Exercise: Read or listen to the story and write over the faded words.

Prophet Ibrahim, ‘alaihis salaam, may peace be on him, was born somewhere around Iraq. He went to live in Palestine, around 4,000 years ago. Prophet Ibrahim and his Egyptian wife Hajar had a son named Ismail.



When Ismail was still a baby, Allah asked Prophet Ibrahim to take his wife and son on a long journey. When they reached an empty valley with no water and no trees, Allah told Prophet Ibrahim to leave them there and return home alone.

His wife Hajar was worried, so she asked him, “Did Allah ask you to do this?” and he replied, “Yes.” Hajar was satisfied, because she had strong faith in Allah. “Then He will not leave us to be lost,” she said.

After Prophet Ibrahim left, Hajar fed her baby and searched for water. She ran up and down two hills to look for water or people, but there was nothing. Suddenly, where baby Ismail was lying, Allah made a pool of water start bubbling up from the ground. Hajar and Ismail were saved!

The place where Allah told Prophet Ibrahim to leave his family was the valley of Makkah. The two hills that Hajar ran up and down are Safa and Marwa. The water that came up from the ground is Zamzam, and it is still there today after 4,000 years!

Later, Prophet Ibrahim came back to visit his family. He found that Makkah had become a town because of the beautiful Zamzam water well. Allah told Prophet Ibrahim and Ismail to build the Ka’ba and He taught them how to perform Hajj. Hajj has been performed in Makkah ever since that time, so long ago!

(Source: Quran 14:37, Bukhari Hadith)



Lesson 28: WHOLE SALAH PRACTICE



In this lesson we will practice a whole 4 Rakaat Salah. You can practice by following the pictures here, or by following an adult, or by doing the actions together as a class.

For Salah to be proper, we must make our intention and we must do the actions in the correct order.

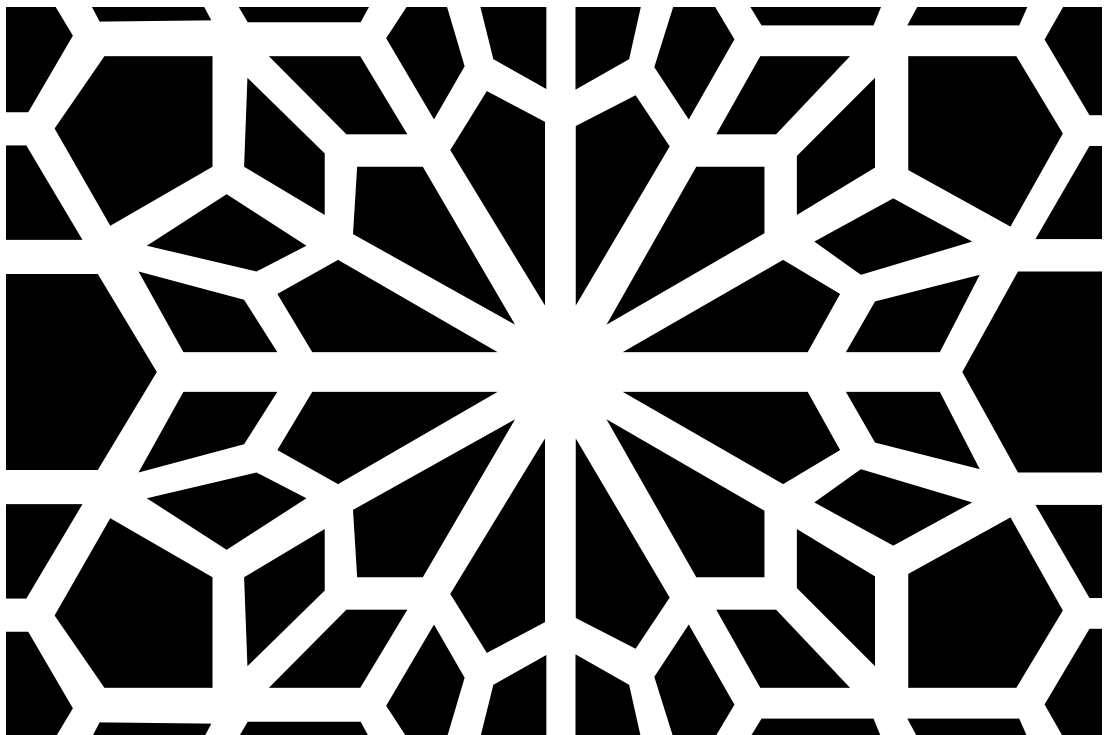
Intention is called **Niyyah** in Arabic.

Some teachings say that our Niyyah for Salah should be said aloud, in words like:

“I intend to pray Dhuhr Salah of 4 Rakaat, to worship Allah Ta’ala, with my face towards the Ka’ba”

Some teachings say that we can think the same kind of Niyyah silently in our minds. (Schools of thought)

Now that you have learned most of the words to say in Salah, you can practice saying the words in the correct place, while doing the actions.





Exercise: Choose 4 colours to decorate the white parts of the geometric design. You might use stripes, dots, swirls, flowers or any kind of design. Do this art work when you are resting from practising Salah or when you are waiting to be tested.

The 4 colours I chose are:

_____, _____, _____, _____



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher leads a mock Salah and the students say everything loudly as they do the actions. The teacher should also test students individually or in groups, to monitor their Salah learning progress and give individual learning goals.



4 Rakaat of Salah



Niyah

I intend to
Pray _____
Salah, to...



Takbir

Allahu Akbar

Qiyaam 1

Authubillahi minashaitanirr...
Surah Al Fatiha
Another Surah
Allahu Akbar





Ruku

Subhana Rabbiyal Adhim (X3)
Sami Allahu liman hamida
Rabbana wa lakal hamd



Takbir

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Juloos

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Qiyaam 2

Surah Al Fatiha
Another Surah
Allahu Akbar



Ruku

Subhana Rabbiyal Adhim (X3)
Sami Allahu liman hamida
Rabbana wa lakal hamd



Takbir

Allahu Akbar





Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Juloos

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Juloos

Tahiyaat
Allahu Akbar



Qiyaam 3

Surah Al Fatiha
Allahu Akbar



Ruku

Subhana Rabbiyal Adhim (X3)
Sami Allahu liman hamida
Rabbana wa lakal hamd



Takbir

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Juloos

Allahu Akbar





Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Qiyaam 4

Surah Al Fatiha
Allahu Akbar



Ruku

Subhana Rabbiyal Adhim (X3)
Sami Allahu liman hamida
Rabbana wa lakal hamd



Takbir

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar



Juloos

Allahu Akbar



Sujood

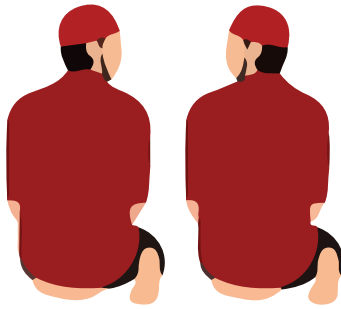
Subhana Rabbiyal
A'laa (X3)
Allahu Akbar





Julooos

Tahiyaat
Salawaat



Tasleem

Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah (face right)
Assalamu alaikum wa Rahmatullah (face left)



Exercise: Choose a pen of just one colour and decide how to add to the design to make it better. The picture has 5 colours at the moment. If you leave some white in the design, the picture will have 6 colours, which is a balanced number of colours for a geometric design.



Lesson 29: SALAH WORDFIND



Exercise: Keep practising your Salah and get tested by an adult. While you are waiting and practising, or after you have been tested, do the Salah Wordfind.

A	S	U	N	N	A	H	A	N	Y	L	S	A	T
U	L	R	W	I	N	F	L	M	A	G	H	S	A
L	O	O	S	H	A	H	A	D	A	H	A	H	Y
O	R	F	T	B	N	N	H	F	T	U	N	A	Y
M	A	G	H	R	I	B	A	B	K	S	D	I	A
O	D	H	K	D	H	U	T	A	S	L	E	E	M
D	H	U	N	N	J	W	A	K	H	W	Y	Q	U
H	A	Q	I	Y	A	A	M	S	A	L	A	H	M
U	T	H	S	I	S	U	K	U	R	O	J	A	O
H	I	M	H	Y	U	F	T	J	U	L	O	O	S
R	D	F	A	R	D	J	O	O	S	G	B	N	A
T	H	A	O	K	H	G	U	O	L	J	W	N	L
R	Y	J	O	B	U	J	W	D	I	H	U	M	A
A	S	R	L	U	H	A	Y	Y	A	M	D	O	W
D	I	J	Y	G	R	A	K	A	H	L	U	D	A
O	R	U	K	U	T	H	O	O	L	S	M	I	A
M	A	E	E	M	S	T	A	H	I	Y	A	A	T

SALAH
JULOOS
TAHIYAAT
ASR
SUNNAH

RAKAH
TASLEEM
SHAHADAH
MAGHRIB
WUDU

RUKU
QIYAAM
FAJR
ISHA
GHUSL

SUJOOD
SALAWAAT
DHUHR
FARD
TAYYAMUM



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a quiz using the Wordfind words, asking students to explain what each word means. This could be done as a fun team quiz where teams compete for points.



