Steps to Perfection
An Islamic Curriculum for Children

Teacher's Guide

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SABA is also very thankful to the Islamic organizations and schools of Ahlul'Bait at London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota, Toronto, and all others whose syllabus and books were used for the inspiration and creation of this curriculum.

Please remember all the people involved in this project in your prayers.

Authors and Editors: Hujjatol Islam Nabi Raza Abidi and Curriculum Committee

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Islamic Sunday schools and full-time Islamic schools in the West have struggled to create a dynamic curriculum for a long time. However, with the grace of Allah (SWT), in the past few years, the Islamic educational field has experienced some great achievements. May Allah bless all those who have endeavored to put together Islamic information to help our children grow. This new edition is an attempt by School of Ahlul Bait (SAB) and SABA Academy to create a curriculum for Muslims living in the West, which we hope is relevant, vibrant, and engaging. We referred to many different Islamic curricula through the course of developing this curriculum and are grateful to them for sharing their work.

As teachers, we are blessed to be able to inherit from the Prophets the honorable job of teaching. The Prophet's main mission was to teach and nurture the human being as Allah says in the Quran: “It is He who has sent among the unlettered a Messenger from themselves reciting to them His verses and purifying them and teaching them the Book and wisdom” (62:2). Thus, as individuals who strive for our students, you have two main jobs: to teach our students and to nurture them through these teachings so that they can develop their souls and fulfill the purpose for which Allah has created us. While teaching is the most valued job in the eyes of Allah, it also comes with many challenges. As teachers, we must constantly remind ourselves of the value of this great job.

It is our responsibility to nurture our children and students through knowledge and help them become individuals that make good choices that will result in them becoming true and strong believers. In this path, as teachers, we must remember to be reliant only on Allah, be hopeful, be sincere, be responsible, be safe, and be flexible.

The present curriculum also has a teachers’ guide that we pray will be a useful tool and resource for teachers to refer to and aid them in their job of teaching. InshaAllah, the teacher’s guide will help you engage students and provide suggestions and ideas for projects to help students better digest the material.

The philosophy behind this revision of the curriculum was to establish a strong foothold on the guiding force of our religion: the Usool ad-Deen and Furoo ad-Deen. That is why you will see that beginning from 1st grade, these two concepts are emphasized and gradually increase in depth all the way until 6th grade. Furthermore, we wanted to incorporate a more project-based and story-based curriculum that engages students and allows them to develop a strong bond with Islam and the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (A).

We attempted to include general information we felt children need to know in order to be educated and successful Muslims. Overall, the curriculum is divided into four core areas: Aqaid, Fiqh, History, and Akhlaq. For grades 1-3, the Furoo ad-Deen are included in the Aqaid section, but from grades 4-6, it has been moved to the Fiqh section. This is in order for students to first understand the basics of the Furoo ad-Deen and then gradually increase their understanding and practical application.

In each grade, we have covered all of the Usool ad-Deen and the Furoo ad-Deen, which are analyzed more extensively each year. It is our tenacious belief that a strong foundation gives way to a healthy growth, which is why there was great emphasis on this. We referenced many other curricula in developing this section and thank them for their contributions.

Furthermore, in the Fiqh section, we tried to incorporate those Fiqh topics that are relevant and integrate more stories in order to make it more interactive for students.

You will find that the history section has a greater emphasis on stories. By introducing the Ma'soomeen through stories that highlight their characteristics, the hope is that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unflaltering love that will take root in their heart. The history in Kindergarten focuses solely on the Ahlul Bayt (A). In first grade, the students learn about the first seven Ma'soomeen, and in second grade the last seven. Then, in third grade, they once again review all 14 Ma'soomeen. In fourth grade, students will learn about the lives and messages of the Prophets. Finally, in fifth and sixth grades, students will take a comprehensive look at the life of the Holy Prophet (S).

We attempted to make the Akhlaq section aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, hadith, and ayahs from the Quran. In the older grades, we attempted to include more relevant stories that would allow them to form tangible connections with the lessons.

Any Islamic school should feel free to use the curriculum. If you are using this curriculum, please do let us know so that we may keep in contact. Similarly, please let us know if you have found any errors or would like to give us feedback; this will definitely help us and is appreciated.

I want to thank all of those who were involved in this great project. I pray that Allah (swt) accepts our effort and gives us more strength.

With Du'as,
Abidi
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Part 1: Aqaid..........................................................................................................................................ix

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A REVIEW OF
THE KALIMAH
The Kalimah, or testimony, is important for all Muslims. It is a statement that we believe whole heartedly and identifies us as Muslims. In this chapter, students will learn to recite the Kalimah in Arabic and English and understand its meaning. In this lesson, we will review the Kalimah. Those students who were not present the previous year may need some extra time and practice.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what the flag of Islam is?

Wait for answers until the Kalimah is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. As Muslims, we don’t all come from one country. There are Muslims all around the world. We have something that represents all Muslims as well; however, it is not actually a flag. The Kalimah is the flag of Islam and the Kalimah is important for all Muslims to know. The Kalimah is made up of words that have a very important meaning. It is important for us to be able to prove that we are Muslim and remind ourselves of our responsibilities every day. By saying the Kalimah, we remind ourselves that there is no God but Allah, that Prophet Muhammad (S) is Allah’s messenger, that Imam Ali is Allah’s chosen one, that Imam Ali is the successor of the Prophet (S), and he is the true khalifah. We are going to recite the whole Kalimah in Arabic and English. Please repeat after me.

Have students repeat every line after you. Make sure to use the LEARNING AID located in the TASK BAR. Try to check pronunciation.
Say: Good. Let’s remind ourselves about the deeper meaning of each line. The first line, Laa ilaaha illAllaah means that there is no god except for Allah and that Allah is One. Can anyone tell me why there cannot be more than one Allah?

Wait for answers. There may be many different ideas.

Say: Good. If you have 2 principals, 2 teachers, or 2 leaders, and they give you different instructions, things would get very confusing.

At this time, do the STORYTIME activity in the TASK BAR. Students can then complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION located in the TASK BAR.

Note to Teacher: The illustrations focus on Allah as a Creator and Rabb, the one who nurtures and takes care of us.
A REVIEW OF THE KALIMAH

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
Laa ilaaha illAllaah
There is no god but Allah

صَلِّيٌّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
Muhammadur Rasulullaah
Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah

عَلَيْهِ وَلِيُّ الْلَّهِ
‘Aliyyun Waliyyullaah
Imam Ali (A) is one who is close to Allah

وَصَحِيٌّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
Wasiyyu Rasulillaah
Imam Ali (a) is the leader after Prophet Muhammad (S)

وَ خَلَيِّفَتُهُ بِلا فَصْلٍ
Wa Khalifatuhu bilaa fasl
Imam Ali (A) is the true khalifah
LEARNING AID: HAND GESTURES

1. Laa ilaaha illAllaah
   There is no god but Allah

   Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only one God.

2. Muhammadur Rasulullaah
   Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah

   Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird. Please emphasize that this action is only to explain what messenger means.

3. ‘Aliyyun Waliyyullaah
   Imam Ali (A) is one who is close to Allah

   Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah chose Imam Ali (A).

4. Wasiyyu Rasulillaah
   Imam Ali (a) is the leader after Prophet Muhammad (S)

   Students will reenact the scene of the event of Ghadeer.

5. Wa Khalifatuhu bilaa fasl
   Imam Ali (A) is the true khalifah

   Students will make a crown on their head, since a Khalifa is like a king.
Read this story about how we have one creator who is always taking care of us.

If a team had two coaches, the players would get confused and fight amongst themselves.

If a city had two mayors, many things would go wrong. One mayor would build a park in the same place where the other mayor would build a road for cars!

What if different builders with their own ideas made a house? It would be a very crooked house!

If two cooks make their own food in the same pot, how will the food taste? Eww! It may be burnt or may have too much salt.
What if a school had two principals? Who would the students listen to and obey?

What if the world had two Gods, would there be any order? What if one God would bring out the sun when the other brings out the moon? People would not know when to sleep or wake up!

Or maybe one God would make rivers and the other God would make the sun so hot that the rivers would dry up!

What if each God made His own moon and the moons collided with each other?

We now know that there is only one God who created everything. His Name is Allah. Allah makes all the seasons come and go, and He created the sun, the moon, all the trees, and their fruits. He is the one who created all the clouds and gives us rain. He makes the earth go around the sun. The whole universe is so well organized because there is only one God.

So the whole world has only one God. That is why everything is so well planned, organized, beautiful and perfect!
Practice writing “Laa ilaaha illAllaah”

Laa ilaaha illAllaah

Laa ilaaha illAllaah

Laa ilaaha illAll ___ ___ ___

Laa ilaaha illA ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
Materials: Construction Paper, Markers, Scissors, Crayons

Procedure:

1. Pair students up. Have them trace each other’s hand with a marker on their piece of paper. Make sure they trace a part of the arm as well.

2. Have them cut out the traced picture of their hands and fold the fingers down, except for the index finger.

3. On their cut-out, they can write “Laa ilaaha illAllaah”.

4. There is no god except for Allah.”

5. They can use the crayons to decorate their cut-outs.
\textbf{SAY:} The second line in the Kalimah is “Muhammadur Rasulullaah,” which means that Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah. A messenger is someone who brings a message or information from one place to another. If Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah, whom is he bringing information from?

Wait for “Allah” to be mentioned.

\textbf{SAY:} Good. Prophet Muhammad (S) is Allah’s Messenger. This means, without Prophet Muhammad (S), we would not know what Allah expects of us and how we should behave. Can anyone tell me how we get to read his message today?

Wait for answers until the Quran is mentioned.

\textbf{SAY:} Good. The message that Prophet Muhammad (S) brought for us is found in the Quran and his teachings. The Quran teaches us how to be good Muslims. How did Allah deliver the Quran to the Prophet (S)?

Wait for answers until Jibraeel is mentioned.

\textbf{SAY:} Good. Angel Jibraeel often brought the Quran to the Prophet (S).

At this time, students can complete the COLORING activity located in the TASK BAR.
Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah.
محمد رسول الله

MUHAMMADUR RASULULLAAH
**TASK BAR**

**WORKSHEET**

**IN THIS WORKSHEET,** students will circle and color pictures that show a good leader and cross out pictures that show a bad leader.

---

**SAY:** The third line, “Aliyyun Waliyyullaah,” means that Imam Ali (A) is the one who is close to Allah. Imam Ali (A) is not a Prophet or Messenger of Allah, but he is an Imam or Leader. Does anyone remember why we have Imams?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imams are leaders that Allah has picked for us so that they could continue teaching us the message that Prophet Muhammad (S) taught us. Allah chose Imam Ali (A) to be the first teacher after our Prophet Muhammad (S). What do you think Imam Ali (A) had to be like in order to have this very important job?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imam Ali (A) was very truthful, kind, and always did what made Allah happy. These are some of the reasons why Allah chose him as the Imam. After Imam Ali (A), there were more Imams who came and had the same qualities as him to help guide people. We will learn about them later, InshaAllah. In order to be a good leader, what should a person be like?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** A good leader must be trusted. Who is Imam Ali (A) trusted by to lead the Muslims?

Students should say Allah and Prophet Muhammad (S).

**SAY:** Yes, Imam Ali (A) is Waliyyullaah, which means he is the one who is close to Allah. That means we can trust that Imam Ali (A) is going to tell us and show us the best way to worship Allah, after the Prophet (S). Let's talk about some signs that show us that one is a good leader. I will read a list and I want you to stand up if you think the thing I mention shows a good leader and stay seated if you think the thing I mention shows a bad leader. For example, if I say a person who says bad words, you would stay sitting, because that doesn’t show a good leader, but if I say a person who uses kind words, you would stand because that shows a good leader.

Next, use the following list for students to see if they can differentiate between the characteristics of a good leader and a bad leader.

A person who:

- lies
- is kind to animals
- is kind to their parents
- is messy
- talks badly about people
- tells people’s secrets
- prays regularly
- helps the poor
- takes a toy w/out asking

**SAY:** Good. Imam Ali (A) was a good leader because he was trusted by Allah and Prophet Muhammad (S). Imam Ali (A) only did good things. Let's repeat the 3rd line of the Kalimah together. “Aliyyun Waliyyullaah - Imam Ali is the one who is close to Allah.”

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEET found in the TASK BAR.
What makes a good leader? Circle the pictures that show a GOOD leader like Imam Ali (A).

- Steal
- Offer Salaah
- Read Quran
- Say bad words
- Help Others
- Respect Parents
- Help the Poor
- Be Messy
Let's talk about what successor and khilafah mean: a successor is a person who continues the job of someone else; a Khalifah is a representative. A representative is someone who is a good example. Imam Ali (A) was a perfect example of how to be a good Muslim after the Prophet (S). If Imam Ali (A) is the Prophet's successor and comes after him, then he has to be Allah's khilafah or representative for people to follow.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME Activity that is located in the TASK BAR.

SAY: After Prophet Muhammad (S) died and went back to Allah, Imam Ali (A) was the teacher of the Muslims and their leader. The Muslims had to listen to what he said. Prophet Muhammad (S) had taught people Islam and Imam Ali (A) was his successor and the khilafah or representative of Allah, so he was there to remind people what the Prophet (S) had taught them and show them how to be good Muslims. Nobody else could be the successor of the Prophet (S) or representative of Allah other than Imam Ali (A) because Allah chose him. Imam Ali (A) was raised by the Prophet (S) and was given knowledge by Allah Himself. Imam Ali (A) was the first Imam to help guide and show us how to be the best of Muslims.

SAY: Ok good. Now let's practice reciting the whole Kalimah in Arabic and English. Please repeat after me.

Have students repeat every line after you. Try to check for pronunciation. Keep practicing a few times together as a class, and then try to see if any student wants to volunteer on his/her own and perhaps offer a prize if a student can say the whole thing without help.

لا إلَه إلا الله
Laa ilaaha illAllaah
There is no god but Allah

مَحْمَدُ رَسُولُ الله
Muhammadur Rasulullaah
Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah

عَلَيْهِ وُلْدِيُ الله
Aliyyun Waliyullah
Ali (A) is the one who is close to Allah

وَضَيْسِي رَسُولِ الله
Wasiyyu Rasulillah
Ali (A) is the leader after Prophet Muhammad (S)

خَليَافَةً يَلا فَصِّل
Wa Khalifatuhi bilaa fasl

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET and CUMULATIVE ACTIVITY in the TASK BAR.
Color the pictures and number them in order.

1. Dove
2. Two men
3. Number 1
4. Crown
5. Handshake
Kalimah Mobiles

**Materials:**
Kalimah pictures template, Crayons, Scissors, CDs, String, Rubber Cement.

**Procedure:**
1. Have students color the pictures of the Kalimah and cut them out.

2. Give them a piece of string, which they must tie onto their CD through the hole in the center.

3. Have them place the pictures in the correct order on their CD and recite each line and its meaning to you. Once it is correct, they can place rubber cement on the CD and paste the pictures.
CUMULATIVE ACTIVITY: KALIMAH MOBILES

Color and cut out the pictures below. Then, place them in the correct order while saying each line and its meaning.
THIS PAGE HAS PURPOSELY BEEN LEFT BLANK
USOOL AD-DEEN
In this lesson, students will be introduced to the roots of the religion of Islam or Usool ad-Deen. Students can follow along with the READING activity located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Does anyone know what religion we follow?

Wait and listen for answers until “Islam” is mentioned.

**SAY:** In order to follow Islam and be a Muslim, what do we need to know and believe?

Again, wait and listen for ideas like knowing how to pray, knowing and believing in Prophet Muhammad, etc.

**SAY:** Good. There are a lot of things Muslims do, but there are 5 important things that we need to know, understand, and believe so that we can properly practice the religion of Islam. These 5 things are known as the Usool ad-Deen or the Roots of the Religion. In order to understand the Usool ad-Deen better, we will do a small activity.

At this time, do the SHOW n’ SORT activity located in the TASK BAR. Have students point out different parts of the tree.

**SAY:** The roots of a tree are the most important part because, without them, the rest of the tree would not be able to get the water and nutrients that it needs to survive. The Usool ad-Deen are the roots of our religion, meaning that these 5 things are very important and necessary for the religion of Islam. Every Muslim has to understand the Usool (or Roots) as best as they can. I am going to name the 5 Usool ad-Deen in Arabic and I want you to try to guess what they might mean in English.

Read and use the LEARNING AID to teach the Usool ad-Deen to the students in Arabic and wait for ideas for what they mean.

1. Tawheed
2. Adaalah
3. Nabuwwah
4. Imaamah
5. Qiyaamah

Students can now turn to the READING exercise and follow along.

**SAY:** Now let me tell you what they actually mean. Tawheed means that Allah is One. Can anyone tell me why there can’t be more than one Allah?
**SAY:** Allah is One. There is only one Creator and if there were more than one God, there would be confusion and we would not know what to do. This is why there is only one Allah, who created us, takes care of us, and gives us everything we need to love and worship Him.

**SAY:** The second of the Usool ad-Deen is Adaalah, which means that Allah is Just. Does anyone know what that means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Being Just means that Allah is always fair and gives everyone what they need. He is correct in whatever He does, and He is not unfair to anyone. Even if we think that something is not fair, we don’t always know everything; Allah knows everything and wants what is best for us because He is our Creator, and He loves what He creates. The third of the Usool ad-Deen is Nabuwwah or Prophethood. Allah sent us Prophets to guide us. Does anyone know who the first Prophet was?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The first is Prophet Adam (A), and the very last Prophet is our Prophet Muhammad (S). The fourth of the Usool ad-Deen is Imaamah. Allah also sent us Imams to guide us. Allah is so kind that He never wants to leave us without a guide so that we always have help. This is why after the Prophet (S) died, the Imams continued to guide the people. Does anyone remember how many Imams we have?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us. The first Imam is Imam Ali (A) and the last Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (A), is still living and is here for us all the time.

The fifth and last of the Usool ad-Deen is belief in Qiyaamah or the Day of Judgment. Does anyone know what this is?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Qiyaamah or The Day of Judgment is a day that every single person who ever lived, from the beginning of time to the end of time, will be rewarded for their good deeds and punished for their bad deeds. Now say the 5 Usool ad-Deen along with me in Arabic and English along with our hand gestures.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEETS, ART EXTENSION, and GAMETIME activities, located in the TASK BAR.
1. Tawheed - Allah is One
2. Adaalah - Allah is Just
3. Nabuwwah - Allah sent us Prophets to guide us
4. Imaamah - Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us
5. Qiyaamah - There will be the Day of Judgment

Make sure students are pronouncing words correctly.

**SAY:** Good. Now we're going to watch a short video to help us remember the Usool ad-Deen.

At this time, you can show the VIDEO located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** When you look at a tree, are the roots of the tree something you can see outside or are the roots hidden underground?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The roots of a tree are underground. The Usool ad-Deen are 5 things that must be within the heart of every Muslim. Every Muslim must know them, understand them, and believe in them in order for his or her faith to be complete.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEETS, GAMETIME, and ART EXTENSION activities, located in the TASK BAR.
**Usool ad-Deen**

1. Tawheed - Allah is One
2. Adaaalah - Allah is Just

Students balance hands to show a scale.

3. Nabuwwah - Allah sends us Prophets to guide us

Students pretend to wear an Amamah on their heads to show Prophethood.

4. Imaamah - Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us

5. Qiyaamah - There will be the Day of Judgment

Students pretend to blow on a trumpet, signifying the Angel who will blow on the trumpet before the Day of Judgment.
USOOL AD-DEEN
THE ROOTS OF ISLAM

- Tawheed: Allah is One.
- Adaalah: Allah is Just.
- Nabuwwah: Allah sent Prophets to guide us.
- Imaamah: Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- Qiyaamah: The Day of Judgement.

Usool ad-Deen means the Roots of Religion. The roots of religion are five. If you are a Muslim, you must believe in the Usool ad-Deen.
The Usool ad-Deen are five. Find them in this word search puzzle.

Word List:
- Adaalah
- Imaamah
- Nabuwwah
- Qiyaamah
- Tawheed
WORKSHEET 2.2

What are the 5 Usool ad-Deen (roots of religion)?

Choose the right answer from the list below and write one in each cloud.

Word List:

Adaalah    Salaah    Nabuwwah    Zakaat

Qiyaamah    Hajj    Tawheed    Jihad    Imaamah
WORKSHEET 2.3

Match the Usool ad-Deen with its correct meaning.

Tawheed
- Allah is One

Adaalah
- Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us

Nabuwwah
- There will be a Day of Judgment

Imaamah
- Allah is Just

Qiyaamah
- Allah sent us Prophets to guide us
Usool ad-Deen Trees

**Materials:** Empty toilet paper rolls, Markers, Green construction paper, Scissors

**Procedure:**

1. On the toilet paper rolls, mark off 5 evenly spaced lines.
2. Give each child a roll and have them cut along these lines. They should be able to fan these out to make roots.
3. On each root, have them write one of the Usool ad-Deen and its meaning. Alternatively, you could print out strips with the names.
4. Have them write ISLAM along the trunk of the tree.
5. Give each child a piece of green construction paper that has the top of the tree traced on and have them cut it out. Alternatively, you could cut this out and give it to them.
6. On the top of the tree, have them write “Usool ad-Deen – The Roots of Islam”
7. Have them make 2 slits on the top of the trunk. They can slide in the top green part of the tree.
ROADMAP: CHAPTERS 3-6

A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE USOOL AD-DEEN

The next four chapters will take a deeper look at each of the Usool ad-Deen to help students gain a better understanding.

Chapter 3 will go into Tawheed by looking at 3 attributes of Allah to understand who He is.

Chapter 4 will cover Adaalah and how Allah is always fair. If it sometimes seems like He is not fair, this is because of our limited knowledge.

Chapter 5 will cover Nabuwwah and Imaamah by looking at the first and last Prophets and also the 12 Imams, especially our present Imam.

Chapter 6 will talk about Qiyaamah. Students will learn about good and bad deeds and accountability.
3

TAWHEED: WHO IS ALLAH?
In this chapter, students will gain a deeper understanding of Tawheed by learning 3 different attributes of Allah. In the first lesson, students will explore that Allah is ar-Rahmaan and ar-Raheem. Students can follow along with the READING activity located in the TASK BAR.

SAY: Today, we are going to learn about Allah and His attributes. I am going to use the word attribute in a sentence, and I want you to guess what the word attribute might mean. “One of Allah’s attributes is that He is al-Khaaliq, the Creator, and al-Kareem, the Generous.” Does anyone have a guess about what an attribute is? Wait and take some guesses.

SAY: Good. An attribute is something that describes or tells us about another thing. We are going to learn about Allah’s attributes so that we can better understand Allah. Let’s begin by seeing if we can name some attributes of Allah. What do you know about Allah that can describe Him? Wait and listen for answers and encourage students to give examples to back up their answer.

SAY: Good. Allah has so many attributes. Last year, we learned that Allah is al-Khaaliq, the Creator, and al-Kareem, the Generous. This year, we are going to learn about 3 more of His attributes. The first two attributes we will discuss is that Allah is ar-Rahmaan and ar-Raheem. These two attributes probably sound familiar to you because anytime we start something, we should say, “Bismilaahir Rahmaanir Raheem.” “Bismilaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” means “I begin in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Kind.” You probably think that’s very funny. Why would Allah repeat that He is kind twice? It’s because Rahmaan and Raheem are each special types of kindness. Ar-Rahmaan is the kindness that is for everyone – for the animals, the plants, the Muslims, and the non-Muslims. Can anyone name some kindness and gifts that Allah has given to everyone? Wait and listen for answers.

SAY: Good. Things like water, air, and parents are for everyone. But Ar-Raheem is that special kindness he gives to those people who are good Muslims. Can anyone name the kind of gifts Allah gives only to Muslims?

Wait and listen for answers.

SAY: Good. Gifts like being able to read the Quran, offering Salaah with enthusiasm, having Allah in your heart all the time, Allah always being there to help you, Hajj, Heaven, and all the special fruits and gifts in Heaven are especially for the good Muslims. So, next time you say “Bismilaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,” you can remember all of Allah’s special kindesses.

At this point, students can complete the WORKSHEET in the TASK BAR.
Allah has many attributes.

An attribute is a word that describes someone.

When we say “Bismilaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,” we are saying “I begin in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Kind.”

Even though ar-Rahmaan and ar-Raheem both mean “the Most Kind,” they each have a special meaning.
WORKSHEET 3.1

Cut out the pictures below and paste them into the correct columns on the next page.
THIS PAGE HAS BEEN PURPOSELY LEFT BLANK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AR-RAHMAAN</th>
<th>AR-RAHEEM</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this lesson, students will explore Allah’s attribute, al-ʿAleem: Allah knows everything.

**SAY:** In the last lesson we learned that Allah is ar-Rahmaan and ar-Raheem. Today, we are going to learn about another attribute of Allah, that He is al-ʿAleem. Does anyone want to guess what this might mean?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good ideas. Before I tell you the answer, let me read to you a little story. Please follow along as I read out loud.

Students can follow along and look at the pictures as you turn to the STORYTIME located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** al-ʿAleem means that Allah knows everything. Nothing can be kept a secret from Allah. He knows what you shout, what you whisper, even what you think and do not say out loud. He knows when you are good and when you are bad. He knows if you are telling the truth and when you are lying. He knows when you are happy and when you are sad. He knows when you need help and He helps you. Allah’s knowledge is always with wisdom so He always makes everything perfect and does what is best for us!

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET, located in the TASK BAR.
When you look at a tall building, you know that the people who built it cleverly used materials from the earth.

Also, when you see an airplane, you know that the people who made it were very smart and know a lot about nature.

Sometimes you see a beautiful painting and say ‘Masha Allah!’ because you admire what the artist has created.

Have you ever been to a farm? When you see all the food that the farmer has grown you realize how much the farmer knows about how nature works!
Who made the earth and everything that is in nature? Allah created the earth. Allah created nature. When we look at the world and everything in it, we realize how wise Allah is and that He knows everything!

Look at your body. See how Allah has created it? Isn’t Allah a beautiful creator? Imagine if your eyes were on your feet; would you be able to see without getting hurt? Allah made our eyes, ears, and nose so perfectly. He knows everything!

Look at your fingers! Why did Allah give them to us? So we can pick things easily!

Do you know why Allah gave you different types of teeth? So you can bite with the sharp teeth in front and chew with the teeth at the back of your mouth. Thank you, Allah!
Do you know why Allah gave us eyebrows? So that when you sweat, the sweat does not go into your eyes. Eyebrows also make our face more beautiful!

Allah has made every creature perfect. Ask your mother and father to take you to the zoo one day and see all the beautiful creatures that Allah has created. Allah is wise and knows everything!
Allah is al-ʿAleem

Allah is al-ʿAleem. Color “al-ʿAleem - the All-Knowing” below.
4
ADAALAH: ALLAH IS JUST
In this chapter, students will learn about Allah’s justice and how He is fair in everything He does.

**SAY:** Who remembers what the second Usool ad-Deen is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The second Usool ad-Deen is Adaalah, which means that Allah is Just. Being just means that Allah is always fair and gives everyone what they deserve. He is correct in whatever He does, and He is not unfair to anyone. Even if we think something is not fair, we do not know everything; but Allah does know everything and wants what is best for us because He is our Creator.

At this time, you can complete the STORYTIME in the TASK BAR as students follow along.

At this point, students can complete the WORKSHEET in the TASK BAR.
Two men shared a hospital room. In the room, there was only one bed that was next to the window. The man in that bed was allowed to sit up for 1 hour every day and look out the window. The man in the other bed, though, was not allowed to sit up.

The two men were good friends and would spend the whole day chatting with each other and telling each other about their families, friends, and lives. When the man near the window was able to sit up and look out the window, for that one hour, he would describe everything outside. He would describe to the other man the beautiful blue sky with white clouds, the lush green grass, the perfectly pink flowers, and the plump apples dangling from the apple tree.

The man who was not by the window thought to himself, “This is so unfair! Why does he get to sit by the window and see everything? I also want to look outside!”

A few days later, the man by the window passed away, so the other man moved next to the window. He was so excited to finally be able to look outside and see the beautiful scenery the other man described! When he finally sat up, though, all he saw outside the window was a brick wall! He was very confused. What happened to the grass and plants the other man had described? He asked the nurse who then told him that the other man was blind and could not actually see anything. He would just describe these things to make his friend feel good.

Moral of the story: Sometimes, we think something is unfair, but we do not know the whole story.
Adaalah

1. What does Adaalah mean?
   a. Allah is Fair & Just
   b. Allah is unfair
   c. Allah is kind
   d. Allah is one

2. Sometimes, we think things are unfair, but
   a. they are actually fair
   b. they are unfair

3. Allah is Just means that He is always  ________________________________

4. Why did the man by the window lie about what he saw?
   a. He was mean
   b. He felt like it
   c. He wanted to make his friend feel good

5. Adaalah is one of the
   a. Usool ad-Deen
   b. Furoo ad-Deen
NABUWWAH AND IMAAMAH
In this lesson, students will cover the third of the Usool ad-Deen, Nabuwwah, by doing a review about Prophets.

**SAY:** In this chapter, we are going to review what we know about Prophets. Does anyone remember who a Prophet is?

Wait for answers. Students may mention Prophet Muhammad (S) and talk about how he is an example of a Prophet, but tell them that you want to know what the word Prophet means.

**SAY:** A Prophet is someone Allah sent to guide us. The Arabic word for Prophet is Nabi. Prophets or Nabis give us guidance. From whom are the Prophets bringing this guidance?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The Prophets bring us guidance from Allah. To whom are they giving this guidance?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. They are guiding us so we know what Allah wants us to do and why Allah made us. Allah is so kind to us that He sent us these Prophets to help and guide us to be good Muslims. The Prophets teach us and show us how to be good people so Allah will be happy with us. Do you want Allah to be happy with you?

**SAY:** Does anyone want to guess how many Prophets Allah has sent us?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Allah sent us 124,000 Prophets! That is a lot of Prophets. He sent Prophets to different areas of the world and different types of people to make sure that all of His people knew what they should do. The first Prophet Allah sent to us is Prophet Adam (A) and the last Prophet Allah sent to us is Prophet Muhammad (S). We will learn more about them in the lessons that follow.

At this time, students can do the COLORING activity and/or the WORKSHEETS found in the TASK BAR.
Prophet, or Nabi in Islam, means:

The one who is sent by Allah to guide us.

Allah has sent us 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Adam (A).

The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (S).
Connect the dots to see how many Prophets we have!

124,000,
The 1\textsuperscript{st} and Last Prophets

Unscramble this word: DAMA

The first Prophet was

Prophet \underline{________________________} (A)

Unscramble this word: HAMUMADM

The last Prophet was

Prophet \underline{(S) _________________________}
Students will get an in-depth look at Imaamah by reviewing the names of the 12 Imams in this lesson.

**SAY:** Who remembers the fourth of the Usool ad-Deen and what it means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The fourth of the Usool ad-Deen is Imaamah. Who remembers how many Imams there are and who they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, as we learned, there are 12 Imams. Today, we are going to learn about the Imams. Does anyone remember what the word Imam means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imam means leader. Does anyone remember, from when we learned about Imam Ali (A), why Allah sent us Imams?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imams are leaders that Allah has picked for us so that they could help continue to guide us after Prophet Muhammad (S). Allah chose Imam Ali (A) to be the first teacher after our Prophet (S). Do you remember how Imam Ali (A) had to be like for Allah to choose him to have this very important job?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imam Ali (A) was very truthful and kind, and he always listened to Allah and never did anything to displease Allah. These are some of the reasons why he was the only one that could have this very important job as the first Imam.

At this time, do the ACTIVITY in the TASK BAR to emphasize characteristics of a good leader.

**SAY:** What did the activity show us about the need to be a good leader?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Our Imams are leaders of all people. They represent Allah’s message on earth for us to follow. They are very special people that we should respect and love because of their closeness to Allah. There are 11 more Imams after Imam Ali (A). Does anyone remember who the next two are? I will give you a hint: they were also under the kisa, or cloak, with the Prophet (S)!
IMAAMAH (CON’T)

Wait for answers until Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A) are mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. Imam Hasan (A) is the second Imam and Imam Husain (A) is the third Imam. They are the sons of Imam Ali (A). After Imam Husain (A), his son became Imam and this continued, son after son until we reach our 12th and last Imam, who is still living today! All of our Imams (A) are similar to one another. Being truthful, kind, and always listening to Allah are some of the reasons why Allah chose them. Let’s learn their names in order and then we can play a game to help us remember!

Repeat each name after me:
1. Imam Ali (A)
2. Imam Hasan (A)
3. Imam Husain (A)
4. Imam Sajjad Zainul ‘Abideen (A)
5. Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (A)
6. Imam Ja‘far as-Sadiq (A)
7. Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A)
8. Imam Ali ar-Ridha (A)
9. Imam Muhammad at-Taqi al-Jawad (A)
10. Imam Ali an-Naqi al-Hadi(4)
11. Imam Hasan al-Askari (A)
12. Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A)

Please remember to check for proper Arabic pronunciation. For example students should say Imam Ridha (not Riza).

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.
Imams are the leaders sent by Allah who guide us after the death of Prophet Muhammad (S).

The Imams are 12.

The first Imam is Imam Ali (A).

The last Imam is Imam al-Mahdi (A), who is our present Imam and is still living. May Allah protect him.
WORKSHEET 5.2

Draw 12 flags on the ship below, one for each of the 12 Imams.

“The Ahlul Bayt are like the ship of Prophet Nuh (A). Whoever gets on it will be saved, and whoever doesn’t will drown.”
WORKSHEET 5.3

Match the Imam’s name to the correct number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imam</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imam Sajjad Zainul ‘Abideen (A)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Ali (A)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Ali an-Naqi al-Hadi(A)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Hasan (A)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (A)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Husain (A)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Hasan al-Askari (A)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Ja‘far as-Sadiq (A)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Ali ar-Ridha (A)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Muhammad at-Taqi al-Jawad (A)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheets 5.4

First Imam

Find the letters: M A I L I A M

A H J M W K
I L A A K A
X H H M H O
G D X I G G
X A M V E U

He is our first Imam. Who is he?
Last Imam

Unscramble the letters by following the lines to find out who this person is.

H I A I M M M M A D
In this lesson, students will learn how to be more aware of our 12th living Imam.

**SAY:** Who remembers the name of our living Imam?

Wait for answers until Imam Muhammad (A) is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good! His name is Muhammad, just like the Prophet's name! Does anyone know a famous title he has?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good! The title al-Mahdi means “the guided one” and it is one of his titles. Who is he guided by?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Our 12th Imam is al-Mahdi because he is guided by Allah alone. One day, the Prophet (S) told Imam Ali (A), “The title ‘al-Mahdi’ has been given to our 12th Imam because he will guide people towards Allah.” This is why we follow Imam al-Mahdi as our leader, because he is the only living person who follows everything Allah says and can show us how to be the best of Muslims. Who remembers what is special or different about Imam al-Mahdi?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. All of the other Imams have passed away or returned to Allah, but Imam al-Mahdi (A) is still living on Earth with us! This is because Allah does not want to leave people without a leader on Earth, but our Imam did not have enough companions to help him and was in danger. So, to protect him, Allah placed him in hiding. He is like the sun that is behind the clouds! Sometimes we cannot see the sun, but we can still feel its warmth. We cannot see him, but he can see us and hear us. Let’s play a little game to see what I mean!

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** What did the activity show us?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The activity showed us that even if someone is hidden, they can still hear us and see us. Imam al-Mahdi (A) is hidden from us and it is not a game. He is hidden from us because he is waiting for Muslims to do good so they can become his friends and help him. When Allah decides, Imam al-Mahdi will appear and not be hidden to us anymore and he will lead the way to make a perfect world for us to live in. What kinds of things make a person a good Muslim?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Praying, fasting, reading Quran, being nice to people, sharing and being grateful are all things a good Muslim does. Allah can see us all the time. Allah also allows Imam al-Mahdi (A) to know if we have been good or bad. So remember, that we should always want to do things that Allah would be pleased with so that we can be a good follower of Imam al-Mahdi (A).

It’s good to say ‘AjjalAllaahu Farajah after we say his name. Does anyone remember what that means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. It means “May Allah let him return to us quickly.” (please note this is an approximate translation)

At this time, you can do the WORKSHEETS, located in the TASK BAR.
Our twelfth Imam is Imam al-Mahdi (A).

The title “al-Mahdi” means “The Guided One”

One day, the Prophet (S) told Imam Ali (A):

The title ‘al-Mahdi’ has been given to our 12th Imam because he will guide people towards Allah.

Since, by the mercy of Allah, Imam al-Mahdi (A) is still living, but is hidden from our sight, it is our duty to always pray to Allah for his reappearance.

How do we pray for his appearance?

We say ‘AjjalAllaahu Farajah,’ (May Allah let him return to us quickly) after his name to pray for his quick appearance. We are all awaiting his return.

We have to try our best to be good Muslims, so that we can be one of the Imam (A)’s closest followers, and when he returns, we can help him spread peace.
Imam al-Mahdi (A)

Circle all the things you would do as a follower of your Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (A).

- Help the needy
- Have Good Akhlaq
- Love and Follow the Imam
- Use Bad Language
- Pray on Time
- Help the needy
Date:

Dear Imam al-Mahdi (A),

Salaamun Alaikum! With these handprints of mine, I promise that I will try my best to keep you happy by:

-Respecting my mom and dad
-Praying on time
-Helping others and being kind to them.

With Du‘a and Love,

____________________
6

QIYAAAMAH
LESSON 1: ANGELS

In this lesson, students will take a deeper look at the fifth of the Usool ad-Deen, Qiyaamah. Students will learn about the two Angels that write down our deeds.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what the 5th Usool ad-Deen is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The 5th of the Usool ad-Deen, Qiyaamah, is the Day of Judgment. What will Allah judge us for on the Day of Judgment?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** On the Day of Judgment, Allah will remind everyone of their good deeds. They will be happy and be rewarded for them in special ways. They will also be reminded of their bad deeds; for these, they will feel sorry and will have to answer for them. Do you know that Allah created special Angels on our right and left shoulders who write down what we do every day?

At this time, you can complete the STORYTIME, COLORING, and WORKSHEET activities in the TASK BAR.
The Two Angels

Surely, you have protectors (Angels) watching over you. Those protectors are noble writers. They know everything you do.

Surah al-Infitaar, Verse 10-12
One day, the Prophet (S) was telling his friends about two special Angels. One Angel sits on your right shoulder, and the other one sits on your left shoulder.

He said, “Every time you even think of doing something good, the Angel on your right shoulder writes down thawaab (reward) for you. And every time you actually do a good deed, Allah orders the Angel to write down ten times the thawaab and reward for you.”

He continued, “The Angel on your left shoulder is responsible for writing down your bad deeds. However, Allah is so kind that when you do something bad, He tells the Angel not to write it down for 7 hours because maybe you will feel sorry and ask Allah for forgiveness.”

The Angels are with you at all times! They are there when you’re sleeping, when you’re awake, when you’re a guest, when you’re reading Quran, and when you’re eating food. So, our good deeds will never go unrewarded because the Angels are always there to write them down for us!
Deeds

On your right shoulder, draw pictures of some good deeds you do that your Angel writes down. Then, on your left shoulder, draw pictures of some bad deeds you might do that your Angel writes down. Then cross out the left side, and make a promise to yourself that you will try not to do any more bad deeds.
"SURELY, YOU HAVE PROTECTORS (ANGELS) WATCHING OVER YOU. THOSE PROTECTORS ARE NOBLE WRITERS. THEY KNOW EVERYTHING YOU DO."

Surah al-Infitar, Verse 10-12
7

ALLAH’S CREATIONS AND THEIR JOBS
In this lesson, students will learn about two of Allah’s creations, the Angels and Jinns.

**SAY:** Besides humans, can you tell me about any of Allah’s other creations?

Wait for answers such as animals, plants, the sun and moon. Students can then turn to the READING for this lesson, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. Before Allah made humans, He made everything else. He made the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth, the animals, and the trees. He also made two types of creatures called Angels and Jinns. Can anyone tell me what Angels are and what they do?

Again wait and listen for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Angels are Allah’s special servants and they do everything He orders. They never say no to Allah and will always listen to Him with happiness. Most of the time, we cannot see the Angels with our eyes. So, the Angels you see in this book are just pictures, they don’t actually look like that. Each Angel has a special job. For example, every person has an Angel that sits on his/her right shoulder and an Angel that sits on the left shoulder. The one on the right has the job of writing down every good deed we do and the one on the left has the job of writing down every bad thing we do.

**SAY:** Another creation of Allah is the Jinn. Jinns are different than Angels; they are actually a little bit like humans. However, Allah made the Jinns from fire. Some Jinns are good and listen to Allah, and some Jinns are bad and do not listen to Allah. Does anyone know who Iblees, or who we sometimes call Shaytaan, is? Is he an Angel or a Jinn?

Wait and listen for ideas.

**SAY:** Iblees or Shaytaan is a Jinn. We are going to learn more about him in another lesson.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
Before Allah made human beings, He made everything else:
- the sun and the moon
- the sky
- the earth
- the animals
- the trees
- the Angels
- the Jinns

The Angels are like Allah’s servants and they happily do everything He orders.

But, the Jinns are like people:

-Some are good and listen to Allah, and
-Some are bad and do not listen to Allah

Iblees was a very good Jinn, so Allah let him come to the heavens to live with the Angels.

Iblees used to pray to Allah all the time. Then, Allah decided to make human beings.

Allah made Jinns from fire.

He made human beings from clay.
WORKSHEET 7.1

Answer the following questions.

1. Before Allah made humans, he made
   a. The sun
   b. Angels
   c. Jinns
   d. All of the above

2. Iblees is a
   a. Human
   b. Jinn
   c. Monster
   d. Bug

3. Allah made Jinns from
   a. Fire
   b. Water
   c. Leaves
   d. Play-doh

4. True or False: Angels do whatever Allah tells them to do.
   a. True
   b. False

5. True or False: All Jinns are bad.
   a. True
   b. False
In this lesson, students will learn about Insaan or human beings.

**SAY:** Can you tell me about the creations Allah made before He made humans, which we learned about in the last lesson?

Wait for answers and for someone to mention Jinns.

**SAY:** Good. Do you remember what Allah created Jinns from?

Again wait and listen for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, Allah created Jinns from fire. Today we are going to learn about how Allah created us, human beings! The word for humans in Arabic is Insaan. Does anyone want to guess what Allah created us from?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Allah created Insaan from clay! Clay, which comes from the earth, is kind of like Play-doh because it is soft and can be molded. This is how we are different from Jinns. But similar to Jinn, Insaan can be good or bad depending on whether or not they listen to Allah. For this reason, we, the Insaan, have the chance to be even better than Angels! Angels always do what Allah says, but Insaan have the choice to do good or bad. If we choose to only do good, we will be even better than the Angels. What are some good deeds that Insaan can do?

Wait and listen for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Some good deeds include praying, helping others, giving charity, and always listening to Allah.

At this time, students can do the WORKSHEET.
The first man Allah created was Prophet Adam (A). Allah told everyone in the heavens to bow down and do Sajdah to Prophet Adam (A). The Angels listened to Allah and bowed to Prophet Adam (A), but Iblees, who used to live with the Angels, did not listen to Allah. He said that he was made from fire and was better than Prophet Adam (A), so he would not bow down to him.

Iblees had been very bad because he did not listen to Allah. So, Allah told Iblees that he was not allowed to live in the heavens anymore and that he would be punished.

We must always listen to Allah and be good Muslim children, so that we can go to heaven.
In the box, draw some good deeds you can do that will please Allah:
PART II: FIQH
Part II: Fiqh

Chapter 1 - Furoo ad-Deen

Learning Aid: Hand Gestures
Reading: Furoo ad-Deen
Worksheet 1.1
Worksheet 1.2

Chapter 2 - Fiqh Terminology
Reading: Fiqh Terminology
Worksheet 2.1
Worksheet 2.2

Chapter 3 - Wudhu
Reading: Wudhu
Worksheet 3.1
Activity: Mr. Wudhu
Reading: Wajib Actions of Wudhu
Worksheet 3.2
Graphic: Wudhu Chart
Demonstration: Wudhu Chart

Chapter 4 - Adhaan and Iqaamah
Learning Aid: Hand Gesture
Adhaan and Iqaamah
Adhaan
Iqaamah

Chapter 5 - Salaah (Prayers)
Quran Connection
Reading: Salaah
Worksheet 5.1
Worksheet 5.2
Worksheet 5.3
Color: Quran Connection
In this lesson, students will also learn that there are ‘Branches of Religion,’ or Furoo ad-Deen, in order to build upon what they learned in the last lesson. Students can follow along with the READING activity located in the TASK BAR and in their book.

**SAY:** Earlier, we learned about the Usool ad-Deen. Does anyone remember how many roots of religion there are? Can you name them all?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. There are 5 roots of religion. Today, we are going to learn about the Furoo ad-Deen. We learned that the Roots of Religion are those that are on the inside and that every Muslim should believe in them. It is hard to see by just looking at a person if they believe in the Roots of Religion, but the Furoo ad-Deen are different. What part of a tree can you see?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The branches of the tree are something you can see and are not hidden like the roots. Furoo ad-Deen are the Branches of Religion. The branches cannot live without the roots, because the roots are what bring water and nutrients to the branches. Likewise, the Furoo ad-Deen are acts Muslims do after understanding the Usool ad-Deen. There are 10 Branches of Religion or Furoo ad-Deen. I will tell you what they are now in Arabic and its meaning in English.

Read the following 10 Furoo ad-Deen to the students with the English meaning. Be sure to use the LEARNING AID located in the TASK BAR. Elaborate on the meaning wherever you deem necessary. Then have students repeat the words after you.

1. Salaah (Praying 5 times a day)
2. Sawm (Fasting)
3. Hajj (Going to Makkah for pilgrimage)
4. Zakaat (Giving charity on certain items to needy Muslims)
5. Khums (Giving away one-fifth of your savings)
6. Jihad (Struggling or fighting in the way of Allah)
7. Amr bil Ma’roof (Guiding others to do good)
8. Nahy ‘anil Munkar (Stopping others from doing bad)
9. Tawalli (Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma’soomeen)
10. Tabarri (Staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma’soomeen and their teachings)

**Note to Teachers:** Even though it is common for tawalli and tabarri to be pronounced as tawalla and tabarra, the correct Arabic pronunciation is tawalli and tabarri (with an i not an a).

**SAY:** Just like the branches of a tree, the Furoo ad-Deen are things a Muslim does to worship Allah and show their understanding of the Usool ad-Deen. If their belief in the Usool or roots are weak or dead, their Furoo or branches will be dead or without meaning as well. However, the branches of a tree are very important to a tree as well, and without them, a tree would not be complete. Without the Furoo ad-Deen, a Muslim is also not complete.

At this time, students can work on the GAMETIME Activity and WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.
LEARNING AID: HAND GESTURES

1. Pray
2. No eating/drinking
3. Make a small Ka'bah
4. Make money symbol
5. Show 1/5
6. Hold a pretend sword
7. Invite to Allah
8. Stop others from bad
9. Make a heart
10. Make an X
Furoo ad-Deen
The Branches of Religion

Muslims perform these acts of worship when we have understood the roots of religion (the Usool ad-Deen).

1. Salaah  Praying 5 times a Day
2. Sawm   Fasting
3. Hajj   Going to Makkah for pilgrimage
4. Zakaat  Giving charity on certain items to needy Muslims
5. Khums  Giving away one-fifth of your savings
6. Jihad  Struggling or fighting in the way of Allah
7. Amr bil Ma‘roof  Guiding others to do good
8. Nahy ‘anil Munkar  Stopping others from doing bad
9. Tawalli  Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma‘soomeen
10. Tabarri  Staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma‘soomeen and their teachings
Match the Furoo ad-Deen with their pictures.

1. Salaah
2. Sawm
3. Hajj
4. Zakaat
5. Khums
6. Jihad
7. Amr bil Ma‘roof
8. Nahy ‘anil Munkar
9. Tawalli
10. Tabarri
WORKSHEET 1.2

Roots of Religion

Furoo ad-Deen

Usool ad-Deen

Branches of Religion

1/5th
2

FIQH TERMINOLOGY
In this lesson, students will learn about important vocabulary before going into specific laws of Fiqh.

**SAY:** In today's lesson, we will learn important vocabulary words that will help us understand Allah’s laws for us when we worship Him. All of the actions we do are sorted into one of five categories. Today, we are going to learn about two categories: Wajib and Haraam. Does anyone know what any of these words mean?

Wait for ideas. At this time, students can turn to the READING page, located in the TASK BAR, to follow along with you.

**SAY:** Wajib means that it is something you have to do. Allah will be unhappy if you do not do it. For example, offering Salaah is Wajib. There are many other things that are Wajib. Can you think of anything?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Being kind to your parents, wearing hijab in front of non-mahram when you are baaligh, fasting, and going to Hajj are some examples of Wajib things that must be done if one is Muslim. Let's move on to the next word, Haraam. Does anyone know what Haraam means?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Haraam is the opposite of Wajib. Haraam means something you should never do, and if you do, Allah will be unhappy with you. Can you think of some examples?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. An example of something that is Haraam is stealing. Other things that are Haraam are eating non-halaal meat, lying, and disrespecting your parents.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
In Islam, many of our actions are put into one of the following categories:

**WAJIB**

- You have to do it. If you do not, Allah will be unhappy with you.
  - BEING KIND TO YOUR PARENTS
  - OFFERING SALA AH

**HARAAM**

- You shouldn’t do it. If you do, Allah will be unhappy with you.
  - LYING
  - SAYING BAD WORDS
Circle the things that are Wajib.

- Offer Salaah
- Wearing Hijab
- Being good to Parents
- Helping the Poor
- Being Honest
- Planting
- Wudhu for Salaah
- Playing sports
- Wajib Hajj
- Respecting parents
- Eating too much
- Being Kind to parents
Circle the things that are Haraam.

- Saying bad words
- Fighting
- Bullying
- Eavesdropping
- Shopping
- Yelling
- Eating pork
- Lying
- Being Messy
- Sleeping
- Drinking Alcohol
- Gossiping
In this lesson, students will be introduced to the ritual ablution, Wudhu, and learn how to perform it.

**SAY:** Before we can offer our daily prayers, there are some things we have to do. Does anyone know what one of these things are?

Wait and listen for answers until “Wudhu” is mentioned.

**SAY:** In order to offer Salaah, we must have Wudhu. Does anyone know what Wudhu is? Again wait and listen for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Wudhu is a special way to wash yourself before you pray. When Prophet Muhammad (S) visited Allah in the event of the Mi'raj, he did Wudhu with the water in a river in Heaven. Then when our Prophet (S) came back, he taught the Muslims how to do Wudhu. It is a special washing that is meant to clean you before you offer Salaah. If you listen carefully, by the end of this lesson, you will learn how to do Wudhu by yourself!

At this time students can follow along in the READING, located in the TASK BAR and in their Student Books.

**SAY:** Wudhu is divided into Mustahab actions and Wajib actions. Does anyone know what these words mean?

Wait and listen for ideas on the meanings.

**SAY:** Good. Now let me tell you what they actually mean. Mustahab actions are those things that you do not have to do, but if you do them, there is a lot of reward for them—like extra credit. Wajib actions are those that you have to do, or your Wudhu will be incorrect. Look at the 3 pictures of Mustahab actions in your book. Can anyone name what they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The Mustahab actions are: (NOTE FOR TEACHER: there are more Mustahab actions than these three, such as reciting special Du’a while performing Wudhu.)

1. Washing your hands
2. Gargling three times
3. Taking water into the nostrils three times (NOTE: this water should reach all the way up.)

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEET, located in the TASK BAR.
Wudhu was taught by Prophet Muhammad (S) after he came back from Mi’raj. In Mi’raj, the Prophet (S) did Wudhu with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wudhu is the special way to wash yourself before you offer Salaah.

Wudhu is divided into:

- Mustahab actions
- AND
- Wajib actions

You do not have to do those actions that are Mustahab, but if you do them, you get a lot of reward/thawaab, like extra credit!

**The Mustahab actions are:**

- Washing your hands
- Gargling 3 times
- Taking water into the nostril 3 times
WORKSHEET 3.1

The following are the Mustahab actions of Wudhu. Write how many times each one has to be done.

[Image of washing hands]

[Image of washing face]

[Image of rinsing mouth]

______ times

______ times
SAY: Now that we have learned the Mustahab actions, let’s learn the Wajib, or required actions. Remember, if the Wajib actions of Wudhu are not performed, your Wudhu will not be correct.

At this time, students can turn to the READING for Actions of Wudhu, located in the TASK BAR.

SAY: There are 5 Wajib actions of Wudhu. The first Wajib action of Wudhu is niyyah or intention. This means that you have to know why you are making Wudhu and for Whom. An example of your niyyah can be the following: “I am making Wudhu to get closer to Allah, Qurbatan ilAllah.” Everyone repeat this after me! Remember to keep your niyyah and intention throughout your Wudhu!

Now we are ready for the second Wajib action of Wudhu, which is washing the face. One must wash their face with water from the top to the bottom of their face. Can everyone show me what this might look like?

Wait and watch as students show you how the washing of the face should be done.

SAY: After you’re done washing the face, you must do the third Wajib action of Wudhu, which is the washing of the arms. Again, the arms should be washed from the top to the bottom, making sure the whole arm gets wet. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you how the washing the arms might be done.

SAY: Now we move on to the fourth Wajib action of Wudhu, which is the wiping or mas-h of the head. Mas-h rhymes with “bus,” but has an h sound at the end. I want all of you to practice pronouncing this word with me.

Practice pronouncing mas-h.

SAY: Good. The top of the head should be wiped. Take your fingers and wipe from the middle to the front. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you how the mas-h of the head might look like.

SAY: Good. Lastly, the fifth Wajib action of Wudhu is the wiping or mas-h of the feet. First, wipe the right foot with the right hand, and then the left foot with the left hand, starting from the toes and ending at the ankles. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you how the mas-h of the feet might look like.

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the ACTIVITY and WORKSHEET, located in the TASK BAR.
Mr. Wudhu

**Materials:** Mr. Wudhu template, 2 different colored markers

**Procedure:**

1. Introduce the class to Mr. Wudhu, and tell them that today, we will be helping him perform his Wudhu correctly. First, they will use a black marker to draw a face on him with eyes, a nose, and mouth.

2. Tell the students that one marker (e.g., red) will denote Mustahab actions and the other (e.g., blue) will indicate the Wajib actions.

3. As a class, number the actions of Wudhu in their correct color and how many times to do each action.
   
   a. For example, the gargling should be labeled “(2) 3x” in red

4. Here is a key of the answers:

   1. Hands - *(Mustahab)*
   2. Mouth - 3x *(Mustahab)*
   3. Nose - 3x *(Mustahab)*
   4. Face - *(Wajib)*
   5. Right arm - *(Wajib)*
   6. Left arm - *(Wajib)*
   7. Head - *(Wajib)*
   8. Right foot - *(Wajib)*
   9. Left foot - *(Wajib)*
ACTIVITY: MR. WUDHU
1st action of Wudhu = Niyyah: to know what you are doing and for whom. Remember to keep your niyyah and intention throughout your Wudhu.

Ex. I am doing Wudhu to get closer to Allah, (Qurbatan ilAllah)

2nd action = Washing of the face

3rd action = Washing of the arms

4th action = Wiping/ Mas-h of the head

5th action = Wiping/ Mas-h of the feet
WORKSHEET 3.2

Number the Wajib actions of Wudhu to show the right order and then color them in:

1. **Niyyah**
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10.
Complete Wudhu Chart

1. Washing of the face (Wajib)
2. Washing of the arms (Wajib)
3. Mas-h or wiping of the head (Wajib)
4. Mas-h or wiping of the feet (Wajib)

I am doing Wudhu to get closer to Allah, Qurbatan ilAllah
Complete Wudhu: Practical Demonstration

The child will be taken to the sink to observe the demonstration of Wudhu.

**MUSTAHAB ACTIONS**
- Wash hands
- Gargle 3 times
- Wash nose 3 times

**WAJIB ACTIONS**
- Niyyah
- Washing the face
- Washing arms
- Mas-h or wiping of the head
- Mas-h or wiping of the feet
ADHAAN AND IQAAMAH
**ADHAAN AND IQAAMAH**

In this lesson, students will learn about the Call to Prayer, the Adhaan, and the Call to start Salaah, the Iqaamah, and learn how to recite it.

**SAY:** When it is prayer time, what do you usually hear?

Wait for answers. Some students may know the word Adhaan already.

**SAY:** Someone will usually recite the Adhaan or call to prayer. Does anyone know what the purpose of the Adhaan is?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. The Adhaan is a reminder of our beliefs and an announcement that it is time to offer prayers. The Iqaamah is usually recited right after the Adhaan. The Iqaamah is the call to actually start the prayer. Let's listen to the Adhaan together in Arabic. Listen carefully and see if you can figure out the meaning of some parts.

At this time, students can follow along in the READING located in the TASK BAR and in their student book. As they follow along, you can recite the Adhaan yourself, or play a recording of it. When you play a recording, you can pause it and repeat parts for students to reflect on.

**SAY:** Did anyone recognize any parts of the Adhaan that may have been similar to the Kalimah we have learned about before?

Go over the meanings for the lines.

**SAY:** Now I want you to repeat the Adhaan after me. InshaAllah everyone can learn to recite it and if you are asked to recite the Adhaan one day before Salaah begins, you will know how to do it!

Have students repeat after you while you also do the correct hand gestures, and try your best to check for correct pronunciation. After practicing a few times, students can do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR for even more practice.

**SAY:** When someone recites the Adhaan, he/she should do so loudly and clearly so everyone can hear. If you hear the Adhaan, you should stop what you are doing and prepare for Salaah. If you are ready, then it is good to sit quietly and try to repeat the words of the Adhaan quietly along with it. Remember to say Salawaat after hearing the name of the Prophet (S)!

Encourage volunteers to stand up and recite the Adhaan for a prize if they do it correctly.

**SAY:** The Iqaamah is a little bit different than the Adhaan. Listen to the Iqaamah and see if you can spot any differences from the Adhaan.

Students can follow along in the READING located in their book and the TASK BAR. Go ahead and recite the Iqaamah for them and go over the meanings of the newer lines. As a wrap up, students can work on the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

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**KEY WORDS**

| ADHAAN | IQAAMAH | SALAAH |

**TASK BAR**

**READING**

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW AS THE TEACHER Reads.

**LEARNING AID**

USE THE HAND GESTURES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

**GAMETIME**

HAVE STUDENTS SIT IN A CIRCLE AND ASK THEM TO RECITE THE ADHAAN CORRECTLY IN A GROUP. EACH STUDENT WILL SAY ONE LINE AND THE STUDENT SITTING NEXT TO HIM OR HER WILL SAY THE NEXT LINE. FOR EXAMPLE, STUDENT 1 STARTS OFF SAYING, “ALLAHU AKBAR” AND THEN STUDENT 2 WILL ALSO SAY “ALLAHU AKBAR,” SINCE WE SAY THIS LINE 4 TIMES. AFTER THE 4TH STUDENT, THE NEXT STUDENT SHOULD SAY, “ASHHADU ALLAA ILAAHA ILALLAAAH...” AND YOU KEEP GOING IN THE CIRCLE. REPEAT THIS SEVERAL TIMES SO STUDENTS GET PRACTICE.
LEARNING AID: HAND GESTURES

Lines 1&8
Students will do takbir to show that they are pushing away everyone and everything except Allah since He is the Greatest.

Lines 2&9
Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only 1 Allah.

Line 3
Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird.

Line 4
Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah chose Imam Ali (A).

Lines 5-7
Students will pretend to run, since they should hurry to Salaah, success, and the best of actions.
Adhaan and Iqaamah

Adhaan is the call to Salaah, and Iqaamah is the call to start Salaah.

When someone hears the Adhaan, he or she knows that it is time to offer Salaah.
ADHAAN

1. Allah is the Greatest (4 x)
2. I know that there is no god but Allah (2 x)
3. I know that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah (2 x)
4. I know that Ali is one who is close to Allah (2 x)
5. Hurry to prayer (2 x)
6. Hurry to success (2 x)
7. Hurry to the best deed (2 x)
8. Allah is the Greatest (2 x)
9. There is no God but Allah (2 x)
Iqaamah is the call to start Salaah. When someone hears the Iqaamah they know that Salaah is about to begin. There are 3 main differences between the Adhaan and Iqaamah:

1. The first آللّه أكبر is said only 2 times and not 4.

2. The last line لا إلّا الله is said only 1 time and not 2.

3. In between the 7th line حيّ على خالٍ عبّل and the 8th line إللّه أكبر, you should say:

قد قامَت الصَّلاة

which means ‘Surely stand for Salaah.’
I know that there is no god but Allah

Surely, stand for Salaah

I know that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

I know that Ali is one who is close to Allah

Hurry to prayer

Hurry to success

Hurry to the best deed

Surely, stand for Salaah

Allah is the Greatest

There is no God but Allah
5
SALAAH (PRAYERS)
In this lesson, students will learn more about the 5 daily prayers.

SAY: Our Prophet (S) has said that the best of actions is Salaah. In this chapter we are going to learn about Salaah. Does anyone know what Salaah means?

Wait for answers until praying is mentioned. Students can also turn to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

SAY: Good. Salaah means prayer or talking to Allah. Prophet Muhammad (S) said, “Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my true followers.” Salaah is a way of talking to Allah that has been taught by our Prophet (S). It is a special way of praying, just like Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves. When we are offering Salaah, we should think only about Allah and should pray slowly and clearly. Talking to our friends is not allowed during Salaah. Does anyone know how many times Muslims should offer Salaah in one day?

Students will probably be able to say 5.

SAY: Yes, Muslims should offer Salaah or pray 5 times a day. Allah has given us 5 Salaahs that should be offered at different times of the day. Each Salaah has a different name. It is important for us to review the names of the different Salaahs and how many Rak‘ahs each one has. Can anyone name the 5 different Salaahs Muslims offer everyday?

Wait for student responses. Students may be able to say the names of the prayers, albeit, probably not in order.

SAY: Good try! The names of the 5 Salaahs are Fajr, Dhuhr, ‘Asr, Maghrib, and ‘Isha. Can you repeat the names of the Salaahs after me?

Say each prayer name again and have students repeat the name after you. Check students’ pronunciation, be especially cautious of “Dhuhr” which is pronounced with a “DH” in the beginning. The name of this Salaah is NOT “Zuhr” and substituting the “Z” for the “DH” changes the name of the Salaah altogether.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

SAY: Each prayer has a different number of Rak‘ahs. A Rak‘ah is a part of the prayer that is repeated a certain number of times. Every time you stand up, a new Rak‘ah begins. This number is different for the different Salaahs. There are 17 Rak‘ahs total in a day. Repeat the number of Rak‘ahs in each prayer after me:

- Fajr has 2 Rak‘ahs
- Dhuhr has 4 Rak‘ahs
- ‘Asr has 4 Rak‘ahs
- Maghrib has 3 Rak‘ahs
- ‘Isha has 4 Rak‘ahs

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEETS and COLORING located in the TASK BAR.
To Remember Allah

"Wa 'Amma al-salawat lidhikrriy"

And offer Salaah to remember Me.

Surah at-Taha, Verse 14
Salaah

We as Muslims pray to Allah five times a day. We offer our five prayers (Salaah) before dawn, after noon, and after sunset.

Prophet Muhammad (S) said,

“Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my true followers.”

Salaah is a way of talking to Allah that has been taught by our Holy Prophet (S). It is a special way of praying, just like Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves. When we are praying Salaah we should think only about Allah and should pray slowly and clearly. Playing and talking to our friends is not allowed during Salaah.

There are 17 Rak‘ahs in the daily Salaah:

Fajr has 2 Rak‘ahs
Dhuhr has 4 Rak‘ahs
‘Asr has 4 Rak‘ahs
Maghrib has 3 Rak‘ahs
‘Isha has 4 Rak‘ahs
Write the numbers of Rak‘ahs for each Salaah in the butterflies.

Fajr

Dhuhr

‘Asr

Maghrib

‘Isha

Total Rak‘ahs in a day:
Write the names of the five daily Salaah on the birds and color the illustration.
Salaah Crossword

KEY:
Fajr  Dhuhr  ‘Asr  Maghrib  ‘Isha
"And offer salaah to remember me"

Surah at-Taha, Verse 14
In this lesson, students will learn to identify the different positions in prayer and some basic meaning behind each position. There will not be too much emphasis on the specific rules because prayer is not yet obligatory for students in first grade.

**SAY:** Now that you know the different names of the Salaahs, we are going to learn the different positions or movements in Salaah. How many of you have seen a Muslim offering Salaah before? Can you tell me what kind of different things a person does during Salaah?

Wait for students to recall different positions they have seen Muslims doing during prayers.

**SAY:** Good. Every position in Salaah has been taught to us by our Prophet (S) and has a special meaning. Each position has a name too. Let us begin from the start of a Salaah and go through all the positions that need to be done during Salaah. After this, the next time you see a Muslim pray, you should be able to name the different positions! Does anyone know the first thing Muslims do when they begin their Salaah?

Wait for different ideas.

**SAY:** When Muslims begin their Salaah, the first thing they do is raise their arms up by their ears with their palms facing forward and they say “Allahu Akbar.” Does anyone remember what “Allahu Akbar” means?

Wait for answers until “Allah is the Greatest” is mentioned.

**SAY:** “Allahu Akbar” means Allah is the Greatest. When a Muslim begins prayer, they remind themselves that nothing is more important to Allah and that they should focus on talking to Him. When they put their hands up to their ears and then bring them down to their sides, they are pushing away anything else they think is important other than Allah! This is called “Takbiratul Ihraam.” Can everyone say “Takbiratul Ihraam” with me? (Have students repeat after you). Does anyone want to come and demonstrate this position?

Wait for volunteers. If there are none, show the students what Takbiratul Ihraam looks like.

**SAY:** After Takbiratul Ihraam, a person who is praying stays standing up. This position is called Qiyaam, which means standing. When a person is praying and is in this position of Qiyaam, whom is he or she standing in front of?

Wait for students to say “Allah.”

**SAY:** Good. In Qiyaam, Muslims stand in front of Allah and will recite Surah al-Fatiha and another Surah from the Quran. They should focus on what they are saying because they are talking to Allah.
When a person is in Qiyam, he or she should not look around or talk to other people or play with their clothes. They should be very still and look down with respect for Allah. Can everyone stand up and show how one should stand in Qiyam?

Watch students stand in Qiyam and point out the things they are doing correctly (i.e., looking down, staying still…)

After Qiyam, the next position is Ruku’, which means bowing. Can everyone say Ruku’ with me? ‘Ruku’. Good! When we bow, we are putting our head low before Allah to show that He deserves all of our respect. Sometimes you may have seen on TV, people bowing to Kings or Queens. In Islam, we save this position only for Allah. It is important to respect people too but the position of Ruku’ and putting your head before Allah is only for Him. Can everyone stand up and show how one would bow in Ruku’?

Watch students bow in Ruku’ and point out things they are doing correctly (i.e., having their back straight, looking down…)

After Ruku’, people stand back up in Qiyam for just a bit before they go into the next position, which is Sujood or Sajdah. This is a very special position because it is said that if you want to be very close to Allah, then this is the position you need to be in! In Sujood, one puts his or her head, hands, and feet on the floor to show that he or she is nothing without Allah and is always in need of His blessings. When you are on the floor, you cannot get any lower and this is to show our position before Allah, the most High! Can everyone show me how to make Sajdah?

Watch students prostrate in Sajdah and point out things they are doing correctly (i.e., palms, big toes, and forehead touching the floor…)

Sujood is very special and is performed 2 times in one Rak‘ah of prayer! When you go to Sajdah, 7 parts of your body must touch the ground: the forehead, both hands, both knees, and both big toes. After the second Sajdah, a praying Muslim will sit in the position to do Jalsah or Juloos. This is a sitting position, with the knees bent and with one sitting on their feet. Hands should be on one’s thighs and one should sit up straight. Sometimes in Jalsah, a Muslim will say part of the Kalimah that you learned before. They will say that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. This is called Tashahhud. After Tashahhud, they will also say the Salawaat. In the last Jalsah of the prayer, after the Tashahhud, a person will also send his or her “Salaams” or greetings. Can you show me how to sit in Jalsah?

Watch students sit in Jalsah and point out things they are good to do while in Jalsah (i.e., sitting up straight, hands on the legs, looking down at the turbah, etc.)

We talked about all of the obligatory or necessary parts of prayer. There is one position you probably have seen people doing in Salaah that we haven’t talked about yet. This is because it is something that one can do if he or she wants but doesn’t have to do as it is Mustahab, meaning you will get extra reward for doing it. This position is called Qunoot, and it is the time when one puts their hands out like they are begging for something. This is the time that you can ask or beg Allah for anything! So if you don’t do this part of prayer, it is you who will miss out! When we put our hands out like we are begging, we know that it is only Allah that can give us whatever we are asking for. Can everyone show me how to do Qunoot?

Watch students raise their hands in Qunoot.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME, ACTIVITY, and WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.
Doll Salaah

**Materials:** Dolls

**Procedure:**

1. Have students bring in dolls with flexible arms and legs.

2. Teach students the different steps of Salaah by having their dolls perform these steps the correct way.

3. For each step, say the name of the position (e.g., Qiyaam, Rukuʿ, Sajdah, Tashahhud) as well as the recitation (e.g., SubhanAllah, Fatiha, etc.).

4. Once students are comfortable with the steps, pick one doll to be the Imam and lead a two-Rakʿah prayer for the other dolls.
Learn the actions of Salaah.

1. Takbiratul Ihraam
2. Qiyaam
3. Ruku‘
4. Qiyaam
5. Sajdah
6. Juloos
7. Sajdah
8. Juloos
9. Qiyaam
10. Qunoot
11. Ruku‘
12. Qiyaam
13. Sajdah
14. Juloos
15. Sajdah
14. Juloos/Tashahhud/Salaam
Learn the actions of Salaah.

1. Takbiratul Ihraam
2. Qiyaam
3. Ruku‘
4. Qiyaam
5. Sajdah
6. Juloos
7. Sajdah
8. Juloos
9. Qiyaam
10. Qunoot
11. Ruku‘
12. Qiyaam
13. Sajdah
14. Juloos
15. Sajdah
14. Juloos/Tashahhud/Salaam
While we are doing Sajdah, 7 parts of our body must touch the ground.

1. The Forehead
2-3. Both Hands
4-5. Both Knees
6-7. Both Big Toes
For every position in prayer, match the name with the drawing.

- QIYAAAM
- TAKBIRATUL IHRAAM
- SUJOOD/SAJDAH
- QUNOOT
- RUKU’
- JULOOS/TASHAHHUD/SALAAM
WORKSHEET 5.5

Number the actions of Salaah in their correct order.
WORKSHEET 5.6

Number the actions of Salaah in their correct order.
SAWM (FASTING)
FASTING

Sawm = Fasting

**Sawm/Fasting:** Some of the things that we have to stay away from while fasting are eating or drinking from Fajr till Maghrib time (just after sunset). A person who is fasting must make the niyyah that they are fasting to make Allah happy and to get closer to him.

**Sawm is Wajib for those who are baaligh and strong enough to fast in the month of Ramadhaan.**

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

1. **The Holy Quran**

2. **The Night of Qadr**

In this month, every action, whether good or bad, is worth more.

So:

- Reciting the Holy Quran is good at all times, but more in this month; AND

- Lying is Haraam at all times, but more in this month.

However, sawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day. While fasting in this month, one should try to make him or herself a better Muslim by staying away from haraam things.
The following Du‘a may be recited at the time of breaking one’s fast:

إِلَّهُمَّ أَنْصِمْتُ وَ عَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ وَ عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ

O ALLAH! FOR YOU, I FAST; AND WITH THE FOOD YOU GIVE ME I BREAK MY FAST, AND YOU ARE THE ONE WHO TAKES CARE OF ME.
WORKSHEET 6.1

Your mother and father have been fasting all day, and now it’s time for iftaar. List a few of your favorite foods that you are going to eat and be thankful to Allah for them.

__________________, ____________________, ____________________,
__________________, ____________________, ____________________,
__________________, ____________________, ____________________.
HAJJ
Allah is our Creator. He does not have a body, nor does He live in a house, but there is a place on the earth that Allah has chosen as His “House.”

The place chosen by Allah is known as the Ka‘bah. Every day Muslims face towards the Ka‘bah to offer Salaah.

The Ka‘bah is a big square building in the city of Makkah, where Prophet Muhammad (S) was born. Makkah is a city in Hijaz, which is now the country of Saudi Arabia.

Hajj is when we visit the house of Allah in Makkah.

Any adult Muslim, who has enough money for a journey to Makkah, must go for Hajj once in a lifetime.

Hajj is performed in the month of DHUL HIJJAH, the last month of the Islamic calendar.

During Hajj, everyone wears special white clothes.

Hajj is visiting the Ka‘bah in the month of Dhul Hijjah.
The Holy Ka‘bah in Makkah.
InshaAllah we can all go for Hajj one day!
NAJAASAH AND TAHAARAH
In this lesson, students will learn about Najaasah or impurity. Have students turn to the READING and follow along.

SAY: Since Islam is a way of life, there are rules that we should follow in every area of our life so we can be close to Allah. Today, we are going to learn about the laws of Najaasah. Does anyone know what this word means or have you heard it before?

Wait and listen for ideas.

SAY: In Islam, certain things are called Najis, which need to be cleaned in a special way. Some Najis things are blood, urine, stool, dogs, and pigs. What happens if I touch these things?

Wait and listen for ideas.

SAY: Good. If I touch one of these things and they are wet, or my hand is wet, then my hand will become Najis, and I have to wash it in a special way, especially if I want to offer Salaah. Does anyone know what this special way is called?

Wait and listen for ideas.

SAY: It is called Tahaarah. Can anyone tell me how to make my hand Taahir, the opposite of Najis, if I have blood on it?

Wait for answers.

SAY: Good. I can use water to make my hand Taahir, by washing it under the sink.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET in the TASK BAR.
NAJAASAH = SOMETHING THAT NEEDS TO BE WASHED IN A SPECIAL WAY

Examples:

If you touch something that is NAJIS and your hand is wet, then your hand will become NAJIS, and you have to wash it in a special way.

The special way is called TAHAARAH.

You can make something TAAHIR (the opposite of NAJIS) by washing it under the sink.
WORKSHEET 8.1

Circle the Najis things.

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PART III: HISTORY & ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE
# Part III: History & Islamic Knowledge

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ISLAMIC MONTHS
In this lesson, students will learn the names of the Islamic months, in order, based on the lunar calendar.

**SAY:** Today we are going to learn about the Islamic months. The months are not the same as January-December. In Islam, we have other special months based on the lunar calendar, which is based on where the moon is in relation to the Earth. The other calendar, January-December, is based on the solar calendar. Does anyone want to guess what this calendar may be based on?

Wait and listen for ideas until the sun is mentioned. At this time, students can turn to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. The solar calendar is based on the relationship of the sun to the earth. Since the Islamic months follow the lunar calendar, we use the shape of the moon to work out which day of the month it is. The Islamic month has 29 or 30 days. Each month starts when we can see the new moon in the sky. I am going to say the names of the Islamic months in order, and I want you to repeat after me.

Make sure students try to pronounce the names of the months correctly.

- Muharram
- Safar
- Rabiul Awwal
- Rabiul Aakhir
- Jumaadiul Awwal
- Jumaadiul Aakhir
- Rajab
- Sha‘baan
- Ramadhaan
- Shawwaal
- Dhul Qa‘dah
- Dhul Hijjah

You can now play the SONG in the TASK BAR and the do the GAMETIME Activity and WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
In Islam, we have special months that follow the lunar (moon) calendar, as opposed to the solar (sun) calendar.

To follow the lunar calendar, we use the shape of the moon to work out which day of the month it is.

The Islamic month has 29 or 30 days, while the solar calendar month has 30 or 31 days.

The Islamic months are:

- Muharram
- Safar
- Rabiul Awwal
- Rabiul Aakhir (Thaani)
- Jumaadiul Awwal
- Jumaadiul Aakhir (Thaani)
- Rajab
- Sha‘baan
- Ramadhaan
- Shawwaal
- Dhul Qa‘dah
- Dhul Hijjah
LESSON PLAN: ISLAMIC CALENDARS

Make your own Islamic calendar.

1. Color in the months on the next page.

2. Cut out each square and paste it onto a piece of construction paper in order.

3. Using another piece of construction paper, cut out flaps and staple them on top of each month. Write the number of the month on top of the flap.

4. On the top of the paper, write “Islamic Calendar” or “Islamic Months.”
Make your own Islamic calendar.
A REVIEW OF THE INFALLIBLES
In this lesson, students will review the Ma’soomeen. They will also touch upon the concept of Ismah (Infallibility), which is the state where Allah protects someone from sins. A ma’soom is able to perform sins but does not sin because of this special protection, or Ismah, from Allah.

**SAY:** In this chapter, we are going to talk about the Prophet’s family. Does anyone remember what the Prophet’s family is called?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Prophet Muhammad’s (S) family is known as the “Ahlul Bayt.” Can everyone say that with me?

Listen as students try to say “Ahlul Bayt.”

**SAY:** Allah gives the Ahlul Bayt, or the family of the Prophet (S), a very special place in Islam. They are very close to Allah and love Him so much that they never did one bad thing in their life. These people are called Ma’soom. The Ma’soom are special people who always listen to Allah and never do anything against His wish and were chosen for His special gifts. All the Prophets, including Prophet Muhammad (S) and his family, the Ahlul Bayt, are Ma’soom. Why do you think Allah wants us to know about the Ma’soom?

Wait for answers and ideas.

**SAY:** Allah is so nice that He wanted to give us an example to teach us and show us how He expects us to behave.

At this time, students can turn to the READING page in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Ma’soom means those who can, but do not commit any sin. A sin is a bad deed that Allah does not like. The Ma’soom are people of the Ahlul Bayt that Allah talks about in the Quran in Surah al-Ahzaab, Verse 33:

“Surely, Allah will wash away all sins (and uncleanness) from, you, O Ahlul Bayt (people of the house), and purify you completely.”

This verse from the Quran was revealed during the event of the Cloak or Kisa, which we learned about last year. All the Prophets were Ma’soom, but we are going to learn about 14 special Ma’soomen: Prophet Muhammad (S), Sayyida Fatimah (A), and the 12 Imams. We have to try our best to learn about them and their lives, so we can understand how to live our lives to be close to Allah!
The Maʿsoomeen = Those who can, but do not sin

These are the people of the House (Ahlul Bayt) that Allah refers to in the Quran in Surah Al-Ahzaab, verse 33:

"Surely, Allah will wash away all sins (and uncleanness) from you, O Ahlul Bayt (people of the house), and purify you completely." (33:33)

This Ayah was revealed when Sayyida Fatimah (A), her father, Prophet Muhammad (S), her husband, Imam Ali (A), and her two sons, Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A), were under the Kisa.

In the Ayah, Allah tells us that the people of the house, and not just those under the blanket, are totally clean and Taahir, meaning all uncleanness is kept from them.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Prophet Muhammad (S)} & \quad + \\
\text{Sayyida Fatimah (A)} & \quad + \\
12 \text{ Imams (A)} & \quad = \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[14 \text{ Maʿsoomeen (A)}\]
WORKSHEET 2.1

Write a number in each heart. There are 14 hearts to remember the 14 Ma’soomeen. Color in the hearts!
WORKSHEET 2.2

Only color in the flowers with the names of the 14 Ma‘soomeen inside them.

Sayyida Fatimah (A)  1st Imam (A)  Hadhrat Ali Asghar (A)

2nd Imam (A)  11th Imam (A)  Sayyida Zainab (A)  Prophet Muhammad (A)

7th Imam (A)  10th Imam (A)  Sayyida Sakinah (A)  8th Imam (A)

5th Imam (A)  Prophet Nuh (A)  3rd Imam (A)  4th Imam (A)

6th Imam (A)  12th Imam (A)  9th Imam (A)
In this lesson, we will take a detailed look at the first five of the Ma’sooomeen and explore why they are also referred to as the “Ahlul Kisa” or People of the Cloak.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what Ma’sooomeen means or who they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Ma’sooomeen are those people who always listen to Allah and never do anything He doesn’t like. The Ma’sooomeen include the Prophet Muhammad (S) and his Ahlul Bayt (A) or family. Who remembers how many Ma’sooomeen we are learning about?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, we are learning about 14. Today we are going to learn about the first 5 of the Ma’sooomeen because they lived earlier when the Prophet (S) started sharing the message of Allah. The first 5 of the Ma’sooomeen are also known as the “Ahlul Kisa” or People of the Cloak. Can anyone guess why the first 5 may be called the “Ahlul Kisa” or People of the Cloak? What do you think a cloak has to do with these special people?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** We are going to read a story that will tell you who the first 5 people are and why they are called “Ahlul Kisa”. This is a real story, which means what happens in the story actually happened in real life, a long time ago. Please listen very carefully for the names of the 5 people.

Please follow the directions for STORYTIME, located in the TASK BAR.

After the STORYTIME, students can work on the COLORING and two WORKSHEETS in the TASK BAR. You can then do the PERFORMANCE.
Once upon a time, long ago, in a home in Medina, something exciting happened in the home of Sayyida Fatimah (A).
Sayyida Fatimah (A) heard a knock at the door. She opened it and was delighted to see her father, Prophet Muhammad (S). He greeted her by saying, “Salaamun Alaikum,” and she replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam.” However, her father wasn’t feeling well, so Sayyida Fatimah (A), being a good daughter, asked Allah to help her father feel better. As he entered her home, he asked his daughter for a ‘kisa,’ or a cloak, to cover himself with.
Sayyida Fatimah (A) gave her father the kisa and covered him with it. As she was covering him, she began to notice his face was shining bright like a full moon!

After some time, Sayyida Fatimah’s (A) son Imam Hasan (A) came in with such excitement and said, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Mother, what is that sweet smell? Is it my grandfather?” She replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam. Yes, he is resting underneath the kisa.”
Imam Hasan (A) then went to the kisa and greeted his grandfather, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Grandfather, can I come inside the kisa with you?” His Grandfather replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam, my love, yes, please come under the kisa with me.”

Then, after a while, her other son Husain (A) came rushing into the room and exclaimed, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Mother, is that sweet perfume in the air my Grandfather?” Sayyida Fatimah (A) replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam. Yes, he is under the kisa.”
Imam Husain (A) then went to the kisa and said, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Grandfather, may I please come in?” The Prophet (S) replied with kindness, “Wa Alaikum Salaam. Yes, please come in.”

Soon after, the father of Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A), Imam Ali (A), walked over to his wife and said, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Daughter of the Prophet. I smell the sweetness of my cousin and brother, the Prophet of Allah.”

Sayyida Fatimah (A) replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam. Yes, you are right, Oh Leader of the Muslims. My Father is under the kisa with our two sons.”
Imam Ali (A) walked over to the kisa and said, “Salaamun Alaikum, Oh Prophet of Allah, may I come under the kisa?” The Prophet (S) replied, “Wa Alaikum Salaam. Yes, Oh leader after me, please come in.”

Sayyida Fatimah (A) looked over and saw that her two sons, husband, and father were all under the kisa. She then walked towards the kisa and asked her father, “Oh my dear father, may I
come in, too?” The Prophet of Allah replied, “Yes, my daughter, please come in.”

As soon as she entered, her father held both ends of the kisa and raised his right hand towards the heavens and said the following Duʿa:

"O Allah, these are the people of my family (Ahlul Bayt). They are very special to me. Whoever hurts them, hurts me too. Whoever makes them sad, makes me sad, too. I don’t like those people who don’t like them. I love those people who love them. I am the enemy of their enemies, and I am the friend of their friends. They are a part of me,
and I am a part of them. O Allah! Send Your most special blessings and gifts upon me and upon them. And remove all impurity from them and keep them thoroughly pure."

In the heavens, the Almighty Allah said to his angels, "O My angels! I have created the sky, the big earth, the bright moon, the shining sun, the spinning planets, the flowing seas, and the sailing ships for the love of these Five people lying underneath the kisa."

Angel Jibraeel asked, "O Allah! Who are those people under the kisa?"

Allah answered, "They are Sayyida Fatimah, her father, her husband, and her two sons. They are the family of Prophet Muhammad who will tell people about my message."

"O my Lord," Jibraeel asked, "Will You allow me to go down to earth to be the sixth person under the kisa?"

Allah the Almighty said, "Yes, I allow you."

Jibraeel went down and greeted them, "Salaamun Alaikum, O Allah’s Messenger! The Most High (Allah) sends His special salaams to you, and says, ‘By My Greatness, I promise that I have only created the beautiful sky, large earth, glowing moon, shining sun, spinning planets, flowing oceans, and sailing ships for your sake and for your love.’"
So, Jibraeel joined them under the kisa. He said to the Prophet, "Allah has said that He wishes to keep away impurities from you, O Ahlul Bayt, and to purify you with a complete purification."

The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, "I swear by Allah that whenever this story of the kisa is mentioned in a gathering of our believers and lovers, Allah will certainly pour His blessings and gifts down on them, and the Angels will surround them and ask for forgiveness for them until they leave that gathering."
This beautiful event for Sayyida Fatimah (A) came to be known as the Story of the Kisa.
“ALLAH HAS SAID THAT HE WISHES TO KEEP AWAY IMPURITIES FROM YOU, O AHLUL BAYT, AND TO PURIFY YOU WITH A COMPLETE PURIFICATION.”
Number the pictures from the story in order.
WORKSHEET 2.4

Find the names of the Ahlul Bayt in the word search below.

MUHAMMAD       ALI       FATIMAH

HASAN         HUSAIN
3

THE FIRST 7 MA‘SOOMEEN
In this chapter, students will be learning about the first 7 Maʿsoomeen. The purpose of these next 7 lessons is for the students to connect with the first 7 Maʿsoomeen and learn the meanings of their names/titles.

After each story, ask the discussion questions at the end of each story. Then, students can complete the coloring with the Maʿsoomeen’s name and meaning.

At the end of all 7 chapters, they can complete the matching worksheet.
The air was hot and dry, and the sky was pitch black in the quiet city of Makkah. A little bird sat by the window of a home, chirping to comfort a woman in pain. You see, this special woman was Aminah, and she would soon become a mother to the best creation of Allah.

It was almost Fajr time, and Aminah’s pain started to increase. All of a sudden, by the miracle of Allah, a powerful light burst through the sky and the cries of a newborn baby echoed through the small room. If you were in Makkah that night, you would have seen a beautiful bright light shining all over the sky telling you that something special had just happened! Aminah had given birth to baby Muhammad!

Do you want to know what other special miracles happened at the exact moment of his birth? Well, here are a few: shaytan began screaming as he realized he was going to lose; all the idols fell down on their faces; and the castles of the greedy kings began to crack and shake! What a special child indeed!
As Aminah held her sweet baby close to her, an Angel flew down from the sky to the small house of Aminah. He said, “Oh, Aminah, you are now the mother of the best creation of Allah. So, name your child Muhammad, because Muhammad means ‘the praised one,’ and this boy is the best creation of Allah AND will become a leader over mankind; that is why everything and everyone will praise him.” Aminah was so happy to hear how blessed her baby was, she immediately began to call him Muhammad, the praised one.

Early that morning, Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Prophet, rushed to Aminah’s house as soon as he heard the good news. He thanked Allah for the beautiful blessing. He gently took baby Muhammad, who was wrapped in a pure white cloth, and headed towards the Ka'bah. When he reached the Ka'bah he rubbed baby Muhammad against the four corners of the Ka'bah for a special blessing.
The news of baby Muhammad’s (S) birth raveled throughout the city of Makkah. Everyone wanted to know about the baby that had made the sky turn bright! One man asked Abdul Muttalib, “What have you named your grandson?” Abdul Muttalib excitedly told them the story of how an Angel delivered Allah’s message to name the baby, Muhammad (S).

However, the people still did not understand why he was called ‘the praised one.’
Muhammad (S) grew up under the care of his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib. He would travel with his grandfather and help him with his business. He was a strong and handsome young man who was always willing to help everyone. Anytime someone would leave something with him, he would guard it very carefully. Soon, everyone began calling him “Muhammad al-Amin,” which means “Muhammad, the trusted one.” He was so trustworthy that whenever people had a problem, they would always ask him for help.
One year, there was a severe drought in Makkah. As a result, the farms had dried up, and the sheep and camels were dying without any water to drink.

People all over Makkah tried hard to come up with a solution to fix this big problem. They prayed to their idols and even sacrificed a sheep to them in order to have their wish granted. However, nothing they did worked. Finally, an old man said to the people, “We should ask AbdulMutalib to help us, since he is from the family of Prophet Ibrahim (A).”

When the people came to Abdul Mutalib, he immediately took them to Muhammad (S). He then took Muhammad’s hand and gently placed it on the Ka’bah as he prayed. He loudly called out three times:

“Oh Allah, for the sake of Muhammad, send rain upon us.”
“Oh Allah, for the sake of Muhammad, send rain upon us.”
“Oh Allah, for the sake of Muhammad, send rain upon us.”

A few seconds later, the people watched in shock as the clouds began to gather together, turning from white to gray. There was a loud clapping thunder, and all of a sudden, the sky started pouring rain. The people of Makkah were so happy, they rejoiced in the streets, kissing and hugging the Prophet (S).

After this extraordinary miracle, more people started to love and respect Muhammad (S), and at the age of 40, Allah ordered him to announce that he was a Prophet. With his Prophethood he would bring mercy and peace to everyone.
One day, Prophet Muhammad (S) was passing through the streets of Medina when an old Jewish man came up to him. He had heard of Prophet Muhammad’s unique name. He stared at the Prophet’s lovely face and asked him, “Oh Muhammad, I have read your name in the Holy Books; why were you given this name?”

Prophet Muhammad (S) smiled and said, “This is the name given to me by Allah because everyone in this world and even the angels, will like and praise my good deeds. “

So, as you can see, the news that the Angel had brought to Aminah was true. Allah named him Muhammad, because he is the best creation of Allah and everyone and everything will praise him.”
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)

THE PRAISED ONE
It was a beautiful Friday morning as the sun rose up and shone its bright light upon the palm trees. All of a sudden, people standing by the Ka’bah heard a woman crying out as she struggled towards them. Her name was Fatimah bint Asad. She was crying out in pain as her unborn child was almost ready to enter the world. As she reached the Ka’bah, she leaned against its walls and whispered, “Oh Allah, the one who ordered Prophet Ibrahim (A) to build the Ka’bah, I turn to You for help. Please make the birth of this child easy for me.”

All of a sudden, there was a thunderous noise as the back wall of the Ka’bah cracked opened, making way for Fatimah bint Asad (A) to walk inside. As soon as she entered, the walls of the Kabaa quickly closed behind her. The key holders of the Ka’ba all watched in awe as this scene took place.

One of the gate keepers ran to the front and tried to unlock the Ka’bah, but no matter how hard he tried, the doors would not open. They all realized that something very unusual was happening. A miracle was taking place right in front of them!
The news of Fatimah quickly traveled all over the city of Makkah, as women in their homes and men in the streets whispered about what had happened.

You see, Fatimah still hadn’t come out of the Ka’bah! They all wondered, “How did this event happen?” “Why did the Ka'bah doors open for her and her baby?” “How will she survive without food and water?”
Three days passed, and eventually Fatimah bint Asad came out of the Ka'bah holding a beautiful newborn baby in her arms. Everyone began gathering around her and asking her questions all at once.

One man asked, “Why did you enter the Ka'bah to give birth?”

She responded, “Allah has chosen me and called me into His home so that my child may be born in the Ka'bah.”

One woman asked, “What did you eat for three whole days?!”

She answered with a smile, “Allah sent me delicious food and drinks from the heavens for these three days.”

This reply only made them more curious. They began to wonder, “Who is this baby? Why would Allah send his mother food from the heavens? How did the walls open up just for her?”
Then, a man emerged from the crowd and asked, “Does this newborn have a name?”

Fatimah bint Asad replied, “Yes, his name is Ali; this was the name given to him by Allah. While I was in the Ka’bah, an Angel came from the heavens and said to me, ‘Oh Fatimah, name this child Ali. One of Allah’s names is al-‘Alee al-‘Alaa, the Highest of the High, and this child has been given some of Allah’s greatness and power.’”

Another man asked, “Why is this child different from others? Why has he come into the word in this special way, and why did Allah choose his name?”

Fatimah bint Asad, who was a believer in Allah, answered, “This child is special because he will be the first one to say the Adhaan on the rooftop of the Ka’bah. He will get rid of the idols and invite people towards Allah.”

The people of Makkah used to worship idols, so they were not happy with what Fatimah said. Many of them began shaking their heads as they walked away.
When Fatimah arrived home, she was greeted happily by her husband. He had gone back and forth tirelessly to the Ka’bah, worried about his wife and baby, but knew that Allah was taking care of them. His worries disappeared as he joyfully took his baby boy into his arms.

Abu Talib thanked Allah and began asking his wife about what happened. After listening to his wife’s story, he felt honored to have such a special child. As the day turned into night, Abu Talib and his wife, Fatimah, journeyed to the Desert of Atta to thank and pray to Allah for their beautiful baby.
Abu Talib walked and walked until he reached a place where no one could see them. He held his son in his arms and cried out, “Oh Allah, the Greatest, You created the darkness of the night and brightness of the moon. Tell me, what is the wisdom behind this child’s name?”

Suddenly, the clouds emerged and the wind started blowing ferociously. Abu Talib tightly clutched his son as they were suddenly surrounded by a great storm. Then, just as it came out of nowhere, the storm stopped suddenly and Abu Talib headed back home with his wife and son, puzzled by what had just happened.

When he reached home, he found baby Ali holding a divine note in his hands that read, “We have blessed you with a pure and great child. His name is Ali, which means the High. This name has been chosen for him because he has a high position in the eyes of Allah.” Tears filled Abu Talib’s eyes as he fell into sajdah and thanked Allah for this great blessing.

As the sun rose the following morning and people gathered around the Ka’bah, they couldn’t help but notice how the crack in the Ka’bah seemed to be smiling.
IMAM ALI (A): THE HIGH
Imam Ali (A), The High, was born on Friday, the 13th of ____________

in the Holy ____________
It was late afternoon and hot air was gently blowing through the city. An eerie silence fell over the sleeping city of Makkah. Yet, in one house, the sound of moaning came from a woman in pain. You see, Hadhrat Khadija (A), the dear wife of the Prophet (S), was preparing for the arrival of her daughter into the world.

Hadhrat Khadija’s pain increased with every passing moment. No one was even there to help her through her birth pains. Since she was the only Muslim woman in the city, all the unbelieving women had left her all alone in her pain. Can you imagine how lonely she must have felt?

All of a sudden, the skies of Mecca split!

Four heavenly women came to Hadhrat Khadija (A): Saarah, the wife of Prophet Ibrahim; Asiya, the good wife of the Pharaoh; Mariam (A), the mother of Prophet Isa (AS); and Kulthum, the sister of Prophet Musa (A). They were all sent by Allah to help Hadhrat Khadija (A) and comfort her as her daughter entered the world.
Hadrat Khadijah (A) gave birth to a beautiful baby girl named Fatimah, a name that Allah had chosen for her. The Holy Prophet (S) was so happy and loved his daughter very much! Even when she was just a child, the Prophet (S) would always stand up in respect and kiss her hand when she entered the room. Whenever he traveled, he made sure that Sayyida Fatimah (A) would be the last person to whom he would bid farewell, and when he would return home, she would be the first one he would visit. He would always be heard saying, “Fatimah is a part of me.”
Years later, Hadhrat Khadija (A) became ill and passed away. The Prophet was very sad and now it was just him and Sayyida Fatimah (A). During those difficult days, Sayyida Fatimah (A) would show even more love and affection towards her father. When the unbelievers would hurt her father, she would help bandage his wounds.
The Prophet's (S) love for her continued to increase with each passing day. People began to wonder why the Prophet (S) loved and respected his daughter so much.

One day, Allah told Prophet Muhammad (S) to tell the people of Makkah that they should call him “Messenger of Allah” instead of Muhammad. Everyone, even Sayyida Fatimah (A), obeyed this command.

However, one day, when Sayyida Fatimah (A) said to her father, “Oh Messenger of Allah,” he replied to her, “Oh my daughter, this order of Allah does not include you. You are from me, and I am from you. Please call me ‘dear father.’ These words make Allah happier and bring joy to my heart.”
Years passed and Sayyida Fatimah (A) became a young lady. It was now time for her to get married. The rich leaders from Makkah came to ask for her hand in marriage, but no one was good enough to marry her. Sayyida Fatimah (A) married the only person who was worthy of her, Imam Ali (A).

Sayyida Fatimah (A) and Imam Ali (A) lived in a peaceful and loving home. Allah blessed them with two beautiful children: Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A). Even though taking care of her children and doing all the household chores was difficult, Sayyida Fatimah (A) never complained."
One day, the mystery of Syeda Fatima’s name came to light! It happened when Prophet Muhammad once asked Imam Ali (A), “Do you know why my daughter is named Fatima?”

Imam Ali replied, “No, Oh Messenger of Allah, I don’t know. Please tell me!”

The Prophet (S) explained, “Her name, Fatima, means ‘the one who separates.’ She will save the followers by separating them from the punishment on the Day of Judgment.”

“She is the best woman and has a very high status in the eyes of Allah. Her father is the Prophet of Allah! Her husband is the first Imam! Her two sons are also Imams! Also, all the Imams are her grandsons! So, you see, she is the daughter of an infallible, the wife of an infallible, a mother of two infallibles, and she is also infallible herself!”*

This made it very clear to everyone why the Prophet (S) loved his daughter Syeda Fatima (A) so much. Ya Allah, for the sake of Syeda Fatima (A), please separate us from the punishment of the hereafter.

*An infallible person is someone who does not commit any sins.
SAYYIDA FATIMAH (A)
THE SEPARATOR
Sayyida Fatimah (A) taught us a beautiful way to praise Allah after Salaah. Salaah is like a beautiful flower and the tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (A) gives that flower a beautiful smell.
Color the tasbih by the number of times you say the praise of Allah.

- Allahu Akbar 34 Times
- Alhamdulillah 33 Times
- SubhaanaAllah 33 Times
WHY WAS HE NAMED HASAN?

IMAM HASAN (A) - THE GOOD DOER

It was that special time of the year again, a month where all the believers fast from morning to night in worship of their Lord, Allah. Yes, it was the Holy month of Ramadhan!

In the city of Makkah, on the 15th of the holy month, a very special event was taking place in the house of Imam Ali (A). You see, everyone was eagerly awaiting the birth of the first grandchild of the Prophet Muhammad (S). Finally, the sound of a crying baby echoed throughout the small house and the beautiful baby was gently placed in the arms of his loving father, Imam Ali (A). Imam Ali (A) held his son tightly and wrapped him in a pure white blanket while gently giving him kisses.
Prophet Muhammad (S) was overjoyed seeing his beautiful grandchild and asked Imam Ali, “What will you name him?” Imam Ali (A) replied, “Oh Rasulullah, how can I make such an important decision without asking you first? Only the name that you choose will be given to this child.”

The Prophet (S) smiled and replied, “And I will not name this child without asking Allah first. All of a sudden, a bright light shone from the sky down to Earth and Angel Jibraeel came down from heaven and said, “Oh Prophet, Salaamun Alaikum. Allah sends His salaam and congratulates you on the birth of your beautiful grandson.

Allah has sent me down with special news of a name for this baby! Since you and Imam Ali (A) are like Prophet Musa (A) and his brother Harun, Allah wishes you to name this child Shubbar, just like the son of Haroon.”

Prophet Muhammad (S) asked, “Oh Jibraeel, how do you say Shubbar in Arabic?” Jibraeel smiled and said, “Hasan.”
The Prophet (S) was very pleased upon hearing this beautiful name, and announced to everyone in the room, “Allah has named this child Hasan. Hasan means ‘goodness’ or the ‘doer of good.’” Everybody smiled and rejoiced at the Prophet’s (S) announcement. What a wonderful name for a child, who would grow up to be the best of the good doers!

Just like his grandfather, Imam Hasan (A) would do many good deeds in his life. In fact, he was so kind and generous that twice in his life, he gave away everything he owned to the poor.
Did you know that Imam Hasan (A) even showed kindness towards his enemies? One day, a man from Damascus came and blocked Imam Hasan’s (A) way. He did not like the Prophet's (S) family and began saying very mean and cruel words against Imam Hasan (A). When the man finished saying his unkind words, Imam Hasan (A) got off his horse and smiled at the rude man. He said, “Salaam, oh man, you seem like you are a guest in this city. If you are hungry, let me feed you; if you need something, let me help you. Please come with me to my home and be my guest.” The man was shocked at Imam Hasan (A)’s kindness and tears began rolling down from his eyes. He felt ashamed of the way he had spoken to Imam Hasan (A). He immediately asked the Imam for forgiveness.
Imam Hasan’s (A) kindness did not stop there! He was even kind to animals! One day, while he was eating, a hungry dog came and sat in front of him. Imam Hasan (A) began to tear pieces of his bread to share with the dog.

One of his companions was walking by and looked surprised to see the Imam feeding the dog. He asked, “Oh Imam Hasan (A), if this dog is bothering you, do I have your permission to remove him so that you may finish eating in peace?” Imam (A) replied, “No, it’s alright. Let him be.”

His companion looked surprised and asked, “Why, oh son of Rasulullah?” Imam Hasan (A) gently answered, “I would feel ashamed before Allah if I eat from His blessings while a hungry creature is looking at me and I do not share with him.”
Every morning, Imam Hasan (A) would spread out a large carpet in front of his house where he would sit and offer to help all the poor people who were passing by. Many times, it would get so crowded outside his home that they would have to close down the street. Others, who were not poor, would come just to stare at his beautiful face because it would remind them of Rasulullah. As they watched him help the poor with such love and kindness, they would be reminded of the generosity and kindness of Rasulullah.

May the blessings and peace of Allah be upon Imam Hasan (A), who truly lived up to his name: the best of good doers.
IMAM HASAN (A)
THE GOOD DOER
WHY WAS HE NAMED HUSAIN?

IMAM HUSAIN (A) - THE GOOD DOER

It was a very happy and joyful day in the blessed house of Imam Ali (A). You see, his wife, Sayyida Fatimah az-Zahra (A), had just given birth to another beautiful son! Allah was so pleased with the birth of this child that he made the moon shine even brighter that night, and spread happiness over the people of Medina. Even the animals and trees were smiling!

When Prophet Muhammad (S) arrived at the home of Imam Ali (A), he held the newborn baby close and gave him a loving kiss. Oh, how happy he felt as he held his beautiful grandson close to him.
Prophet Muhammad (S) asked Imam Ali (A), “Have you given this beautiful baby a name yet?” Imam Ali (A) respectfully replied, “No, Rasul Allah, I would never make such an important decision without asking you first.”

Prophet Muhammad (S) replied, “And I would never make a decision without asking Allah first.” Just then, Angel Jibraeel came down from the heavens and greeted the Prophet (S). He said, “Salaams and congratulations on your second grandson! Allah has sent special news of a name for him. Since you and Imam Ali (A) are like Prophet Musa (A) and his brother Prophet Harun, Allah would like you to name this boy ‘Shubair’, after the youngest child of Prophet Haroon. The Prophet (S) asked, “What is the Arabic name for Shubair?” Angel Jibraeel smiled and said, “Husain.”
The Prophet (S) was very pleased when he heard the name. He recalled the ‘Aadhaan (the call to prayer) of baby and the ‘Iqamaah (the call to prayer) in the left ear. He shaved the baby’s head right after he arrived. He was already a very beautiful baby, but after his head was shaved, he seemed to glow brighter than the moon. The Prophet (S) then weighed his hair and gave its weight in silver as charity. Lastly, Prophet Muhammad (S) placed a small amount of fragrance on baby Husain (A’s) head and hugged him very close to his chest.
Angel Jibraeel had one more important piece of news for the Prophet (S); however, this was a sad one. Angel Jibraeel told the Prophet (S) that this sweet newborn would one day be killed by the oppressors. He waved his wings and showed the Prophet (S) the exact place where Imam Husain (A) would be killed. Upon hearing this, tears began to stream down the Prophet’s face. Asma came to the Prophet and said, “Oh Rasulullah, may my father and mother be sacrificed for you. Why are you crying on the birth of your beautiful new grandson?”

The Prophet (S) began to cry even more. He said, “I am crying for my grandson because I found out that one day, he will be brutally killed by the oppressors.” After hearing this sad news, everyone became very sad, but they all tried to hold back their tears in hopes that they could still enjoy the birth of baby Husain (A).
Just like Imam Hasan (A), Imam Husain’s (A) name also means “goodness” or “someone who does good deeds.” Have you heard of the story of how baby Husain freed the Angel Futrus? Well then, let me tell you!

Long time ago, there was an Angel named Futrus, who had been sent away from Allah’s throne. He lived with broken wings on a far away island. On the special day that Imam Husain (A) was born, Futrus saw many Angels coming down to earth. Futrus became very curious and asked Angel Jibraeel, “Oh Angel Jibraeel, what has happened? Where are all the Angels going?”

Jibraeel replied with happiness, “Allah has given the Prophet (S) another grandson! Allah loves this child so much that he has sent us all to go see him and congratulate the Prophet (S).” Upon hearing this, Futrus begged, “Please take me with you! Please! Maybe for the sake of Imam Husain (A), the Prophet (S) will pray for me, and Allah will forgive me.”

Angel Jibraeel agreed and they continued along their way, taking Futrus with them. Angel Jibraeel introduced Futrus to the Prophet (S) and said, “Oh Rasulullah, this angel was sent away from the throne of Allah (S). His wings have been broken. He has come to ask you to pray for him, so that Allah may forgive him.”
The Prophet (S) looked at Futrus and smiled. He said, “Take your wings and rub them against the cradle of baby Husain (A).” All the other angels watched attentively as Futrus slowly came forward and rubbed his wings gently against his cradle. The angels were all fascinated to see what would happen. Suddenly, Futrus gasped! His wings began to heal themselves! This meant that Allah had taken him back!

Futrus was overcome with happiness and excitement. He quickly thanked the Prophet (S) and opened his wings and soared up to the heavens. As he flew up, he exclaimed, “I have been freed by Imam Husain (A)!"

By helping Futrus, Imam Hussain (A) showed goodness from the first day of his life! Husain means “good person,” and so, from the start of Imam Husain (A)’s life until the end of his life, he lived up to his name by always guiding others towards good and showing kindness to others.

"The believers, men and women, are protectors of each other: they guide others to what is right and forbid what is evil." [Surah Tawbah, Verse 71]
IMAM HUSAIN (A)
THE GOOD DOER
WHY WAS HE NAMED AS-SAJJAD?

One sleepless night, young Baqir slowly got up from his bed and quietly tiptoed towards his father, Imam as-Sajjad’s room. He turned the door knob gently and peered in. As he peeked into the room, he saw his father in sajdah, weeping quietly. He turned back quietly and closed the door behind him.

He went back into bed and waited awhile; then, the boy climbed out of bed and again went to his father’s prayer room. As he peered through the cracks in the door, he saw his father still in sajdah, praying to Allah. The young boy couldn’t sleep, and so all night, he would quietly go check on his father, and each time he would see him in sajdah.
When the little boy finally heard the Fajr Adhaan being called outside, he excitedly jumped out of bed and ran towards his father’s prayer room to perform the Fajr Salaah with him. As soon as the prayer was over, his father went down into sajdah and began thanking Allah for all His blessings. The young boy tried to do just as his father was doing; however, he could not stay in sajdah as long. As his father finally came up from his sajdah, his son could not help but admire the mark on his father’s forehead from where he was performing his sajdah.

After resting a bit, the young boy, Imam al-Baqir (A), and his father, Imam as-Sajjad (A), headed outside to begin their morning duties.
As they walked through the bazaar, they could see kids laughing, animals chasing each other, and people talking and trading foods. However, on this day, the Imams also heard two men loudly fighting. As Imam as-Sajjad (A) and Imam al-Baqir (A) approached the men, the men both lowered their voices. Each man gave their salam to the Imams (A). Imam as-Sajjad (A) asked them, “Why are you fighting?”

Each man gave began telling his side of the story, angry at the other. The Imam felt sad and did no: like arguments between friends, so he stayed with them and helped them find a solution. The young Imam watched in amazement as he saw his father make the two men become friends again.

When Imam as-Sajjad (A) and Imam al-Baqir (A) arrived back home, Imam as-Sajjad (A) went into his prayer room. Young Baqir (A) waited patiently and then slowly walked towards the room and peered in. He could see that Imam as-Sajjad (A) was in sajdah, thanking Allah for being able to help the two men at the bazaar.
Years passed, and Imam as-Sajjad (A) was killed by the evil caliph. Imam al-Baqir (A) missed his father dearly, and always remembered the special times they had spent together. Whenever his companions gathered around, he would tell them about his blessed father. One day, a companion asked, "Oh my Imam, why did they name your father as-Sajjad?"

The Imam (A) replied, "They would call my father as-Sajjad, because he would do so much sajdah that sometimes his forehead would blister in the exact spot where he would place the turbah! Anytime my father would think of all the blessings from Allah, he would go into sajdah. While he would read Qur’an, during all the mustahab places of sajdah, he would go into sajdah. When my father would complete his prayer, he would go into sajdah. Even in the times he would help people become peaceful with each other again, he would... go into sajdah!"

"You see, my father would go into sajdah at any chance he could get and for these reasons, my father was called Sajjad: the one who does a lot of sajdah."
The Imam (A) continued, “Sometimes, when I couldn’t sleep, I would follow as my father would wake up in the middle of the night and go to the Ka’bah to do tawaf. He would hold onto the walls of the Ka’bah and cry and cry. He would then go into sajdah, and cry so much that the floor below him would become wet with his tears! While everyone else was fast asleep at night, my father would be busy praying and supplicating to Allah. He loved talking, worshipping, and praying to Allah so much that the wicked Shaytan would become upset because he could not go near my father.”
Imam al-Baqir (A) continued, “One day Shaytan was so upset by how much my father worshipped Allah that he decided to trick him. He made himself look like a snake! When my father saw the snake, he immediately exclaimed, “Go away, oh cursed one!” Shaytan was very shocked that Imam Sajjad (A) recognized him right away. He wasn’t able to trick him! Shaytan returned to his normal self and could do nothing but leave the house embarrassed. Then, my father quickly went into sajdah and thanked the Almighty Allah for his help to recognize Shaytan.

When the Angels in heaven saw what happened to Shaytan, they were very surprised! One of the Angels said, “Indeed Imam Sajjad (A) is ‘Zainul ’Abideen,’ which means the beauty of worshippers. It is another name of my father that shows how much he loved to worship Allah. All the Angels watching agreed and immediately began chanting, “Ya Zainul ’Abideen, Ya Zainul ’Abideen, Ya Zainul ’Abideen!”
IMAM AS-SAJJAD (A)
THE ONE WHO ALWAYS DOES SAJDH
An old man struggled as he walked through the dirt-filled streets of Medina. He took turns digging his heavy staff and pulling it out of the dirt as he walked. His old age made the walk slower and more difficult. He had almost lost all his energy as the burning sun of Medina made the desert ground radiate with heat. He paused and wiped the sweat off his face. As he walked through the village, he looked down every street and cried out over and over again with a dry mouth, “Baqir (A)! Baqir (A)! Where are you?! I must see you!”

He continued on his way, but it was as though the streets had become longer. The more he walked, the further it seemed. The old man wanted to see Imam Baqir (AS) so much, he could hardly wait. “Oh, where is he?” he thought desperately.
After hours of searching, the old man finally leaned against the wall of a house and sat down; he could not go any further, he was just too tired and worn out. Just then, he saw a dry branch that had fallen from a date tree. As he picked it up and looked at it, he was reminded of a green palm tree that used to stand tall in the city of Medina. Fifty years ago, Prophet Muhammad (S) sat near a palm tree and said to him, “Oh, Jabir, you will live in this world for such a long time that you will get to know my grandson, the fifth Imam. His name will also be Muhammad (A), but he will be known as al-Baqir. When you see him, please give him my salaams because I will no longer be among you during those days.”

Jabir had never forgotten this name and since that day, he has never stopped looking for Imam Baqir (A).
However, on that hot and tiring day, as Jabir sat on the step, exhausted from all his walking, a strange fear suddenly overcame him. He wondered “What if I never get the chance to see him? I’m so old. What if I die before I get to meet him? But, wait – the Prophet of Allah never told lies. His promises are always true. If he has told me that I will see Imam Baqir (A), then I will definitely see him, even if there is only one day left in my life.”

Jabir dug the tip of his staff back into the ground and held onto it with two hands as he struggled to stand back up. He continued walking slowly again, this time determined not to give up, while still calling out, “Baqir! Baqir! Where are you Baqir?”
As he was walking, the door of one of the houses suddenly swung open and a beautiful child walked out with his father. The bright, heavenly face of the father caught Jabir's attention. As Jabir moved closer, he recognized that this man was Imam Sejad (A). Jabir said, "Salaamun Alaikum, oh son of Rasul Allah!" and kissed the hand of the Imam out of respect. He then looked down at the face of the beautiful child, and all of sudden, he became very still.

You see, his child looked so much like the Prophet (S)! He knew the Imam had many children, but he wondered to himself, "Could this be him?"

He signaled for the boy to come closer and kindly requested, "Can you please come here?" Jabir let go of his staff and gently held onto the shoulders of the child with both hands. He stared into the face of the child and said, "Dear child, please turn around, so that I may take a good look at you."
Jabir then turned to Imam Sajjad (A) and said, “I swear to Allah, he looks just like Rasul Allah (S).” He stared into the eyes of the child and asked, “What is your name?”

The young child answered politely, “My name is Muhammad.”

Jabir became even more shocked and asked, “What is your title?”

The child responded, “It is al-Baqir. I am the one who will split and spread the knowledge to people.

Jabir’s knees went weak, and he slowly fell to the ground and hugged the boy close to his chest. Tears gathered in his eyes and he exclaimed, “May my life be sacrificed for you! You are Imam Baqir (A)! May my mother and father be sacrificed for you!”

“Yes, I am al-Baqir; please tell me the message that you have from my grandfather,” replied the child.

Jabir was startled that the little boy knew about the message and quickly began to relay it, “My master! Your grandfather, Rasul Allah, told me that one day I would have the honor of meeting you. He told me that when I meet you, I should give you his salaams.”

Imam Baqir (A) took the tired, old hands of Jabir into his own and with a gentle and loving voice said, “Peace be upon the Messenger of Allah until the Earth and skies remain; salaam upon you, Oh Jabir, as you have given me the salaams of the Prophet of Allah.”
Jabir spent the entire day watching the young Imam play. Even in his play, Jabir knew that this was a very different and special child. The day gradually coming to an end and Jabir gave the Imam his respects and asked for permission to leave. As Jabir walked home happily, he thanked Allah for the blessing of meeting Imam Baqir (A), the one who would spread and split the knowledges.

As the years passed and Imam Baqir (A) grew older, Allah blessed him by allowing him to be the Imam during a peaceful time. Therefore, Imam Baqir (A) spent many years starting schools, masjids, and universities. So you see, by spreading and splitting knowledge among the followers, Imam Baqir spent his imamat spreading Islam from East to West.
IMAM AL-BAQIR (A)  
THE SPLITTER OF KNOWLEDGE
Match each Ma‘soomeen’s name with the meaning of his/her name.

1. PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)  - THE HIGH
2. IMAM ALI (A)  - THE SPLITTER OF KNOWLEDGE
3. SAYYIDA FATIMAH (A)  - THE PRAISED ONE
4. IMAM HASAN (A)  - THE GOOD DOER
5. IMAM HUSAIN (A)  - THE ONE WHO ALWAYS DOES SAJDAH
6. IMAM AS-SAJJAD (A)  - THE SEPARATOR
7. IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (A)  - THE GOOD DOER
PROPHETS
In this lesson, students will learn more about Prophet Adam (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn more about the first Prophet today. Does anyone remember what his name is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, Adam (A) is the very first Nabi (Prophet) on earth that Allah sent to guide us. We will be learning about him today. Let's begin by reading about Nabi Adam (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Read the STORYTIME activity to the class as students look at the pictures. After reading the story, use the following discussion questions to see if students understood the story:

**SAY:**
- How was Nabi Adam (A) different from Allah's other creations?
- What did Allah ask the Angels and Jinns to do? (to bow to Nabi Adam (A))
- Who did not listen to Allah? (Iblees or Shaytaan)
- Why did Iblees think he was better than Nabi Adam (A)? (Because he was made of fire and Nabi Adam was made of clay.)
- What did Shaytaan want? (For others to bow to him)
- If Shaytaan had asked Allah for forgiveness, do you think Allah would have forgiven him? (YES, because Allah is Most Merciful, but Shaytaan was too proud)

At this time, you can do the WORKSHEET in the TASK BAR.
Long long ago, there was no earth, no sky, no sun or moon. Then Allah decided to make a beautiful world.

Allah just said, ‘Be!’ and He created the earth and the sky, the bright sun, the shining moon, twinkling stars, the tall mountains, and big oceans and seas.

Allah made the earth go around the Sun in circles so that there would be day and night and many different seasons, too. Allah made the clouds and caused rain to fall and grass to grow. Soon, the earth was full of lovely flowers – roses, tulips, pansies, daisies, lupins, and tall trees. Allah created all the animals and birds and insects; from the little black ant and the busy bees to the big eagles that fly high above, and from the tiny goldfish to the big whale, and also the elephants, lions, tigers, hippos, zebras, tall giraffes, fluffy rabbits, squirrels, horses, cows, goats, sheep, bears and all the wonderful creatures that you know of – Allah made them all.

Look at all the juicy fruits in the market: oranges, sweet grapes, soft bananas, pears, pineapples, mangoes, cherries, and crunchy apples. Where did all of these fruits come from? Allah made them all grow on trees. Allah also made all the vegetables we love to eat: corn, potatoes, carrots, lettuce, peas and all the other yummy foods we eat.

Thank you Allah for making such a wonderful world!
Then, Allah decided to make a human being. Allah made the first human being out of mud and clay and called him Adam. Then, Allah gave a soul to Adam and, all of a sudden, Adam came to life!

Allah decided that Adam was going to be the first human being and also the first Nabi on earth. A Nabi is someone whom Allah chooses to guide other human beings and to teach others about Allah’s religion, Islam. So Nabi Adam (A) is the father of all human beings and also the first Nabi (Prophet).

Allah gave Nabi Adam (A) the ability to see with his eyes, to smell with his nose, to taste with his tongue, to hear with his ears, and to feel with his skin. Allah taught Nabi Adam (A) many things and gave him a lot of knowledge.

Then, Allah created the first woman and called her Hawwa. Allah wanted Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) to live together as the first family in the world.

So, Allah put Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) in a beautiful garden and told them to live there happily.

All the human beings you see in the world today, of different colors and speaking different languages, all of them are the children of Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A). You and I too are the children of Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A).
Before Allah created Nabi Adam (A), Allah had already created many, many angels who were always worshipping Him and obeying Him. Amongst them, there was a different type of creature – a jinn – who was made out of fire and was called Azaazeel. Azaazeel worshipped Allah a lot and always hoped that Allah would make him a prophet one day.

When Allah created Nabi Adam (A) and said He was going to make him a Nabi, Azaazeel was very jealous and became very angry. Allah wanted to test Azaazeel and all the angels. So He ordered all the angels to bow down before Nabi Adam (A). All the angels bowed before Nabi Adam (A), except for Azaazeel. He refused because he was proud and was jealous.

Allah asked Azaazeel: “Why did you disobey Me and not bow before Adam as I commanded you?”

And Azaazeel said: “I will not bow before Adam. I am better than him. You created him from mud and clay and you created me from fire. Fire is better than clay!”

Allah changed his name from Azaazeel to “Iblees” which means ‘the evil one.’ Another name for Iblees was Shaytaan. Allah told Iblees to leave the heavens.

Iblees was now even angrier with Nabi Adam (A). So, he came to the beautiful garden where Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwa (A) were living happily and told them to eat from the tree that Allah had forbidden them.

At first, Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) refused. But then, Iblees tricked them.
He promised by Allah’s Name that, if they eat from the tree they will never grow old and will never die, and that way, they could worship Allah forever.

Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) had never heard anyone swear in Allah’s Name or tell a lie. So, they ate from the forbidden tree.

Now Allah told Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) that they must leave the beautiful garden because they ate from the tree they were told not to eat from. Instead, they would now have to live on the earth and work hard themselves to grow their own food and make their own house.

Allah promised Nabi Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwaa (A) that He would always look after them and all human beings who are their children. Whenever human beings would forget Allah, Allah would send another Nabi to remind them of Allah and warn them about Iblees.

And whenever human beings make a mistake, if they say ‘sorry’ to Allah, then Allah promised to forgive them.

Allah also promised Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwa (A) that any human being who does his or her best to obey Allah, will one day go to Heaven after they die and live there happily forever and ever.

Shaytaan now decided to follow Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwa (A) and all their children wherever they lived on the earth. Allah told every Prophet to warn people that Shaytaan is our enemy and we should never listen to him. Whenever Iblees gets a chance, he still tries to whisper bad ideas to human beings and tells them to disobey Allah. Iblees tells us to lie, skip prayers, be rude, and not to listen to our parents.
However, we are Muslims; we love Allah and we follow what Prophet Muhammad (S) and his family, the Ahlul Bayt (A), have taught us. We follow the Quran, and we never listen to Iblees. Instead, we pray, speak the truth, and listen to our parents. One day, InshaAllah we will all go to Heaven, and Iblees will be punished.
Put the events from the story in order by numbering the boxes from 1 to 4.

1. Allah created the earth and all of the beautiful things in it.
2. Allah told Prophet Adam and Sayyida Hawwaa not to eat the fruit from the forbidden tree.
3. One day, Shaytaan will go to the fire along with all the bad people who listen to him.
4. Allah created Prophet Adam (A) and made him the first Prophet.
In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Dawood (A).

**SAY:** We have learned about a few Nabis now. Can you tell me about some of them?

Wait for ideas. Have students mention the name of the Nabis that they have already learned about and something about them.

**SAY:** Good! We are going to learn about another Nabi today whose name is Dawood (A). Does anyone know anything about Nabi Dawood (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let’s read about Nabi Dawood (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book; please refer to the TASK BAR for reference.

Then read to the students or have one student read while others follow along, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Nabi Dawood (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! We learned from Nabi Dawood (A) that, with Allah’s help, nothing is impossible. The people of Taloot didn’t think that Taloot would be a good king because he was poor, but Allah shows them that money and wealth cannot compare to strong faith. Taloot was a wise man who had faith in Allah, which is why his people were blessed with the presence of Nabi Dawood (A) in their army who, with the grace of Allah, was able to defeat Jaloot!

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
The Bani Israa’il, who had been brought out of Egypt by Prophet Musa (A), had settled in the land of Palestine. However, they were constantly at war against their enemies, who finally managed to throw them out of their homes.

They spent many sad years away from home before they went to Nabi Samuel (A) and asked him to name a strong king for them so that they could get their land back.

On the command of Allah, Nabi Samuel (A) chose Taloot (Saul) as their king. The Bani Israa’il protested at this choice saying that Taloot was a poor and unknown man. However, Prophet Samuel (A) told them that Taloot has been chosen because of his knowledge, wisdom, and strength and that he would lead them to victory.

The enemy was led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of Jaloot (Goliath). The sight of Jaloot frightened the Bani Israa’il and no one dared to fight him.

Nabi Dawood (A) was present in the army of Taloot. He was too young to fight; his job was to help his three older brothers, who were soldiers, and to bring news of the war back to their father.

When Taloot saw that Jaloot had frightened his army, he promised great rewards to the man who killed Jaloot. Nabi Dawood (A), who had never fought a duel before, approached Taloot and said, “I am fit to fight this
devil because I have killed a tiger and a bear that attacked my father's sheep.”

The brave words of Nabi Dawood (A) touched Taloot, who dressed him in a coat of armor and warned him to be careful. Before Nabi Dawood (A) approached Jaloot, he removed the heavy armor, because it was too difficult to move in. He stood in front of the enemy, with only a sling shot and the stick he used to guide his sheep. He challenged Jaloot, but before Jaloot could react to his challenge, Nabi Dawood (A) had shot a stone from his sling shot. The stone struck Jaloot’s forehead with a great force and knocked him to the ground.

Nabi Dawood (A) then took Jaloot’s heavy sword and killed him.

When the Palestinians saw their champion being killed, they ran away.

Taloot made Nabi Dawood (A) the commander in chief. After Taloot’s death, Nabi Dawood (A) became the king.

Nabi Dawood (A) was given many blessings and miracles by Allah.
He was given the Holy book, Zabur (Psalms). He was also gifted with a beautiful voice; when he used to praise Allah, the mountains and birds would also join him. Iron used to melt like wax in his hands. He used to design battle armor made of iron.

The Holy Quran says:

Indeed We granted Dawood a favor, saying, "O Mountains! Sing the praise of Allah along with him, and O Birds!, you too." And We made iron soft for him.

(Surah Saba, Verse 10)

Nabi Dawood (A) was a king for many years, and, after him, his youngest son Nabi Sulaiman (A) became king.
Fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank below:

1. Nabi Dawood (A) was given the miracle of a

______________ .

2. ________________ was appointed as the king of Bani Israa’il.

3. The Palestinians were led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of ________________ .

4. The Holy Book given to Nabi Dawood (A) is the ________________.

5. Nabi Dawood (A) was king for many years, and after him, his youngest son Nabi _________________(A) became king.

Sulaiman         Jaloot

Zabur

Taloot        beautiful voice
In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Yunus (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn more about another Prophet today whose name is Prophet Yunus (A). Does anyone know anything about Prophet Yunus (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Yunus (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Read the story to the students, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Yunus (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. We learned from Prophet Yunus (A) that it is important to be patient and always try hard to guide people towards Allah. Even though people might not listen sometimes, we should be patient. Also, if we do something bad, we should ask Allah to forgive us. Let's do an activity to help us learn about forgiveness.

At this time, you can do the ACTIVITY located in the TASK BAR, after which students can complete the COLORING activity.
A very long time ago, in the city of Nineveh, Allah sent a Prophet named Yunus (A) to guide the people there.

The people of Nineveh were very rich and had everything they needed in life, so they refused to listen to Prophet Yunus (A).

He told them to only worship Allah and not to disobey Allah, but they would not listen to him. Instead of worshipping Allah, they used to worship idols made of wood and clay.

Finally, when they refused to change, Allah told Prophet Yunus (A) that He would send a punishment on the people of Nineveh. Prophet Yunus (A) warned his people about it, but they just laughed at him. Prophet Yunus (A) became very upset with them, so he left them and went out to the seashore, where ships sailed to far away lands. Prophet Yunus (A) boarded one of the ships and decided to go somewhere far away.

However, Allah did not want Prophet Yunus (A) to leave his people and go away. So, as soon as the ship reached the middle of the sea, there was a terrible storm. Strong winds blew and huge waves began hitting the ship. Everyone was afraid they would drown.

Prophet Yunus (A) realized that the storm was because Allah did not want him to leave Nineveh. So, he told the people in the ship to throw him into the sea so that the storm would pass.
and they would be saved.

At first, the people refused, but finally they were so scared of the storm that they agreed. So, Prophet Yunus (A) was tossed into the raging sea. As soon as he fell into the sea, a big whale came up and swallowed Prophet Yunus (A) alive.

Prophet Yunus (A) did not drown or die, but he was inside the belly of the fish! It was dark and lonely inside the fish. Prophet Yunus (A) began praying to Allah to save him. Day and night, he prayed to Allah saying, “La Ilaha Illa Ant subhaanaka inni kuntu min ad-dhaalimneen; There is no god but Allah, glory be to him, surely I was from the wrongdoers.” Allah loved the tasbih of Prophet Yunus (A) very much. The big fish went near the seashore and threw Prophet Yunus (A) out and left him on the beach.

Whenever we are in trouble, we can also recite this tasbih and Allah will help us. (Can you memorize the Tasbih Yunusiyya?)

In the meantime, while Prophet Yunus (A) was gone, the people of Nineveh saw some dark and black clouds coming towards them, and they knew it was the punishment that Allah had promised to send them. They were all scared and decided to say sorry to Allah and to ask Him to forgive them. So, all the men, women, and children went out of their homes and gathered together under the open sky and began praying to Allah. “Astaghfirullahaha Rabbi wa atubu ilayh!” they cried out, asking Allah for forgiveness.
Allah is very kind and loving. Because the people were really sorry, Allah forgave them. The black clouds went away, and the people were very happy. Soon after, they became very sad because Prophet Yunus (A) had left them.

When Prophet Yunus (A) came out of the belly of the fish, he was very tired, weak, and sick, so he just sat on the beach helplessly. Allah made a tree grow near him that gave him shade and some delicious fruits to make him strong and healthy again.

Finally Prophet Yunus (A) was strong enough to walk again and he decided to go back to Nineveh and to his people. When the people saw Prophet Yunus (A), they could not believe their eyes. They were so happy!

Prophet Yunus (A) told them about his miracle and how a big fish had swallowed him and how Allah saved him. And the people told Prophet Yunus (A) how Allah had saved them from punishment because they had asked Him for forgiveness. They all thanked Allah for His kindness and His love. “Thank you Allah!” they all said.
From then on, they all listened to whatever Prophet Yunus (A) told them to do. They all believed in Allah and worshipped Him, and they decided never to disobey Allah again.

We learn from the story of Prophet Yunus (A) and the people of Nineveh that we should never lose hope in Allah’s mercy. Even if we are in the dark belly of a fish, under the sea, or we see black clouds of danger, if we ask Allah for help even at the last moment, He will always help us because He loves us very, very much!
5

PEOPLE OF KARBALA
Sayyida Zainab was the third child of Imam Ali (A) and Sayyida Fatimah (A).

When Sayyida Zainab (A) was born, the Prophet (S) was on a trip. Sayyida Fatimah (A) asked her husband, Imam Ali (A), to choose a name for the baby. Imam Ali (A) replied, “I could never make such an important decision before asking Rasulullah (S). We will wait until your father, the Prophet (S), returns."

When the Prophet (S) returned, they told him about the good news of the baby. Imam Ali (A) then asked him to choose a name for the baby. The Prophet (S) replied, the children of Fatimah (A) are like my children, but Allah must choose their names for them. Just then, Jibraeel came down from the heavens and said, “Allah gives His salaams and says to name this child Zainab, which Allah has chosen for her and is written in His Holy Tablet. Allah advises you all to respect this great woman, because she is like Sayyida Khadija. Just like Khadija gave everything she owned--her money and her life--to serve Islam, Sayyida Zainab’s strength in the way of Allah will help keep Islam alive.”

Because of Sayyida Zainab (A) and her great sacrifices in Karbala, you and I can now be true Muslims.
Circle the correct answer.

1. Sayyida Zaynab (A)’s mother was
   a. Sayyida Khadija (A)
   b. Sayyida Fatimah (A)
   c. Sayyida Aminah (A)

2. Sayyida Zainab (A)’s father was
   a. Imam Ali (A)
   b. The Holy Prophet (S)
   c. Imam Husain (A)

3. Who named Sayyida Zainab (A)?
   a. Jibraeel
   b. Allah
   c. Her best friend

4. Allah compared Sayyida Zainab (A) to
   a. Sayyida Khadija
   b. Hadhrat Maryam
   c. Sayyida Kulthum
Hadhrat Ali Asghar (A)

Historians report that one of the saddest stories of Karbala was the death of a small 6-month-old baby.

On the day of Ashura, one-by-one, Imam Husain (A)'s friends and companions were martyred. Awn, Muhammad, Qasim, Abbas, and Ali Akbar went to the battlefield and were martyred.

By the afternoon, Imam Husain (A) was left alone. The time had come for him to go to the battlefield. Imam Husain (A) said farewell to everyone.

He rode his horse to a small hill and called out loudly:

"IS THERE ANYONE TO HELP ME? IS THERE ANYONE TO HELP THE GRANDSON OF THE HOLY PROPHET?"

By saying this, he was giving Yazid's men one last chance to change their minds and not fight against Imam Husain, but no one answered Husain's (A) question. Suddenly, Imam Husain (A) heard the sound of crying coming from his camp.

He turned around and returned to his tents.

"Zainab, I am still alive. Why are you crying?"

"My brother Husain (A), when you asked, 'IS THERE ANYONE TO HELP ME?' Ali Asghar answered that he was ready to help you by falling from his cradle."

The Imam went to Ali Asghar's mother, Umme Rubab. Ali Asghar was on her lap.

He was crying and Umme Rubab was trying to comfort him.

Imam Husain picked up baby Ali Asghar and whispered something in his ear. Ali Asghar immediately stopped crying. He looked up at his father and smiled.
Imam Husain said, "Umme Rubab, I am taking Ali Asghar to the battlefield with me so that I can get some water for him."

Imam Husain (A) carried Ali Asghar to the battlefield. It was very hot, and Ali Asghar was thirsty. Imam Husain (A) covered baby Ali Asghar with his clothes to protect him from the burning sun. Yazid's men saw Imam Husain (A) had something in his hand.

Imam Husain (A) walked to Yazid's soldiers and uncovered Ali Asghar.

He held Ali Asghar high with both his hands and said:

"O soldiers of Yazid, you want to kill me, but what has this little child done to you? He has not had a drop of water for three days. He is dying of thirst. I beg you to give water to this innocent little child."

Not one of Yazid's soldiers brought any water for Ali Asghar.

Once more, Imam Husain (A) asked:

"Maybe you think that when you bring water for this child, I will drink it too. I will put this little child on the ground. You can come and give him water yourself."

Imam Husain (A) placed Ali Asghar on the burning sand of Karbala.

As they looked at the thirsty innocent baby, they began feeling ashamed and thinking of their own children. Some started crying.

Umar ibn Saad, Yazid's evil commander, became worried that his soldiers will turn against him. He ordered his best archer:

"Harmallah! What are you waiting for? Silence the little child!"

Harmallah aimed an arrow, and Ali Asghar died instantly.
Color the picture.
Find the names of the children of Karbala by using the following code:
PART IV: AKHLAQ (MANNERS)
Part IV: Akhlaq (Manners)....................................................................................................................ci

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COMMON AKHLAQ PHRASES
“Bismilaahir Rahmaanir Raheem”

In fact, it is so important that we should say it before beginning EVERYTHING.

Before eating
Before studying
Before reading the Holy Quran
Before drinking water
Before leaving our house
Before going to school
Before cleaning our home
Before playing
Draw pictures of some other deeds that should begin with Bismilaah.
InshaAllah means “If Allah wishes.” Whenever you have plans to do something, you should say InshaAllah. Allah says in the Quran that: “Do not say I will indeed do it tomorrow, without saying InshaAllah.” (Surah al-Kahf, Verses 23-24)

When you say InshaAllah after your plan, you are saying, “Oh Allah, this will happen only if You want it to happen and if it is good for me.”
Draw a picture of something you plan to do this weekend.

This weekend, I will ________________________________
Allah has given us so much. He has given us feet so we can walk and hands so we can work. He has given us eyes to see and ears to hear. He has given us all these things and so much more. So, shouldn’t we thank Allah for all that He has given us?

In Islam, we have a special way of thanking Allah, which is to say “Alhamdulillah.” This means, “All praise is for Allah.” We praise and thank Allah because He has given us so many gifts and because everything good comes from Him!

I am happy to be Muslim, Alhamdulillah!
LESSON 4: SAYING JAZAAKUMULLAH

Jazaakumullah = May Allah reward you

We are Muslims, which means that everything we do is for Allah. Allah tells us that all Muslims are brothers and sisters, and that we should care for each other. By saying Jazaakumullah to someone, you are asking Allah to give them more thawaab (reward), so that they may go to Heaven.

In return,
Allah also gives you more thawaab!
When the Holy Prophet (S) went up to the heavens, he saw an angel who was holding a tablet that had a bright light coming out of it. The angel did not notice that the Prophet (S) had arrived, so Jibraeel announced to the angel that the Prophet (S) was there.

When the angel noticed, he quickly stood up in respect of the Prophet (S). He respectfully said, “Oh Messenger of Allah, please forgive me! There was so much light coming out of this tablet, I didn’t notice you were here.”
The Prophet (S) asked, “What is written on that tablet?"
The angel replied,
“Laa ilaaha illAllaah,
Muhammadur Rasulullaah, ‘Aliyyun Waliyullah.”

As they were talking, the angel said, “Oh Messenger of Allah, I have a special gift for your followers! I have prayed a 2 Rak‘ah Salaah that took me 20,000 years! By Allah’s command, I stood in Qiyaam for 5,000 years, and in Ruku‘ for 5,000 years, and in Sajdah for 5,000 years, and in Tashahhud for 5,000 years. I want to gift the thawaab and reward of this Salaah as a gift to you and your Muslims.”

The Prophet (S) replied, “Thank you very much, but did you know that if my believers recite just one Salawaat, they will get more thawaab than your 20,000 years of worship?”

(Amaali as-Saduq, Vol. 3, P. 429)

When you are reciting Salawaat, you are asking Allah to send His blessings on Prophet Muhammad (S) and his family.

Whenever you hear the name of our Prophet (S) or his family, it is good to recite Salawaat.
Allah says in the Holy Quran:
He loves those who always keep themselves clean.

Why is it so important to be clean?
If you do not keep yourself clean, then you will get ill, as germs that cause sickness live in places of dirt.

How do you keep yourself clean?
- Take a bath regularly
- Brush your teeth morning and night
- Always comb your hair
- Make sure your clothes are clean and tidy

Besides keeping yourself clean, you should make sure that the food that you eat is clean (and always Halaal).

Fruits should be washed before eating, for example.

You should also make sure that the things around you are clean!
Look at the picture above and on the next page. Which picture is practicing the hadith?
The Holy Prophet (S) said:

Brushing cleans your mouth and strengthens your eyes.

Nahjul Fasaahah #1784
“Waa Thiyaabaka fa Tahhir.”

“And purify (clean) your clothes.”
You should go to the restroom as soon as you need to, and not wait to finish what you are doing.

Wear some slippers if the floor is dirty.

Fill a jug with water.

When you go to a public restroom, put on the disposable seat cover and SIT on the seat, DO NOT STAND.

Then, wash yourself with water two times and then wipe yourself with a tissue.

If there is no water, bring a water bottle that you can fill up. If you do not have that either, then wipe yourself completely.

Wash your hands with soap and wipe them dry.

When you get home, it is good to tell your mom that you used tissue and not water; your underwear will be NAJIS and should be washed.
SURELY, ALLAH LOVES THOSE WHO KEEP CLEAN.

SURAH BAQARAH, VERSE 222
CHAPTER 4: SNEEZING

When you sneeze, you should say “Alhamdulillah” (All praise is for Allah), because sneezing is one of the signs that your body is working the way that it should be.

When you sneeze, you should be careful to put your hands, or a tissue, over your mouth and nose so that you do not pass your germs onto others.

When someone else sneezes, it is good to say Yarhamukumullah (May Allah have mercy on you), because Islam teaches us to care and pray for each other.
IMAM AL-BAQIR (A) SAID:
SNEEZING IS A GREAT BLESSING. IT IS GOOD FOR THE BODY.
When drinking water, remember Imam Husain (A) and his family, and their thirst in Karbala. When you are finished drinking, ask Allah to send his blessings on Imam Husain (A), his family, and his companions.

When drinking, do not gulp it down at once, but drink it in 3 sips.

1. Say
   
   Bismillaah

2. Drink Water
   
   [Image of a person drinking water]

3. Say
   
   Alhamdulillah

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**Table Manners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wash your hands before eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Say “Bismillaah” before starting your meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sit upright. Elbows off the table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Eat with your right hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pick up small bites. Chew your food well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chew with your mouth closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Do not talk with a full mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Say “Alhamdulillah” at the end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Wash your hands after your meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pick up crumbs from the table and floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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When eating, remember the manners of the Prophet (PBUH), and the good companions (R.A).
WORKSHEET 5.1

Look at the pictures below and put an X over all the pictures that show bad table manners and circle all the pictures that show good table manners:

1. Washing hands
2. Using a spoon properly
3. Praying before eating (Bismillaah)
4. Praying after eating (Alhamdulillah)
5. Eating with hands
6. Eating loudly
7. Chewing with the mouth open
8. Minding one's manners

Bismillaah
Alhamdulillah
Don’t Eat Hot Food

لا تأكل ألحمار حتي يبرد

Look at the picture above and on the next page. Which picture is practicing the hadith?
The Holy Prophet (S) said:

Do not eat hot food until it cools down.

Qisaar ul-Jamal
CHAPTER 6: CLASSROOM MANNERS

It is every Muslim’s duty to gain knowledge and learn as much as he or she can.

Knowledge is what you learn and what you know.

You can learn new things at home, at the Masjid, at school, and many other places. We will concentrate on learning in our classroom.

Remember Allah before you start

Sit straight in your chair

Do not talk in class

Listen carefully to the lesson

Remember to thank the person who is teaching you.

Use that knowledge to make yourself a better person and also teach others (your younger brothers or sisters, and your friends) what you have learned.
CHAPTER 7: BEING TRUTHFUL

Honesty means being truthful in your words or actions. This means that you only say or do what is true.

Lying is the opposite of honesty. It means not telling the truth and doing or saying something false.

Allah says we should never lie. It is Haraam. Whether the lie is big or small, or whether it is done in seriousness or as a joke, it is Haraam!
HONESTY

Look at the picture above and on the next page. Which picture is practicing the hadith?
Imam Ali (A) said:

Honesty will save you, and lying will destroy you.
As good Muslims, it is very important for us to be respectful towards our parents.

This means that we should be kind to them and speak to them in a nice way. We should never raise our voice to our parents, talk back to them, or be mean to them.

In fact, we should always thank them for everything Allah gives us through them:

- They give us food
- They give us clothes
- They give us a nice home
- They take us to school
- They take care of us
- They teach us about Allah and Islam

For all these reasons and more, we should always be kind and grateful to our parents. We should thank them by saying “Jazaakumullah”, May Allah reward you.
"Give thanks to me and to your parents."

“Anishkurlee Wa Li Waalidayka.”

Surah al-Luqman, Verse 14
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