Steps to Perfection
An Islamic Curriculum for Children

KG
Teacher’s Guide
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements...................................................................................................................v

Preface.....................................................................................................................................vi

**Part 1: Aqaid.................................................................vii**

Chapter 1: Introduction.............................................................................................................1
  Islam and Muslims...........................................................................................................2
  Worksheet 1.1..................................................................................................................3
  Color..............................................................................................................................4
  Quran Connection...........................................................................................................5
  Storytime: Saying Salaam.................................................................................................6
  Color..............................................................................................................................7
  Color: Quran Connection.............................................................................................8
  Storytime: Saying Bismillaah............................................................................................9
  Color..............................................................................................................................10

Chapter 2 - Who is Allah.........................................................................................................11
  Nasheed........................................................................................................................12
  Color..............................................................................................................................13
  Worksheet 2.1...............................................................................................................14
  Worksheet 2.2...............................................................................................................15
  Worksheet 2.3...............................................................................................................16
  Allah’s blessings............................................................................................................17
  Worksheet 2.4...............................................................................................................18
  Color..............................................................................................................................19
  Quran Connection...........................................................................................................20
  Color: Quran Connection.............................................................................................21
  Storytime: Allah is Everywhere.....................................................................................22
  Storytime: The Apple Story...........................................................................................25
  The Quran.....................................................................................................................26
  Hadith Time..................................................................................................................27
  Color: Hadith Time.........................................................................................................28

Chapter 3 - Kalimah...............................................................................................................29
  Kalimah........................................................................................................................30
  Learning Aid: Hand Gestures.......................................................................................31
  Color..............................................................................................................................32
Worksheet 1.1........................................................................................................................................3
Color..................................................................................................................................................4
Hadith Time........................................................................................................................................5
Color: Hadith Time................................................................................................................................6
Learning Aid: Hand Gestures.................................................................................................................7
Adhaan................................................................................................................................................8
Graphic: Salaah Timings.......................................................................................................................9
Color...............................................................................................................................................10
Worksheet 1.2.....................................................................................................................................11
Worksheet 1.3.....................................................................................................................................12
Worksheet 1.4.....................................................................................................................................13
Worksheet 1.5.....................................................................................................................................14
Worksheet 1.6.....................................................................................................................................15
Positions in Prayer...............................................................................................................................16
Worksheet 1.7.....................................................................................................................................21
Worksheet 1.8.....................................................................................................................................22
Chapter 2 - Najaasah/Tahaarah..........................................................................................................23
Read Along: Najaasah.........................................................................................................................24
Worksheet 2.1.....................................................................................................................................25
Part IV: Akhlaq (Manners).................................................................................................................xxvi
Chapter 1 - Being Grateful for Allah’s Blessings..............................................................................1
Color..................................................................................................................................................2
Quran Connection..............................................................................................................................3
Color: Quran Connection...................................................................................................................4
Chapter 2 - Saying InshaAllah..........................................................................................................5
Storytime...........................................................................................................................................6
Worksheet 2.1.....................................................................................................................................7
Chapter 3 - Do not be Selfish.............................................................................................................8
Worksheet 3.1.....................................................................................................................................9
Chapter 4 - Being Clean....................................................................................................................10
Color: Quran Connection..................................................................................................................12
Chapter 5 - Wasting.........................................................................................................................13
Color................................................................................................................................................14
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1 - Hajj</th>
<th>Part V: Special Occasions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Ka’bahh</td>
<td>Hajj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheet 1.1</td>
<td>Kindness to Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Extension</td>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Extension: Finger painting Tawaaif</td>
<td>Color: Hadith Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2 - Understanding Karbala</td>
<td>Chapter 7 - Kindness to Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Hadith Time</td>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxv</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shi’a-Muslim Association of Bay Area would like to thank the authors, editors, and reviewers for their contributions to the Islamic curriculum development project.

We are especially thankful to Sheikh Salim Yusufali, Sister Urooj Kazmi, Sister Samina Ali, Sister Bhavani Ali, Sister Sabika Mithani, Sister Fatima Falahati, Sister Zahra Sabur, Sister Liliana Villalvazo, Brother Taymaz Tabrizi, Brother Mohammad Hendijanifard, Sister Fatima Hussain, the Tabatabai family, all the illustrators who allowed us to use their illustrations, both SAB and SABA Academy syllabus committees, teachers, and staff for their support and assistance in the development and testing of the curriculum.

SABA is also very thankful to the Islamic organizations and authors 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

© 2015 Shi’a-Muslim Association of the Bay Area
Published by: Shi’a-Muslim Association of Bay Area
4415 Fortran Court, San Jose, CA 95134, USA
www.saba-igc.org
saba@saba-igc.org
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 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'sooomeen through stories that highlight their characteristics, the hope is that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unaltering 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'sooomeen, and in second grade the last seven. Then, in third grade, they once again review all 14 Ma'sooomeen. 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 be 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.

Abidi
PART I: AQAID
TABLE OF CONTENTS
PART I: AQAID

Chapter 1: Introduction.............................................................................................................................1
  Islam and Muslims...................................................................................................................................2
  Worksheet 1.1...........................................................................................................................................3
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................4
  Quran Connection.................................................................................................................................5
  Storytime: Saying Salaam.....................................................................................................................6
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................7
  Color: Quran Connection......................................................................................................................8
  Storytime: Saying Bismillaah................................................................................................................9
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................10

Chapter 2 - Who is Allah..........................................................................................................................11
  Nasheed................................................................................................................................................12
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................13
  Worksheet 2.1........................................................................................................................................14
  Worksheet 2.2........................................................................................................................................15
  Worksheet 2.3........................................................................................................................................16
  Allah's blessings....................................................................................................................................17
  Worksheet 2.4........................................................................................................................................18
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................19
  Quran Connection.................................................................................................................................20
  Color: Quran Connection......................................................................................................................21
  Storytime: Allah is Everywhere..........................................................................................................22
  Storytime: The Apple Story................................................................................................................25
  The Quran.............................................................................................................................................26
  Hadith Time..........................................................................................................................................27
  Color: Hadith Time...............................................................................................................................28

Chapter 3 - Kalimah..................................................................................................................................29
  Kalimah..................................................................................................................................................30
  Learning Aid: Hand Gestures.............................................................................................................31
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................32
  Worksheet 3.1.......................................................................................................................................33
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................34
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................35
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................36
  Worksheet 3.2.......................................................................................................................................37
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................38
  Color.....................................................................................................................................................39
  Art Extension: Kalimah Flags.............................................................................................................40
INTRODUCTION
Islam is a religion or a way of life that is followed by a group of people who testify that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. A person who follows the religion of Islam is called a Muslim, which literally means “one who submits” to Allah. There are 1.6 billion Muslims in the world today, and it is the fastest growing religion.

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

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

**SAY:** Good. Now what is a person who follows the religion of Islam called?

Again wait and listen for answers until “Muslim” is mentioned.

**SAY:** Yes. What do Muslims believe in? Who do we listen to?

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

**SAY:** Yes. A Muslim is someone who obeys or listens to Allah. There is no other God, except for Allah. Does anyone know who Allah’s final Prophet is?

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

**SAY:** Good. A Muslim is someone who believes that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah. We are Muslim, and we follow the religion of Islam. What are some actions that Muslims do?

Wait for students to say things like praying, fasting, and worshipping Allah. If these things aren’t mentioned, you can mention them and see if they agree or disagree to get an idea of what being Muslim means to them. Here is a list of things you can ask them about. Have them say “Yes” if it describes a Muslim and “No” if it does not describe a Muslim:

- Offering Salaah
- Stealing
- Saying bad words
- Lying
- Reading Quran
- Respecting Mom
- Fasting
- Being Messy
- Helping others

**SAY:** Very good!

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEET and COLORING activities located in the TASK BAR.
As Muslims, we follow the religion of Islam!

As Muslims, some of the important things that we should do are:

- Offer Salaah
- Help Others
- Read Quran
- Listen to and respect our parents
- Give Charity

We should also be careful to NOT do bad things, such as:

- Steal or Lie
- Say Bad Words
- Be Messy
Circle all the things that a good Muslim should do.

- Steal
- Read Quran
- Offer Salaah
- Say bad words
- Help Others
- Help the Poor
- Respect Parents
- Be Messy
Color the picture of the Muslim boy if you are a boy. Color the picture of the Muslim girl if you are a girl.
Muslims greet each other by wishing each other peace. In this lesson, students will learn how to properly greet each other in Arabic and how to say the obligatory response.

**SAY:** Does anyone know what we say when we see another Muslim (our friends, parents, teacher)?

Wait for answers until someone says “Salaamun Alaikum” or “Assalamu Alaikum.”

**SAY:** Since we are Muslims, whom must we obey? (Wait for someone to say Allah). This means everything we do is for Allah. Allah tells us that all Muslims are brothers and sisters and that we should care for each other. What are some ways that you can show another person that you care for them?

Wait for answers or at this time you can do the GROUP ACTIVITY found in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** By saying “Salaamun Alaikum” you are not just saying hello, but you are telling the person that you care about them and you will not hurt them in any way because “Salaamun Alaikum” means “Peace be on you.” What does “peace” mean and what are some examples of peace?

Wait for answers. You can give them some ideas.

**SAY:** We can act peacefully by being nice to each other, not shouting or yelling, not fighting, etc. We can ask Allah to give peace to someone by keeping them safe, healthy, and good Muslims.

Next, discuss the different times one could say “Salaamun Alaikum” to another.

**SAY:** When Muslims enter heaven, they will hear a voice saying “Salaamun Alaikum” to them. So, before you talk to a Muslim, you should first say, “Salaamun Alaikum” to him or her. When you wake up in the morning, the first thing you should say to your Mom and Dad is “Salaamun Alaikum” or when you pick up the telephone, you should first say “Salaamun Alaikum.”

At this time, follow the instructions for STORYTIME in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** When someone says “Salaamun Alaikum” to you, then you should reply with “Wa Alaikum Salaam,” which means “And peace be upon you, too.” Allah does not like it if you do not reply to someone who says “Salaamun Alaikum” to you. Let us practice again by responding with “Wa Alaikum Salaam” when your partner says “Salaamun Alaikum” to you.

Allow students to greet each other and respond using the correct phrases. Walk around and help students pronounce it correctly. At this time you could also do the GAMETIME and Quran CONNECTION activities found in the TASK BAR.
QURAN CONNECTION

Salaam: The Word of Allah

Ayah: سَلَّمُ قَوْلًا مِنَ رَبِّ رَحِيمٍ

Translation: Salaam (peace) is a word from your Kind Lord

Surah Yasin, Verse 51
One day, Imam al-Baqir (A) was traveling. On his journey, he kept bumping into one of his friends and, each time the Imam saw his friend, he would say “Salaamun Alaikum” and ask his friend how he was doing. The Imam’s friend was surprised that the Imam kept repeating Salaam, so Imam al-Baqir (A) said to him, “Do you know that every time Muslims say ‘Salaam’ to each other and shake hands, Allah looks at them with kindness?”

“Just like the leaves fall from the trees during the fall, saying salaam erases all of your mistakes.” When the Imam’s friend heard this, he became very happy.
و عليكم السلام
سلام عليكم
“Salaam (peace) is a word from your kind Lord.”  
Surah Yasin, Verse 51
LESSON 3: SAYING BISMILLAAH

TASK BAR

STORYTIME
HAVE STUDENTS TURN TO THE PAGE WITH THE STORY. HAVE THEM LOOK AT THE PICTURES WHILE YOU READ THE STORY.

GAMETIME

COLORING
STUDENTS CAN COLOR THE PICTURE OF THE BOY SAYING BISMILLAAH.

Another phrase that students should become accustomed to is “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem”

SAY: Does anyone know what we should say before beginning any activity?

Wait for answers until “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” is mentioned. Then have everyone practice saying it and check for pronunciation.

SAY: We should say “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,” which means “In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Kind.” When we say this, it means that we begin something with Allah’s name. Why would we begin something by remembering Allah first?

Wait for answers and ideas from students.

SAY: We should say Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem before we do anything because we want Allah to help us in whatever we are doing. If we say Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem, then Allah sends his special blessings on us and gives us special rewards for remembering Him. Now, we are going to read a story about the importance of saying “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem.”

Follow the directions in the TASK BAR for the STORYTIME Activity.

SAY: Can you give some examples of when it is good to say “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem?”

Wait for examples.

SAY: Good. Before we eat, go on a trip, start our work, or go to sleep are all good times to say Bismillaah. In fact, before anything and everything we do, we should start by saying it, because Allah is our God and we know that He can help us.

At this time you can do the GAMETIME and COLORING activities found in the TASK BAR.
Saying Bismillaah

A long time ago there lived a woman who always used to say “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” before she did anything. Every night before this woman went to sleep, she would take off her ring and put it in her cupboard. As always, before she took off her ring, she would say, “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem.”

Her husband did not believe that just by saying “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” Allah will help someone. One night, to show his wife that “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” did not make any difference, the husband took his wife's ring from the cupboard, where she had kept it safely, and threw it in the river.

The next morning, because the woman was late getting to the store, she did not have time to get her ring, which she thought was still in the cupboard. The woman went to the store and bought a fish for their dinner that evening. When she got home, she began to cut the fish so that she could cook it. What do you think she found inside the fish?

Yes, there was her ring that her husband had thrown into the river. The fish had swallowed it. The woman was very surprised to find her ring inside the fish, and when her husband came home, she told him all about it.

The husband was shocked. He then told her how he had thrown her ring in the river. He also told her how sorry he was and that now he truly believed that Allah looks after anyone who says: “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem”

Moral: Always say “Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem” before you do anything so that Allah will look after you.
BISMILLAHH
WHO IS ALLAH??
Emphasize that Allah is One, but He also has many attributes. An attribute is a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone. In these two lessons, we will learn about two of Allah’s attributes and try to understand their application in our life.

**SAY:** We all know that Allah is ONE. Now 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 Generous and Kind.” 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 person or thing. We are going to learn about Allah’s attributes, so we can better understand God. 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. For example, if a student says that Allah is nice, ask them to give a specific instance in their life where Allah was nice to them.

**SAY:** Good. Allah has many attributes. In fact, there are 99 famous names of Allah and each is an attribute of Allah. Today, we are going to learn about 2 of these attributes. The first attribute that we will discuss is that Allah is al-Khaaliq or the Creator. Repeat after me “al-Khaaliq - The Creator.”

Wait and make sure students are repeating after you and pronouncing the Arabic correctly.

**SAY:** Good. Allah has created everything. Can you give me some examples of things that Allah created?

Wait for answers and examples.

**SAY:** Good. Let’s go around in a circle and say our favorite color and something Allah created that is that color. I’ll start. My favorite color is green, and Allah created leaves that are green!
LESSON 1: ALLAH IS AL-KHAALIQ

Have all the students share their favorite color and creation.

Once they’ve all shared, do the SHOW N’ SORT activity that is located in the TASK BAR. The worksheet can also be done as a follow up activity.

For the Show n’ Sort activity, hold up your previously prepared pictures (or just say the name of it) and have students decide if what Allah has created is a person, place, or a thing. Students can also add examples of what Allah has created and categorize it as a person, place, or thing.

SAY: Good. Now we have several examples of people, places, and things that Allah has created. Can anyone think of anything that Allah did not create?

Wait for student responses. They may try to guess things that they think were not created, but explain to them that EVERYTHING goes back to Allah creating it. For example, it is not uncommon for students to say, “Allah didn’t create me, my mom did!” So then, explain how a person’s mom is created by Allah and goes all the way up to Prophet Adam (A) as the first human and that even when babies grow in their mom’s tummies, Allah is the one who helps them grow.

At this time, you could introduce the NASHEED “Allah, the Creator” found in the TASK BAR.

SAY: We now understand the meaning of al-Khaaliq: that Allah created all people, places, and things. He has created the Prophets, the Imams, and our parents. He has also created animals and plants. He has created the Sun that shines its light on the Earth, which He also created for us to live in. He created the air that we breathe and the water we drink. There is nothing that He did not create!

At this time, students can complete the two WORKSHEETS and COLORING activity. They can then work on the ART EXTENSION activity in the TASK BAR.
Allah the Creator

Audio File: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUiL16GdrZY

Who made the sun and the skies so blue?
Who made the stars and the planets too?

Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah, the Creator, the All-Mighty One.

Who made the flowers, and the plants, and trees?
Who made the spiders and the honeybees?

Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah, the Creator, the All-Mighty One.

Who made the animals both big and small?
Who made the tiny mouse, the giraffe so tall?

Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah, the Creator, the All-Mighty One.

Who made the universe from A to Z?
Who made all the people, who made you and me?

Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah, the Creator, the All-Mighty One.
There is no God but He, the Creator of all things, so worship Him (6:102)
Allah is al-Khaaliq (The Creator)

Circle all of the things that Allah created. Then, color the pictures you have circled.
What did Allah Create?

In each box, draw pictures of the different things Allah created:

PLACES

PEOPLE

THINGS
LESSON 2: ALLAH IS AL-KAREEM

In the last lesson, students learned about Allah’s attribute al-Khaaliq (The Creator). In this lesson, we will learn about His attribute of Al-Kareem (The Generous) by exploring the blessings He has given us.

SAY: Can anyone remember the first attribute of Allah that we learned in the last lesson?

Wait for answers until al-Khaaliq is mentioned.

SAY: Good. What does al-Khaaliq mean again? Can you give some examples?

Wait for answers and examples.

SAY: Good. Today, we will be learning about another attribute of Allah. The second attribute we will discuss is that Allah is al-Kareem - The Generous. Can anyone tell me what it means to be generous?

Wait for answers. Encourage students to give examples of what it means to be generous.

SAY: Good. Allah is very generous to us. To remind us how generous He is, we call Him by the name of al-Kareem. What are some ways that we can be generous to others just as Allah is generous to us? How can we show generosity toward the following people:

- Friend
- Parents
- Sibling
- Teacher
- Neighbor
- Animals

Go through the list and wait for answers and ideas on how one can show generosity in different circumstances.

Next, discuss ways we can show generosity to people even when they may not be generous to you.

SAY: We did a good job brainstorming ideas of how to be generous toward people. Sometimes people can be mean toward you or do things that you do not like. Do you think it is still important to show generosity to these types of people?

Wait for student responses. Answers may vary.

SAY: Do you think we always do everything that Allah wants us to? We may try, but sometimes we may make mistakes. But Allah is still generous to us. He continues to give us chances. We should also be generous to those who may not be nice to us. What can we do in the following cases to show generosity to someone who may not be being nice to us?

- Someone cuts in front of you in the lunch line
- Someone pushes you because they want the toy you are playing with
- An adult blames you for something you didn’t do, like making a mess
ALLAH IS AL-KAREEM (CON’T)

Wait for student responses. Answers may vary.

SAY: Good. Allah is al-Kareem or the Generous because he has given us so many blessings. What is a blessing?

Wait for answers and ideas.

SAY: A blessing is a favor or a gift that God gives you. It is something that no one else can give you and it is something that we need or want that will help us survive or make us happy. Sometimes it’s easy to name blessings and sometimes we have blessings right in front of us but do not recognize them. We are going to do an activity to show some of Allah’s blessings.

Do the AMAZING ACTIVITY from the TASK BAR.

SAY: Now, turn to your partner and try to think about 3 blessings in your life and share them with each other. Try to think of blessings that are different from each other.

Give students a few minutes to talk to each other. Walk around and encourage students to think of blessings that haven’t been mentioned before. Then let all students share with the class.

SAY: We did a good job naming some of Allah’s blessings. Since Allah is so generous to us and gives us so many blessings, we should also try to be generous by sharing these blessings. Some people around the world aren’t as lucky as us because they don’t have some of the blessings that we have. We should help them by sharing some of our blessings. I’m going to be generous and give each of you one quarter. You can either keep this quarter or you can also be generous and share this blessing by putting it in the sadaqa box and giving it to someone who doesn’t have as much money as us.

Lead students to the sadaqa box and allow them to put their money in, if they wish.

To emphasize the activity that you just completed, have students complete the WORKSHEETS, COLORING, and ART EXTENSION activities in the TASK BAR.

SUGGESTION: It would be good to pair this chapter with the Akhlaq chapter on being grateful and saying Alhamdulillah.
Allah is al-Kareem (The Generous)

Color the picture below, which is an example of being generous toward others.
ALLAH’S BLESSINGS

Allah’s Blessings

Allah is very kind and has given us many blessings.

He made air for us to breathe.

He made water for us to drink and wash ourselves.

He made trees and plants for us to eat their sweet and tasty fruits.

How could we live if we didn’t have air, water, trees, or plants?

Who could have created such great blessings for us other than Allah?

Alhamdulillah!

Thank you Allah!

We love Allah and Allah loves us!
Allah’s Blessings

In each cloud, draw a picture of a blessing you can find in each of the pictures. Then, thank Allah for that blessing and all blessings!

Your House

Your Face and Body

The Masjid

The Park
AL-KAREEM
The Generous
This is all from the favors (blessings) of my Lord.

Surah an-Naml, Verse 40
Can you count how many favors are in this picture?
LESSON 3: ALLAH IS EVERYWHERE

**TASK BAR**

**STORYTIME**
YOU CAN READ THE ILLUSTRATED STORY TO THE STUDENTS AS THEY LOOK AT THE PICTURES.

**APPLE ACTIVITY**
GIVE EACH CHILD A SMALL APPLE OR PIECE OF FRUIT AND ASK THEM TO GO EAT IT SOMEWHERE IN THE CLASS WHERE NO ONE CAN SEE THEM. AFTER THEY EAT IT AND RETURN TO THE MEETING AREA, READ THE APPLE STORY TO THEM.

**APPLE STORY**
AFTER COMPLETING THE APPLE ACTIVITY, READ THE APPLE STORY TO THE STUDENTS.

**HADITH TIME**
STUDENTS CAN MEMORIZE AND COLOR THE HADITH.

**READING RESOURCES**
ILYAS AND DUCK
SEARCH FOR ALLAH BY OMAR S. KHAWAJA

**SAY:** We learned that there is only one Allah and that He is Al-Khaaliq, the Creator, and He is Al-Kareem, the Generous. Do any of you wonder where this great Allah is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Allah is everywhere! He is with the mountains, the desert, the oceans, the jungles, up above, down below. He with us at home, at the Masjid, at the playground, and in our classroom. Let me give you an example to help you understand. We all need air to help us breathe, but can you see it? Where is air?

Wait for answers and ideas from students.

**SAY:** Good. We can't see the air, but it's everywhere. Just because we can't see the air doesn't mean we don't breathe it. Similarly, even though we can't see Allah, He is everywhere.

At this time, complete the STORYTIME in the TASK BAR. Afterwards, follow the directions for the APPLE ACTIVITY and read the APPLE STORY in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** What did we learn from the Apple Activity and Story?

Wait for answers and ideas from students.

**SAY:** Good. Now, we are going to learn an ayah from the Quran. I'm going to say it, and you can repeat after me.

Turn to Quran Connection page and read the ayah out loud. Be sure to recite the ayah in correct Arabic pronunciation.

**SAY:** This ayah means, “Surely, Allah can see all actions.”

After this, students can complete the COLORING activity in the TASK BAR.
When I was younger, I used to believe that Allah lives in a house in the sky and I could go and see Him by climbing up a long ladder! But now I know that Allah does not live in the sky. Allah is Everywhere.

Allah is even with the moon and the stars and He is everywhere on the Earth. Wherever you go, Allah is there. You can never hide from Allah.

Even at the bottom of the sea. With the fishes. Allah is there too.

Allah is also at the top of every mountain and in every valley and forest. Just like the air you breathe in. Allah is everywhere.
Allah is not just in the masjid, He is also in the city, at home, at school, in the office and all the farms. He is everywhere.

Everywhere you see around you in nature was made by Allah. Allah makes all the beautiful flowers, all the birds and fish. Allah even made you and me!

Have you heard a bird singing from a tree? Every animal and bird you see and hear reminds you that Allah is everywhere.

Allah makes all the babies who are born. Even the little chick who comes from an egg is made by Allah. Allah makes everything so beautiful!
If you could go in a spaceship to another planet, Allah is there as well.

Even right now when you are reading this book, Allah is with you. He is your best friend. When you are good you make Allah happy and He loves you even more!
One day, Mrs. Leila gave each of her kindergarten students a shiny red apple. She told them that they each needed to go to a secret hiding place where nobody could see them and eat their apples over there. One student hid under a desk. Another student went behind the bookshelf. One girl hid behind the door. One boy even hid in the closet. But Alia wandered around the room, searching for a hiding place. Finally, she went back to her seat and didn’t eat the apple.

After five minutes, the teacher called them back to the rug. She asked them where they hid and how the apple tasted. Zahra said, “I hid under the desk, and my apple was sweet and yummy!” Sister Leila noticed that Alia hadn’t eaten her apple. She asked her, “Alia, why didn’t you eat your apple?”

Alia said, “I tried to look for a good hiding place. I thought about hiding underneath the table or behind the door, or even in the closet, but then I realized that no matter where I hid, Allah would be able to see me, and you had asked us to eat the apple where no one could see us. That’s why I couldn’t eat my apple.”

Mrs. Leila smiled and said, “MashaAllah. That’s correct! Allah is everywhere!”
LESSON 4: HIS BOOK - THE QURAN

Students will learn about Allah’s book for us, the Quran.

**SAY:** Does anyone know where we can go if we want to hear Allah's words?

Wait for answers and ideas.

**SAY:** There is a special book that contains the words of Allah, and if we read it, it is as if Allah is talking to us. Does anyone know what the name of this book is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The name of the book is the Quran. This book has only the words of Allah, which were sent down by Allah to our Prophet Muhammad (S). Our Prophet (S) then recited the words to the people, and they were written down in the Arabic language.

Do the SHOW N’ TELL Activity from the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** The Quran has not been changed since it first came down to the people. Allah has protected it from anyone changing His words. Does anyone have any ideas about what Allah tells us in the Quran?

Wait for student responses.

**SAY:** Good ideas. In the Quran, Allah tells us true stories about the Prophets. He teaches us about Heaven and Hell, and He tells us how He wants us to act. It is a very important book, one that we should really get to know very well so we know what Allah wants from us. What are some ways we can get to know the Qu’ran?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** We can learn to recite verses from the Qu’ran. We can also learn Arabic so we can read the Qu’ran, and we can try our best to understand the meaning of the Quran so we can behave the way Allah wants us to!

Students can now work on the COLORING activity located in the TASK BAR.
There is a special book that contains the words of Allah, and if we read it, it is as if Allah is talking to us.

The name of the book is the Quran. This book has only the words of Allah that He sent down to our Prophet Muhammad (S). Our Prophet (S) then recited the words to the people and it was written down in the Arabic language.

The Quran has not been changed since it first came down to the people. Allah has protected it from anyone changing His words.

In the Quran, Allah tells us true stories about the Prophets. He teaches us about Heaven and Hell, and He tells us how He wants us to act. It is a very important book that we should get to know very well so we can know what Allah wants from us.

We should take proper care of the Quran because it is such a special book. We should hold the Quran properly, never leave it open when no one is reading it, and we should not touch the writing without first doing wudhu. It is also good to cover your hair (for girls), face Qiblah, and say Bismillaah when you start reading the Quran.

We should learn to recite verses from the Quran. We can also learn Arabic so that we can read the Quran, and we can try our best to understand the meaning of the Quran so we can behave the way Allah wants us to!
Prophet Muhammad (S) said:

“Angels visit the house in which the Quran is recited.”
COLOR: HADITH TIME

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) SAID: “ANGELS VISIT THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE QURAN IS RECITED”
The Kalimah, or testimony, is important for all Muslims. It is a statement that one believes whole-heartedly and that identifies them as a Muslim. In this chapter, students will learn to recite the Kalimah in Arabic and English and understand its meaning. In this lesson, we will introduce the Kalimah and learn its first line.

**SAY:** Today, we will begin with a small activity.

Show pictures or slides of flags from different countries. Try to include flags from countries that students are from. As you show each flag, ask students which country they think the flag represents.

**SAY:** Can anyone tell me what a flag is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** A flag is something that represents a country. Sometimes, a flag has pictures or symbols on it that have to do with something about that country.

You can use the pictures as examples to show what the colors mean to the country.

**SAY:** 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 and believe. The Kalimah is made up of words that have a very important meaning. It is important for us to be able to know why we are Muslims 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 (A) is the one who is close to Allah, and that Imam Ali (A) is the leader after the Prophet (S) died and he is the true khalifa, meaning the one Allah made in charge of the Muslims after the Prophet (S). Can someone tell me whom I mentioned first?

Wait for answers until Allah is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. After Allah, which two people did I mention?

Wait for answers until Prophet Muhammad (S) and Imam Ali (A) are mentioned.

**SAY:** Ok good. Now we are going to recite the whole Kalimah in Arabic and English. Please repeat after me.

Have students repeat every line after you. Try to check for correct pronunciation.
INTRO & 1ST LINE (CON’T)

Laa ilaaha illAllaah
There is no god but Allah

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

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

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

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

SAY: Good job. InshaAllah you will be able to say the whole Kalimah soon. Today, let’s begin with the first line. Can anyone remember what it is?

Wait for answers until “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” is mentioned.

SAY: Good. Everyone repeat after me “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” and do what I’m doing.

As you are saying Laa ilaaha illAllaah, introduce the hand gesture.

SAY: Does anyone know what Laa ilaaha illAllaah means?

Wait for answers until “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” is mentioned.

SAY: Good. Laa ilaaha illAllaah means that there is no god except for Allah. That’s why I’m holding up 1 finger. In our very first lesson, we learned that part of what makes a Muslim is someone who believes 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. Let’s explore this idea a little bit. In this classroom, I am your teacher. You only have 1 teacher. We are going to do a little activity. I am going to give you some simple instructions, like hop on 1 foot, and I want you to do your best to follow everything I tell you to do.

Give students a few instructions. Examples of instructions could be to jump up and down, turn around, close their eyes, raise their hand, etc.

**SAY:** Was it hard to follow my instructions? (They should say NO.) Now I need 1 person to help me be the teacher.

**SAY:** Ok class, now you will have 2 teachers giving you instructions. Try your best to follow along.

As the student who is being the teacher is giving instructions, try to give students opposing instructions at the same time. For example, if the student says “close your eyes,” you should tell students to open their eyes. Try to oppose the student each time so that the rest of the students are confused about which direction to follow. After they are confused, have everyone sit down.

**SAY:** Was it easier or more difficult to follow instructions when you had 2 teachers?

They should say it was more difficult.

**SAY:** Good. This activity should give you an idea why there can only be one God. If there were more than one, then there would be different instructions and we would be confused about what to do. This is why there is only one God and we call Him Allah in Arabic. This is what the first line of the Kalimah is saying.

At this time, students can do the WORKSHEET in the TASK BAR.
Laa ilaaha illAllaah
There is no god but Allah

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

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

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

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.
Allah is One

While saying “There is no god but Allah,” color the picture.
In this lesson we will review the first line of the Kalimah and learn to recite the second line.

**SAY:** Can someone remind me why knowing the Kalimah is important?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The Kalimah is the flag of Muslims, and it is important for all Muslims to know. Does anyone remember the first line of the Kalimah and what it means?

Wait for answers until “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” and the meaning are mentioned.

**SAY:** Yes. Now let’s all repeat the first line together in Arabic and the meaning in English with our hand symbol. “Laa ilaaha illAllaah – There is no god but Allah.”

**SAY:** Good. Today we will learn the second line of the Kalimah. Does anyone know what the second line might be?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** I will say the second line in Arabic and you think about what it may mean in English. “Muhammadur Rasulullaah” Any ideas what this may mean?

While saying Muhammadur Rasulullaah, do the appropriate hand gesture. Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** “MUHAMMADUR RASULULLAAH” means that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Does anyone know what messenger means?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. A messenger is someone who brings a message or information from one place to another. That’s why I’m flapping my hands like a bird. Birds are sometimes messengers who deliver messages. If Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah, whom is he bringing information from?

Wait for “Allah” to be mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. Prophet Muhammad (S) is Allah’s messenger. This means that, without Prophet Muhammad (S), we would not know what Allah expects of us and how we should behave. He taught us Islam. Can you think of things that Prophet Muhammad (S) brought to us as the Messenger of Allah? For example, he taught us how to pray. What are some other things he has taught us?
Prophet Muhammad (S) was the Messenger of Allah and taught us good deeds. Draw and color a good deed that you can do to make Allah and His Messenger happy.
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH
In this lesson, students will practice the first two lines of the Kalimah and learn the 3rd line.

**SAY:** Who can recite the first 2 lines of the Kalimah in Arabic for me?

Pick volunteers and then have the whole class repeat it.

**SAY:** Good. Now, who can tell me what those words mean?

Again, choose some volunteers to recall the English meaning.

**SAY:** Good. “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” means there is no god but Allah and “Muhammadur Rasulullaah” means that Prophet Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah. Today we are going to learn the 3rd line of the Kalimah. Listen carefully as I recite it in Arabic: “ʿAliyyun Waliyyullaah.” Can anyone tell me what you think this line may mean or whom it is talking about?

Do appropriate hand gesture while saying it. Wait for answers and ideas.

**SAY:** “ʿAliyyun Waliyyullaah” means that Imam Ali (A) is the one who is close to Allah. That’s why I’m holding my hands like this because Allah chose Imam Ali (A). Imam Ali (A) is not a Prophet or Messenger of Allah but he is an Imam or Leader. Who was our LAST Prophet?

Wait for students to answer “Prophet Muhammad.”

**SAY:** Good. So after Muhammad (S) there can be no other Prophet. Do you remember what Prophet Muhammad’s (S) job was as the Messenger of Allah?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Prophet Muhammad (S) taught the people everything that Allah wanted them to know and was the perfect example for them. But when the Prophet died, how would we know what to do?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** That is why we also have Imams. Imams are leaders that Allah has picked for us so that they could help explain to us what Prophet Muhammad (S) taught us and also be perfect examples for 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:** Yes, he had to be a good Muslim and trustworthy.
SAY: This is why Imam Ali (A) is Waliyyullaah, which means he is 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 shows 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 nice words, you would stand up, since that shows a good leader.

Next, use the following list for students to see if they can differentiate between 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 bad 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 one who is close to Allah.”

At this time, students can work on the COLORING and WORKSHEET found in the TASK BAR.
IMAM ALI (A) IS THE ONE WHO IS CLOSE TO ALLAH
Circle the pictures that show a good leader like Imam Ali (A).

- Stealing
- Praying
- Reading Quran
- Fighting
- Saving Someone
- Feeding Animals
- Helping the Poor
- Being Messy
In this lesson, students will practice the first three lines of the Kalimah and learn the 4th line.

SAY: Who can recite the first 3 lines of the Kalimah in Arabic for me?

Pick volunteers and then have the whole class repeat it.

SAY: Good. Now, who can tell me what those words mean?

Again, choose some volunteers to recall the English meaning.

SAY: Good. “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” means there is no god but Allah, “Muhammadur Rasulullaah” means that Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah and “ʿAliyyun Waliyyullaah” means that Imam Ali (A) is one who is close to Allah. Today, we are going to learn the 4th line of the Kalimah. Listen carefully as I recite it in Arabic: “Wasiyyu Rasulillaah.” Can anyone tell me what you think these lines may mean or whom they are talking about?

When saying the line, make sure to do the corresponding hand gesture.

SAY: This line is still talking about Imam Ali (A), but this time, he is given another name and job, other than “one who is close to Allah.” Not only is he close to Allah, but he is also “Wasiyyu Rasulillaah” which means he is the leader after the Prophet Muhammad. Let me tell you why I’m putting my hands up like this.

At this time, tell the students briefly about the event of Ghadeer al-Khumm.

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. The Prophet Muhammad (S) had taught people Islam and Imam Ali (A) was there to remind people what the Prophet (S) had taught them. Nobody else could be the leader after the Prophet (S) other than Imam Ali (A) because Imam Ali (A) was raised by the Prophet (S) and was given knowledge by Allah Himself. Imam Ali (A) was the first Imam. Does anyone remember how many Imams we have altogether?

Wait for answers until “12” is mentioned.

SAY: Yes. We had many Imams that came after and right now we have an Imam too. He is the 12th and last Imam. His name is Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A). He is alive now and we will talk more about him later.

At this time, you can complete the WORKSHEET.
IMAM ALI (A) IS THE LEADER AFTER PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)
In this lesson, students will practice the first four lines of the Kalimah and learn the 5th line.

**SAY:** Who can recite the first 4 lines of the Kalimah in Arabic for me?

Pick volunteers and then have the whole class repeat it.

**SAY:** Good. Now, who can tell me what those words mean?

Again, choose some volunteers to recall the English meaning.

**SAY:** Good. “Laa ilaaha illAllaah” means there is no god but Allah, “Muhammadur Rasulullaah” means that Muhammad (S) is the Messenger of Allah and “Aliyyun Waliyyullaah” means that Ali is one who is close to Allah. “Wasiyyu Rasulillaah” means that Imam Ali (A) is the leader after Prophet Muhammad (S). The 5th and last line is “Wa Khalifatuhu bila Fasl.” Repeat after me: “Wa Khalifatuhu bila fasl.” Can anyone tell me what you think this line means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** This line is also talking about Imam Ali (A). In addition to being close to Allah and the leader after Prophet Muhammad (S), Imam Ali was also the first and true khalifa. A khalifa is like a king. That’s why I’m making a crown on my head.

At this time, students can do the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Now let’s practice reciting the whole Kalimah in Arabic and English. Please repeat after me.

Have students repeat after you. Try to check pronunciation. Also make sure to do the corresponding hand gestures. After practicing a few times together as a class, try to see if any student wants to volunteer on his or her own and perhaps offer a prize if a student can say the whole thing without help.

As a wrap up for this chapter, students can do the ART EXTENSION activity and finish up with the PERFORMANCE located in the TASK BAR.
IMAM ALI (A) IS THE FIRST AND TRUE KHALIFAH
The Kalimah is the Flag of Islam!
Cut out the pictures below and paste them onto the flag in the correct order.
THIS PAGE HAS PURPOSELY BEEN LEFT BLANK.
PART II: HISTORY
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part II: History....................................................................................................................xliii

Chapter 1 - Prophets............................................................................................................1
  Color..........................................................................................................................2
  Storytime: Prophet Adam (A).......................................................................................3
  Worksheet 1.1.............................................................................................................5
  Storytime: The Prophet and the Woman Who Threw Trash.......................................6
  Color..........................................................................................................................8
  Color..........................................................................................................................9
  Storytime: Reciting Salawaat ...................................................................................10
  Color..........................................................................................................................11

Chapter 2 - The Prophet’s (S) Family................................................................................12
  Worksheet 2.1............................................................................................................13
  Storytime: The Story of the Kisa (Cloak)....................................................................14
  Color..........................................................................................................................23
  Color..........................................................................................................................24
  Color..........................................................................................................................25
  Art Extension.............................................................................................................26
  Worksheet 2.3............................................................................................................28
  Our 12th Imam: Imam al-Mahdi (A).........................................................................31
  Color..........................................................................................................................32
CHAPTER 4: PROPHETS
In this lesson, students will explore what a Prophet is and what characteristics Prophets have as a background for what they will learn in the rest of the chapter which will include learning about the first and last Prophets and how to send blessings upon them.

**SAY:** In this chapter we are going to learn about Prophets. Does anyone remember what 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 you want to know what the word Prophet means.

**SAY:** A Prophet is someone who is sent by Allah to guide us. The Prophets bring messages from Allah. Whom are they giving this message or information to?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. They are bringing us the message 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. The Prophets teach us what to do and show us how to be good people so Allah will be happy with us. Do you want Allah to be happy with you?

Wait for answers.

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

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Allah sent us 124,000 Prophets! That is a lot of Prophets. He has sent Prophets to different areas of the world and different types of people to make sure that every one of His people know what they should do. The first Prophet Allah sent us is Prophet Adam (A), and the last Prophet Allah sent 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 found in the TASK BAR.
Color the number of Prophets Allah sent to guide us!

124,000
In this lesson, students will learn about the first Prophet Adam (A) and how Allah created him.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember the name of our first Prophet?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, Prophet Adam (A) is the very first Prophet that Allah sent the people and we will be learning about him today. Let’s begin by reading about Prophet Adam (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Complete the STORYTIME activity. Read the story as students look at the pictures. After reading the story, ask discussion questions to see if students understood the story.
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 then the Earth and the sky, the bright sun, the shining moon, twinkling stars, the tall mountains, and big oceans and seas were all created.

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 and 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 these fruits come from? Allah made them all grow on trees. Allah also made all the vegetables we love to eat, like 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 sudden Adam came to life!

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

Allah gave Prophet 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 Prophet Adam (A) many things and gave him a lot of knowledge.

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

So, Allah put Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwā (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 Hawwā (A). You and I, too, are the children of Prophet Adam (A) and Sayyida Hawwā (A).
Draw some of the beautiful things that Allah created in this world.
In this lesson, students will learn more about the Last Prophet and his character.

**SAY:** Today, we are going to learn about the last Prophet (S). Does anyone remember who this is?

Wait for answers until Prophet Muhammad (S) is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last Prophet. He was born in the city of Makkah, in the land of Hijaz, which today is part of the country known as Saudi Arabia. Raise your hand if you know where Saudi Arabia is or if you have ever been there?

At this time, you can show students a map or a globe and show them where Saudi Arabia is in relation to where they live.

**SAY:** Prophet Muhammad (S) was known for his very good manners. He was very honest and trustworthy. What does it mean to be honest and trustworthy?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** A person who never tells a lie is honest. A lie is something that is not true. For example, if I say that I washed my hands after using the bathroom but I really didn’t, that would be a lie. Can you think of other examples of lies?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Prophet Muhammad (S) was very trustworthy, which means that people could trust him to keep their secrets and they could trust him with their things. He loved and followed all of Allah’s orders. That is why we still follow him today. Our Prophet Muhammad (S) liked to go out into the mountains to think about Allah, His beautiful creation, and to pray to him. One day, when he was in the mountains, one of Allah’s special angels, Angel Jibraeel came and gave him a message from God. Angel Jibraeel kept bringing messages to the Prophet for many years. The words sent by Allah were recorded in a book that Muslims should hold very dear to them. Does anyone remember what the name of this book is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, the Quran. The Quran is Allah’s words and messages for us. The Quran was given (revealed) to the last Prophet Muhammad (S). Allah sent many Prophets. Does anyone remember how many?

Wait for answers until 124,000 is mentioned.
THE LAST PROPHET (CON’T)

SAY: Yes, all 124,000 Prophets spread the word of Allah and taught people what is right and what is wrong. Muslims believe that Prophet Muhammad (S) is the last Prophet of Allah to be sent to the world.

SAY: Prophet Muhammad (S) began teaching people. However, there were bad people who didn’t want to listen to Allah, but he was still very nice and kind to them. Many people in Makkah and Medina became Muslim because of the Prophet’s wonderful akhlaq.

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

Discussion questions for the STORYTIME activity:

1. How do you think you would react if someone threw trash on you?
2. How do we learn from the Prophet to act?
3. Has there been a time that someone has treated you badly?
4. What are some ways we can be nice to people, even when they are mean to us?
5. What did the Prophet teach the old woman and how did he teach her?

SAY: Prophet Muhammad and his friends also built many Masjids. One famous Masjid is called Masjid an-Nabi or the Prophet’s Masjid. When the Prophet Muhammad (S) died, he was buried at this Masjid. Do you want to visit this Masjid, and if so, why?

Generate a small class discussion on why visiting Masjid an-Nabi would be important.

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

SAY: Whenever you hear the name of Prophet Muhammad (S) it is good to recite a Salawaat. Let’s read a story about how much reward we will receive when we recite Salawaat.

Read the story about Salawaat to the students as they look at the picture. Practice reciting Salawaaats with them.
Prophet Muhammad (S) was a very kind person and he never got angry, even when people were very mean to him.

There was one old woman who was very bad. She used to throw garbage on the Holy Prophet (S) whenever he passed by her house.

Prophet Muhammad (S) had to pass her house every morning on the way to the Masjid and every single morning, this mean old woman used to throw her dirty trash on him. However, the Prophet did not get mad or angry with her. He continued to walk to the Masjid peacefully.

One morning, on the way to the Masjid, as Prophet Muhammad (S) was passing the old woman’s house, he didn’t see or feel any trash being thrown on him. He stopped and asked the old woman’s neighbor if she was all right, because she was not there to throw garbage on him.

The neighbor told him that the old woman was sick in bed. So, Prophet Muhammad (S) went to see the old woman because it is good to visit people when they are sick and ask them if they need anything.

When the old woman saw Prophet Muhammad (S), she thought he had come to yell at her and asked him, “Why did you wait until I was sick to come and yell at me? Why didn’t you come when I was well and strong?”
Prophet Muhammad (S) told the old woman that he had not come to yell at her, but to visit her and look after her because she was not well. He said, “Allah tells us to look after people who are sick.”

The old woman was so surprised that Prophet Muhammad (S) was so kind to her, even after she had been so mean to him. She realized what a good man Prophet Muhammad (S) was and decided from then on to listen to him and become a Muslim.
Color Masjid an-Nabi. Remember, the dome is green!
When the Holy Prophet (S) went up to the heavens during Mi’raj, he saw an Angel who had a thousand hands, and every hand had a thousand fingers!

The Prophet (S) asked, “Oh Angel, why do you have so many hands and fingers?”

The Angel replied, “These are so I can count every drop of rain that has fallen. I know exactly where each drop has landed, whether in the jungle or the sea. I even know how many drops of rain have fallen since the world was created. But there is one thing that I cannot count.”

The Prophet (S) asked, “What is that?”

The Angel replied, “Any time a group of people recite a Salawaat together, I cannot count the reward that they receive for reciting that Salawaat!”
COLOR

RECITE SALAWAAT!
THE PROPHET’S (S) FAMILY
In this lesson, students will learn about the Ma‘soomeen generally and how many there are. They will also touch upon the concept of infallibility (ismah - someone who can commit sins but does not and thus are protected from them).

SAY: In this chapter, we are going to learn more about the Prophet’s family. Who remembers what name we learned that means the Prophet’s family?

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. 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‘soomeen. The Ma‘soomeen 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‘soomeen. Why do you think Allah wants us to know about the Ma‘soomeen?

Wait for answers and ideas.

SAY: Allah is so nice that He wanted to give us an example of what He expects from us so we know what we need to do. That is why He sent us Ma‘soomeen. We are going to learn about 14 special Ma‘soomeen. 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 first of these 14 Ma‘soomeen is our Prophet Muhammad (S). The names of the other Ma‘soomeen are names you may have heard before because sometimes parents want their children to have the same names as them. Does anyone want to guess some of the other names of the Ma‘soomeen?

Wait for answers.

SAY: Good. The 14 Ma‘soomeen are the Prophet Muhammad (S), his daughter Sayyida Fatimah (A), and the 12 Imams. We are going to learn more about them in the following lesson.

You can play the NASHEED found in the TASK BAR as students work on the WORKSHEET found in the TASK BAR.
WORKSHEET 2.1

Write a number in each heart. There are 14 hearts to remember the 14 Ma’soomeen. Color in the hearts!
In this lesson, we will look at the first 5 Maʿsoomeen in depth and explore why they are also referred to as the “Ahlul Kisa” or People of the cloak.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what Maʿsoomeen means or who they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Maʿsoomeen are those people who always listen to Allah and never do anything He doesn’t like. The Maʿsoomeen include the Prophet Muhammad (S) and his Ahlul Bayt (A) or family. Who remembers how many Maʿsoomeen 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 Maʿsoomeen because they lived earlier when the Prophet (S) started sharing the message of Allah. The first 5 of the Maʿsoomeen are also known as the “Ahlul Kisa” or People of the Cloak. Does anyone know what a cloak is?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** A cloak is like a blanket. Remember, the first 5 Maʿsoomeen are called “Ahlul Kisa.” Can you say it with me?

Have students repeat the word in Arabic and check for correct pronunciation.

**SAY:** 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 directions for STORYTIME, located in the TASK BAR. After reading them the story, students can act it out. Follow the directions for the PERFORMANCE in the TASK BAR.

After the PERFORMANCE, students can work on the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION in the TASK BAR.
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 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 du’a:

"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 salaam 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.’

He also allowed me to join you (under this kisa). Will you, O Allah’s Messenger, allow me?"

Allah’s Messenger replied, "Wa Alaikum Salaam, O Angel Jibraeel. Yes, I allow you."
So, Jibraeel joined the Ahlul Bayt under the kisa. He said to the Prophet (S), "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 (S) 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.
Color the number 5 to remember the Ahlul Kisa who were underneath the Kisa (cloak).
COLOR
ART EXTENSION

Cut out the pictures below and paste them onto a blank piece of paper. Then cut out a kisa and paste it on top.

The Holy Prophet

Imam Ali (A)

Sayyida Fatimah (sa)

Imam Hasan (A)

Imam Husain (A)

AHLUL KISA
Students will learn the names of the 12 Imams in this lesson.

**SAY:** Who remembers how many Maʿsoomeen we are learning about?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Yes, as we were learning about 14 special Maʿsoomeen. They are Prophet Muhammad (S), his daughter Sayyda Fatimah (A) and the 12 Imams. Today we are going to learn about the Imams. Does anyone remember what 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 teach and guide us what the Prophet Muhammad (S) taught us. Allah chose Imam Ali (A) to be the first teacher after our Prophet Muhammad (S). Do you remember what 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 and kind and he always listened to Allah and never did anything to make Allah angry. These are some of the reasons why Allah chose him as our Imam.

At this time do the ACTIVITY in the TASK BAR to emphasize the 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 the leaders of Islam. They follow and pass Allah's message on so they can guide us to be like them. 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 with the Prophet (S)!

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) have the best akhlaq and are truthful, kind, and always listen to Allah. They never did anything to make Allah angry. 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 Ali as-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 (A)
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 ar-Ridha (not Riza).

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

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
Cut out the 12 stars and the caption and paste them onto the sky on Page 29.

**THE IMAMS ARE LIKE BRIGHT STARS THAT GUIDE US IN THE NIGHT.**
In this lesson, students will learn about the present Imam.

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

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

**SAY:** Good! Does anyone want to guess what is special or different about our last Imam?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** All the other Imams have passed away and 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 friends to help him and was in danger so Allah put him into hiding to keep him safe for us! 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 because he is waiting for Muslims to do good. 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. Even though we can’t see him, he is still there. When the weather is cloudy outside, we can’t see the sun because the clouds are hiding it. Is it still there, though?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Even when the sun is hidden behind the clouds, it’s still there! Imam al-Mahdi (A) is just like the sun! He is also hidden behind the clouds, but we know he’s still there.

At this time, you can do the COLORING and ART EXTENSION activities found in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Do you remember how to recite Salawaat? Recite it for me!

Wait for students to say “ALLAHUMMA SALLI ‘ALA MUHAMMADIN WA AALI MUHAMMAD.”

**SAY:** Good. Remember, reciting Salawaat is like giving a gift to our Prophet (S). Whenever we hear the names of one of the Ma’soomeen (A) we can also recite Salawaat. When we hear the name of our 12th Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (A), one way to show our love and respect is by reciting Salawaat, standing up, and greeting him by putting our hand on our head. This is because he is still alive and could be in the room with us as we speak.

At this time, do the ACTIVITY located in the TASK BAR.
Our 12th Imam is Imam al-Mahdi (A). Imam al-Mahdi (A) is different than the other Imams because all the other Imams have passed away and 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 friends to help him, and was in danger, so Allah put him into hiding to keep him safe for us! We cannot see him, but he can see us and hear us.

Even if someone is hidden, they can still hear us and see us. Imam al-Mahdi (A) is hidden from us because he is waiting for Muslims to do good. 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. Even though we can’t see him, he is still there. When the weather is cloudy outside, we can’t see the sun because the clouds are hiding it. Even when the sun is hidden behind the clouds, it’s still there! Imam al-Mahdi (A) is just like the sun! He is also hidden behind the clouds, but we know he’s still there.

Whenever we hear the name of the Prophet (S), it is good to recite Salawaat. When we hear the name of our 12th Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (A), one way to show our love and respect is by reciting Salawaat, standing up, and greeting him by putting our hand on our head. This is because he is still alive and could be in the room with us as we speak.
IMAM AL-MAHDI (A) IS LIKE THE SUN HIDDEN BEHIND THE CLOUDS
PART III: FIQH
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## PART III: FIQH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salaah (Prayers)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hadith Time</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color: Hadith Time</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learning Aid: Hand Gestures</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adhaan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graphic</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positions in Prayer</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 1.7</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Najaasah/Tahaarah</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read Along: Najaasah</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worksheet 2.1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1

SALAAH (PRAYERS)
LEARN 1: INTRODUCTION

**KEY WORDS**

- SALAAH
- MANNERS
- ADHAAN
- FAJR
- DHUHR
- ‘ASR
- MAGHRIB
- ‘ISHA
- RAK‘AHS
- TAKBIRATUL IHRAAM
- QIYAAM
- RUKU‘
- SAJDAH
- JALSA

In this lesson, students will learn what Salaah means and its importance as a preface to the details of Salaah that will be covered later in this chapter.

**SAY:** Does anyone know what the best thing a Muslim can do is?

Wait for answers. Some may mention fasting, treating people well, wearing hijab, or praying.

**SAY:** Our Prophet (S) has said that the best of deeds is Salaah and that it is the key to Heaven. In this chapter, we are going to learn about Salaah. Does anyone know what Salaah means?

Wait for answers until praying is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. Salaah means prayer or talking to Allah in a special way. What are some ways we talk to people? Like if you have family or friends that live far away, how can we talk to them?

Wait for some ideas to be mentioned. Students may mention telephone, email, webcam, internet, etc.

**SAY:** Yes, these are all ways that we can talk to people. Do we need these things to talk to Allah?

Wait for students to realize that they do not need any tools or gadgets to talk to Allah.

**SAY:** We do not need anything except for our own mouth to talk to Allah. Allah made us and looks after us. He knows when we are happy and when we are sad. He knows when we are good and when we are mean. He has given us everything. We love Allah. Allah loves us too and He wants to talk to us. That is why He sent us the Quran, the Prophets, and the Ma‘soomeen. But Allah wants us to talk to Him too, so in the Quran, through Prophet Muhammad (S), and the Ahlul Bayt (A), He has taught us how to offer Salaah. Salaah is talking to Allah. We can talk to Allah anywhere and about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears us if we whisper or if we shout or even if we think of something in our mind. How many times a day do you want to talk to Allah?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** We can talk to Allah however many times we want to. However, sometimes people get so busy they may forget to talk to Allah, and this is not good because He made us and gave us everything. So because Allah doesn’t want us to forget, He has taught us how many times and how to exactly pray to Him because He knows what is best for us. He has taught us that there are 5 prayers at different times that all Muslims have to do when they reach a certain age. Outside of these times, you can talk to Allah whenever you want, you do not have to wait until it’s the time of Salaah. Does anyone remember what I said at the beginning of this lesson about what the Prophet (S) said about Salaah?

Wait for answers until they remember that the Prophet said Salaah is the best of deeds and it is the key to Heaven.

**SAY:** Yes. The Prophet (S) said that Salaah is the best of actions. Salaah is one of the most important things that makes a Muslim different from someone who is not. If one does not offer Salaah, they are losing out on great rewards from Allah!

At this time, students can work on the ART EXTENSION and COLORING activities located in the TASK BAR.
Our Prophet (S) has said that the best of actions is Salaah and that it is the key to Heaven.

Salaah means prayer or talking to Allah.

We do not need anything except for our own mouth to talk to Allah. Allah made us and looks after us. He knows when we are happy and when we are sad. He knows when we are good and when we are mean. He has given us everything. We love Allah. Allah loves us too and He wants to talk to us. That is why He sent us the Quran, the Prophets and the Ma‘soomeen. But Allah wants us to talk to Him, too. So He has taught us how to offer Salaah in the Quran and through Prophet Muhammad (S). Salaah is talking to Allah. We can talk to Allah anywhere and about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears us if we whisper or if we shout or even if we think of something in our mind.

We can talk to Allah however many times we want to. However, sometimes people get so busy they may forget to talk to Allah, and this is not good because He made us and gave us everything. So, because Allah doesn’t want us to forget, He has taught us how many times and how to exactly pray to Him because He knows what is best for us. He has taught us that there are 5 prayers at different times that all Muslims have to do when they reach a certain age. Outside of these times, you can talk to Allah whenever you want, you do not have to wait until it’s the time of Salaah. Before you offer Salaah, you have to do wudhu, which is a special way of washing yourself.

Salaah is one of the most important things that makes a Muslim different from someone who is not. If one does not offer Salaah, they are losing out on great rewards from Allah!
WORKSHEET 1.1

How to talk to Allah (Salaah)

In the first box, draw ways you can talk to people. In the second box, draw how you can talk to Allah.
THE HOLY PROPHET (S) SAID:
SALAAH IS THE KEY TO HEAVEN

(NAHJUL FASAHAH, 1588)
“Salaah is the key to HEAVEN”

Nahjul Fassahah, Verse 158
In this lesson, students will learn about the Call to Prayer, the Adhaan, and learn how to recite it.

**SAY:** When the time of prayer has come in, 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 recited to remind people that it is time to pray and to call them to Salaah. This is just like how the school bell rings in the morning to let people know that it’s time for school. 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, 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.

4 times Allahu Akbar
2 times Ash hadu allaa ilaaha illallaah
2 times Ash hadu anna Muhammadr Rasulullaah
2 times Ash hadu anna ‘Aliyyan waliyyullah
2 times Hayya ‘alas salaah
2 times Hayya ‘alal falaah
2 times Hayya ‘alaa khayril ‘amal
2 times Allahu Akbar
2 times Laa ilaaha illallaah

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

Students should recognize Allahu Akbar, Laa ilaaha illallaah, Muhammadr Rasulullaah and Aliyyun Waliyullah. Go over the meanings for all the lines.

**SAY:** Now I want you to repeat the adhaan after me. Everyone should be able 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 using the 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 recite Salawaat after hearing the Prophet’s (S) name!

Encourage volunteers to stand up and recite the adhaan for a prize if they recite it correctly.
Students will do takbir to show that they are pushing away everyone and everything except Allah since He is the Greatest.

Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is Allah is One.

Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird.

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

Students will pretend to run, since they should hurry to Salaah, success, and the best of actions.
1. Allah is the Greatest (4x)
2. I know that there is no god but Allah (2x)
3. I know that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah (2x)
4. I know that Ali is one who is close to Allah (2x)
5. Hurry to prayer (2x)
6. Hurry to success (2x)
7. Hurry to the best deed (2x)
8. Allah is the Greatest (2x)
9. There is no God but Allah (2x)
In this lesson, students will learn the name and timing for each of the 5 daily obligatory prayers.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember 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 remember the names of the different Salaahs and the times of the day that they should be offered. Does anyone know what the names of the Salaahs are?

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:** The 5 different times that Muslims should offer their Salaah has to do with where the sun is located in the sky!

At this time do the SHOW N’ SORT activity located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Now that we know how different it can look like outside at different times of the day, we are going to find out which prayers should be offered at the different times. The Fajr Salaah is the first prayer of the day that is in the early morning before dawn, usually after one has slept for the night. This Salaah has 2 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. Can someone describe what it will look like outside at the time of Fajr?

Wait for student responses.

**SAY:** Good. Fajr should be done before the sun comes up and it gets bright, so when the darkness of the night begins to go away, the Salaah of Fajr should be done. Does anyone remember what the next Salaah is after Fajr?

Wait for student responses until Dhuhr is mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. The next two Salaahs are named Dhuhr and ‘Asr. These prayers are offered around lunchtime when the sun is the highest in the sky. It will look nice and bright outside on a sunny day. We must pray Dhuhr before we pray ‘Asr. Dhuhr and ‘Asr both have 4 Rak‘ahs. Does anyone remember which two Salaahs are left?
Wait for student responses until Maghrib and ‘Isha are mentioned.

**SAY:** Good. At the time of Maghrib and ‘Isha, the sun has just gone down, so it is beginning to get dark. The Salaah of Maghrib has 3 Rak‘ahs, and ‘Isha has 4 Rak‘ahs. We must pray Maghrib before ‘Isha. Now you know the names of the 5 prayers and the times at which we should pray them! If I told you that I have Allah’s phone number, how many of you would want it so that you could talk to Allah?

Wait for students to raise their hand and get excited.

**SAY:** Well, I just gave you his phone number! It’s 2-4-4-3-4 (write it on the whiteboard). Because Fajr is 2 Rak‘ahs, Dhuhr is 4 Rak‘ahs, ‘Asr is 4 Rak‘ahs, Maghrib is 3 Rak‘ahs, and ‘Isha is 4 Rak‘ahs. If we want to talk to Allah, we should offer Salaah because this is how we can talk to Him!

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.
GRAPHIC: SALAAH TIMINGS

Before Dawn
Fajr Time

Day - Around Noon
Dhuhr-'Asr Time

After Sunset
Maghrib-'Isha Time
Circle and color in the number of Rak‘ahs for this prayer

FAJR

2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer:
Circle and color in the number of Rak‘ahs for this prayer

DHUHR

2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer:
## WORKSHEET 1.4

Circle and color in the number of Rak‘ahs for this prayer

![Image of Rak‘ahs: 2, 3, 4]

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer:
WORKSHEET 1.5

Circle and color in the number of Rak‘ahs for this prayer

MAGHRIB

2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer:
WORKSHEET 1.6

Circle and color in the number of Rak‘ahs for this prayer

‘ISHA

2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer:
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 Kindergarten.

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 a Muslim does when they begin their Salaah?

Wait for different ideas.

SAY: When a Muslim begins 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 God 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 everything else they think is important other than Allah! The name of this position 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 are in this position of Qiyaam, whom should the person remember that they are 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 short surah. They should focus on what they are saying because they are talking to Allah. When a person is in Qiyaam, they 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 me how you should stand in Qiyaam?
Watch students stand in Qiyaam and point out the things they are doing correctly (i.e., looking down, staying still, etc.).

**SAY:** After Qiyaam, the next position is Rukuʿ, which is when we bow in Salaah. Can everyone say Rukuʿ with me? ‘Rukuʿ.’ 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 people bowing to Kings or Queens on TV. In Islam, we save this position only for Allah. It is important to respect people, too, but the position of RUKUʿ and bowing your head before Allah is only for Him. It is a special respect and obedience we show to Him. Can everyone stand up and show how one would bow in Rukuʿ?

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

**SAY:** After Rukuʿ, people stand back up in Qiyaam for just a second 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 Sajdah, 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 Allah’s blessings. Can everyone show me how to do Sajdah?

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

**SAY:** Sujood is very special and is performed 2 times in one Rakʿah of prayer! We talked about some of the Waajib or necessary parts of prayer. There is one position you probably have seen people doing in Salaah that we haven’t talked about yet because it is something that one can do if he or she wants, but doesn’t have to. This position is called Qunoot, and it is the time when one puts their hands up 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 loses! 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 the position of Qunoot?

Watch students raise their hands in Qunoot.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME Activity and WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
Takbiratul Ihraam

To begin Salaah, you have to say Takbiratul Ihraam. Takbiratul Ihraam is the first “Allahu Akbar” that you say in Salaah.

As you are saying Takbiratul Ihraam, you have to raise your hands to your ears with your palms facing forward.

When you say this Allahu Akbar, your Salaah has begun! Try not to look around and keep your eyes on your Turbah, just like Ali is doing in the picture.
Qiyaam

Qiyaam is the special way that you should stand in Salaah.

While you’re standing in Qiyaam, it is better for girls to keep their feet together, and for boys to keep their feet slightly apart.

Is Fatimah doing Qiyaam properly?
In Salaah, after you do Qiyaam, you do Rukuʿ. Rukuʿ is bowing down.

When you are bowing, girls should put their hands above their knees and slightly bend their knees. Boys should put their hands on their knees and push their knees back.
Sujood/Sajdah

In Salaah, after Qiyaam and Rukuʿ, you must go to Sajdah. Sajdah is when you put your head on the ground on a Turbah. Your palms, knees, and big toes must also touch the ground. There are two Sajdahs in each Rakʿah.

Can you name Ali’s 7 body parts that have to touch the ground?
Qunoot

Qunoot is a special way of asking Allah for something in the second Rak‘ah of Salaah. In Qunoot, you can ask Allah for anything! Remember, ask for the important things, like Allah taking care of your parents, protecting all the people around the world, making you a good Muslim, and taking you and your family and friends to Heaven.
WORKSHEET 1.8

For every position in prayer, match the name with the drawing.

QIYAAM

TAKBIRATUL IHRAAM

SUJOOD/SAJDAH

QUNOOT

RUKU
It is important that students learn the manners one should have in prayer, which is what we will explore in this lesson.

**SAY:** Now that we have learned about the different kinds of Salaah and how to pray to Allah, let us talk about the manners one should have in Salaah. Can anyone tell me what manners are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Manners are the best way something should be done. For example what would be good manners if someone gave you candy?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good manners would be to say thank you. Let us play a game where I tell you about something that could happen to you and you respond by saying what would be the best of manners.

Go through the following list. In parenthesis is the best response to the incident:

You want something from someone. (Say ‘Please’)

Your parents are talking, but you need to ask them a question. (Say ‘Excuse Me’)

Someone offers you some food, but you are not hungry. (Say ‘No, Thank You’)

A new student in our class is standing alone at recess. (Say ‘Would you like to play with me?’)

**SAY:** Good! There are certain manners that are considered good when we are making our Salaah to Allah too. Can you think of some things we should do so we can have good manners during Salaah?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! In Salaah, you are talking to Allah so you want to look your best. So it is better for you to wear nice, clean clothes. You should also be clean. It is best to brush your teeth and brush your hair, just like you would if you were going to see someone important. Allah is more important than anyone or anything. Let’s go through a list of things; I want you to stand up if you think it is something that shows good manners during Salaah and stay sitting or sit down if it is something that shows bad manners during Salaah.

- Being focused and quiet - Stand up
- Wearing dirty clothes - Sit down
- Talking to your friend who is sitting next to you - Stay sitting
- Follow the leader in Salaah - Stand up
- Chewing gum or candy - Sit down
- Pray after your favorite TV show - Stay sitting
- Pray at the time of Salaah - Stand up

At this time, students can do the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.
WORKSHEET 1.7

Good Manners During Salaah

Circle the pictures that show good manners during Salaah. Cross out those things that show bad manners during Salaah.

- Wearing dirty clothes for Salaah
- Offering Salaah on time
- Following the leader of Salaah
- Talking with friends during Salaah
- Watching TV at the time of Salaah
- Brushing your teeth before Salaah
NAJAASAH/TAHAARAH
In this lesson, students will learn about the basic rules of Najaasah and Tahaarah. They will learn how to clean some common Najaasah they encounter on a daily basis.

**SAY:** In Islam, certain things are called najis, which need to be cleaned in a special way. Does anyone know some things that are najis?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Blood, urine, pigs, and dogs, if wet, are all examples of things that can make us najis. Let's learn how we can make ourselves clean if we touch these things.

At this time, turn to the READ ALONG and have students look at the pictures as you go over the different scenarios. Then, they can complete the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

**NOTE:** Tahaarah becomes Wajib for Salaah. The purpose of teaching them Tahaarah is to teach them how to become Taahir.
READ ALONG: NAJAASAH

**SCENARIO 1: URINE & STOOL**

Zahra had to use the bathroom. After she was done, she used the watering can to wash herself 2 times. This was the special way she made herself clean.

**SCENARIO 2: BLOOD**

Ahmad was playing in the yard when he fell and scraped his arm. It started bleeding. Because blood is najis, he had to wash in it a special way. He made sure that the blood didn’t get anywhere else, and went to the sink and washed his elbow under the running water. This was the special way he made himself clean.

**SCENARIO 3: DOGS**

Khadija was playing in the park and saw a cute little puppy. She ran over to pet it, but her mom reminded her, “If you pet it and it’s wet or it licks you, you have to wash yourself in a special way because wet dogs and their tongues are najis.” While playing with the dog, it licked Khadija’s hand. So, she washed her hand under the sink. This was the special way she made herself clean.
NAJAASAH

Circle the things that are najis.

- Cat
- Pig
- Birds
- Blood
- Dog
- Urine and Stool
- Flies & insects
- Fruits
PART IV: AKHLAQ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Being Grateful for Allah’s Blessings</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quran Connection</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Saying InshaAllah</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storytime</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheet 2.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Do not be Selfish</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheet 3.1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Being Clean</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Wasting</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quran Connection</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - Eating Manners</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadith Time</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Hadith Time</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadith Time</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Hadith Time</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - Kindness to Parents</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color: Quran Connection</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1: BEING GRATEFUL FOR ALLAH’S BLESSINGS

Being grateful means thanking Allah for anything and everything He has given you. It also means not whining about things if they don’t go your way and being happy with what you have. We can thank Allah by saying

*Alhamdulillah - All praise is for Allah!*

Once upon a time, on a hot summer day, a poor man was sitting in the street. The 6th Imam, Imam Jafar as-Sadiq (A), saw the poor man as he was walking by. He gave him a bunch of grapes. The poor man said “Alhamdulillah!” When Imam heard his reply, he gave him 2 bunches of grapes. The man thanked the Imam by saying “Alhamdulillah!” When the Imam heard this, he gave him a coin. Again, the man said “Alhamdulillah!” The Imam then gave him a whole bag of gold coins. This time, the poor man said, “Thank you!” The Imam didn’t give him anything else. The poor man said, “I thought if I kept saying ‘Alhamdulillah,’ you would have kept giving me more until you would have given me everything you owned!”
“IF YOU ARE THANKFUL, I WILL GIVE YOU MORE.”

SURAH IBRAHIM, VERSE 7
If you are thankful, I will give you more.

Surah Ibrahim, Verse 7
Discussion Questions:
1. What do you think the family is thanking Allah for?
2. Name 5 things you can thank Allah for.
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.”
Talib’s mom always reminded him to say InshaAllah after he said he was going to do something. One day, Talib was talking to his friend and told him that he was going to go to the circus with his parents. Talib’s mom heard him and told him that he should have said that he was going to go to the circus, InshaAllah! Talib replied by saying that it was for sure that he was going because his dad had already bought the tickets for the circus and had promised to take him.

That evening, when it was time to go to the circus, Talib and his parents got in the car. On their way over to the circus, the car started to make funny noises and then it stopped. Talib’s dad got out to see what was wrong with the car, but he could not get the car to start again. The mechanic was called, but by the time he came and fixed the car, it was too late to go to the circus, so Talib and his parents drove back home.

The next day, Talib was talking to his friend and this time he was saying “InshaAllah” after everything he was planning on doing. This is what Talib sounded like:

“I am going to go to school tomorrow, InshaAllah. Then, after school I am going to my cousin’s house, InshaAllah. We will both then go shopping, InshaAllah, to buy a present for the celebration, InshaAllah, that we will both go to, InshaAllah.”

Remember, by saying InshaAllah, it doesn’t mean you will definitely get to do what you want to do. It means that you know that Allah will do what is best for you.
WORKSHEET 2.1

Draw a picture of something you will do this weekend, InshaAllah.

This weekend, I will  __________________________

_____________________________ InshaAllah!
Being selfish means caring only about what you want and not about anyone else. The Prophets were never selfish; they cared about all people. Prophet Muhammad (S) says that a true Muslim cares about how other Muslims are living.

For example, if you have a toy and your friend wants to play with it you should not be selfish. You should share your toy with your friend. This is because Allah gave you the toy, and you should be nice to those around you, just like Allah has been nice to you.

Allah says in the Quran,

“Be good to others just as Allah has been good to you...”

Surah al-Qasas, Verse 77

This verse teaches us that we should treat others well, just like Allah treats us with all the blessings He gives us. Whatever we have is from Allah and Allah says that just like He gives us so much, we should give to others and not be selfish.
WORKSHEET 3.1: ART EXTENSION

Draw a picture of yourself sharing something with someone else.
CHAPTER 4: BEING CLEAN: QURAN CONNECTION

Cleanliness

Allah loves those who always keep themselves clean.

Surah al-Baqarah, Verse 222
“Allah loves those who are clean” (2:222)

In fact, our Prophet (S) said that

“Allah loves those who are clean” (2:222)

This means that being clean is an important part of being a Muslim.

Here are some things that you should do regularly, in order to be clean and please Allah:

1. Brush your teeth, wash your face, and comb your hair every morning.

2. Wash yourself after using the bathroom.

3. Wash your hands before and after you eat.

4. Clean your room and put your toys away after you are done playing with them.

5. Wear clean clothes.

6. Help pick up crumbs and trash.

One hot day, the Prophet’s friends were sitting in the masjid. A man entered the masjid and sat in a corner. His clothes smelt very bad. Someone asked him, “Why do you smell bad?” He said, “I haven’t showered for a few days.” The Prophet overheard this and said,

“One hot day, the Prophet’s friends were sitting in the masjid. A man entered the masjid and sat in a corner. His clothes smelt very bad. Someone asked him, “Why do you smell bad?” He said, “I haven’t showered for a few days.” The Prophet overheard this and said, “Muslims must keep their bodies clean!”

“ALLAH LOVES THOSE WHO ARE CLEAN”

SURAH AL-Baqarah, VERSE 222
In Islam, we are taught that we should not waste. This means that we should not take more than we need and then throw away the extra.

One day, the 8th Imam, Imam Ridha (A), was walking down the street and saw a half-eaten apple on the ground. When he saw this, he said, “Allah does not like those who waste.”

We can make sure that we don’t waste by:

- Using things the way Allah wants us to use them.
- Taking only as much food as we can eat.
- Not buying things we do not need.

Allah says in the Quran, “Eat and drink, but do not waste.”

_Surah Al-A’raaf, Verse 31_
“ALLAH DOES NOT LIKE THOSE WHO WASTE.”
Do Not Waste

Eat and drink, but do not waste.

Surah al-A’raaf, verse 31
“EAT AND DRINK, BUT DO NOT WASTE.”

SURAH AL-A’RAAF, VERSE 31
As Muslims, we should have good manners whenever we do something. Even when we eat, we should make sure that we are using good manners because Allah likes this.

Read through the checklist of good eating manners below:

My Eating Manners Checklist

✓ Wash my hands before I eat
✓ Say Bismillaah before I eat
✓ Sit up straight
✓ Wait for my parents to begin before I take food
✓ Chew my food properly
✓ Say Alhamdulillah after I’m done eating
Look at the picture above and on the next page. Which picture is practicing the hadith?
Imam Ali (A) said:

Always chew your food properly.

Bihaar ul-Anwaar, Vol. 62, P. 267
Look at the picture above and on the next page. Which picture is practicing the hadith?
Imam Sadiq (A) said:

Always wash your hands before and after you eat.

Mahaasin, Vol. 2, P. 1594
Kindness to Parents

And be good to your parents.

Surah al-Baqarah, Verse 53
It is very important for us to be respectful to our parents. Allah tells us that we should be very kind to them and talk to them nicely. We should not be rude or say bad things to our parents. They do so much for us and take care of us, so we should always thank them and respect them. This means that we should talk to them kindly, help them, and listen to them. When we do this, Allah is very happy with us.

One day, a little boy named Baqir was working on his homework. He became really hungry and wanted a snack. So, he went to the kitchen and opened the cabinet. He saw a new box of his favorite cookies on the top shelf, but they were too high to reach. Even when he stood on a chair, he couldn’t get them down. He wanted to ask his mom to get them down for him, but she was sleeping. Even though he really wanted the cookies, he didn't disturb his mom or wake her up, in order to make Allah happy.

When Baqir’s mom woke up from her nap, she saw Baqir working on his homework quietly. She said, “Masha’Allah, Baqir, you were so quiet; I had such a great nap! To reward you, I'm going to take you out to your favorite ice cream store!”

Baqir was respectful towards his mom, so he was rewarded for his good behavior.

Moral of the story: We should always be kind and considerate to our parents
AND BE GOOD TO YOUR PARENTS.”

SURAH AL-BAQARAH, VERSE 53
PART V: SPECIAL ISLAMIC OCCASIONS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART V: SPECIAL ISLAMIC OCCASIONS

Chapter 1 - Hajj
The Ka‘bah
Worksheet 1.1
Art Extension
Art Extension: Finger painting Tawaf

Chapter 2 - Understanding Karbala
Color: Hadith Time
1

HAJJ
Allah ordered Prophet Ibrahim (A) to build the Ka‘bah in Makkah. We face the direction of the Ka‘bah everyday to offer Salaah. Every year, many people perform Hajj and visit the Ka‘bah. They go around the Ka‘bah 7 times. InshaAllah, we can all go for Hajj soon! Color the picture of the Ka‘bah below.
In Hajj, people go to the Ka‘bah in Makkah to pray to Allah. People travel to Makkah many different ways. Trace on the lines below to help the people get to the Ka‘bah!
ART EXTENSION

We celebrate Eid al-Adha every year to remember Prophet Ibrahim (A)’s sacrifice. Stick cotton balls on the sheep below to make him fluffy!
ART EXTENSION: FINGER PAINTING TAWAAF

When we go around the Ka‘bah 7 times, this is called tawaaf. You can do tawaaf with your fingers by dipping them in 7 different colors of paint and going around the Ka‘bah below!
3

UNDERSTANDING KARBALA
PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) SAID:

HUSAIN (A) IS FROM ME, AND I AM FROM HUSAIN (A).
SABA Curriculum Team
Under the supervision of Maulana Nabi Raza Abidi