



Aqaaid/Usool, Fiqh & Akhlaq

30-week teaching plan · Saturdays · 30-minute lessons

How each lesson runs

- **25 minutes:** Aqaaid or Fiqh, the main topic for the week.
- **5 minutes:** Akhlaq add-on, a short talk or activity on one theme.
- Each week's plan is on its own page, followed by a pupil worksheet for the activity.
- Weeks 10, 20 and 30 are assessment weeks, one at the end of each term.
- Weeks 24–26 (buloogh) run as parallel lessons: girls with a female teacher, boys with a male teacher. Send a letter to parents before Week 24.

Resource key

QB	Q Belief (Aug 2026)
QL	Q Laws (Aug 2026)
QC	Q Calendar (Aug 2026)
BA	Baligha, 8–12 years (2024)
BG	Baligh, 8–12 years (2024)
MM	The Little Book of Muslim Manners, 8–12 years

Year at a glance

Wk	Aqaaid / Fiqh	Akhlaq add-on
TERM 1 · USOOL-E-DEEN		
1	Usool-e-Deen: the roots of religion	Respect: greeting with salaam
2	Tawheed: Allah is One	Respect: parents
3	Sifaat Thubutiyya	Respect: elders and guests
4	Sifaat Salbiyya and Asmaul Husna	Not to bully: what bullying is
5	Adala: Allah is Just	Not to bully: kind words

Wk	Aqaaid / Fiqh	Akhlaq add-on
6	Nabuwwa	Not to bully: tell a trusted adult
7	Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an	Not to bully: forgiving and making up
8	Imama	Sadaqa: a smile is sadaqa
9	Qiyama	Sadaqa: the class sadaqa box
10	Assessment 1	Review

TERM 2 · TAHARA AND SALAA

11	Fiqh terminology 1: the five rulings	Cleanliness: part of iman
12	Fiqh terminology 2: key words	Cleanliness: washing hands
13	Najasa and Tahara	Cleanliness: leaving the toilet clean
14	Wudhoo	Cleanliness: brushing teeth
15	Learning Salaa 1: times, qibla, preliminaries	Respect: in the masjid
16	Learning Salaa 2: adhan, iqama, niyya, takbeer	Respect: when the adhan is called
17	Learning Salaa 3: qiyam, qira'a, rukoo	Cleanliness: clothes and prayer mat
18	Learning Salaa 4: sujood, tashahhud, tasleem	Respect: helping others learn
19	Qur'anic duas recited in qunoot	Sadaqa: making dua for others
20	Assessment 2	Review

TERM 3 · GROWING UP

21	Learning Salaa 5: praying a full salaa	Respect: straight lines in jama'a
22	Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)	Sadaqa: helping at home
23	Ghusl	Cleanliness: Friday ghusl
24	Buloogh 1 · Girls: Becoming baligha · Boys: Becoming baligh	Built into lesson
25	Buloogh 2 · Girls: Growing up and my body · Boys: Looking after myself	Built into lesson

Wk	Aqaaid / Fiqh	Akhlaq add-on
26	Buloogh 3 · Girls: Hijab and being a young lady · Boys: Being a young gentleman	Built into lesson
27	Sawm	Sadaqa: fitra and feeding others
28	Halal food and dietary laws	Healthy eating
29	Dress for salaa	Dress code
30	Assessment 3	Review

Usool-e-Deen: the roots of religion

Objective	Name the five Usool-e-Deen and say what each one means in a sentence.
Key points	Islam comes from <i>salama</i> : peace, submission. Usool are the roots and Furu' the branches; a tree needs both. The five Usool are Tawheed, Adala, Nabuwwa, Imama and Qiyama, each with an aya in the Qur'an.
Activity	Start a class "Tree of Islam" poster. Pupils label the five roots now and add branches in Term 2.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: be the first to say salaam, and reply to salaam.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

The roots of my religion



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

peace

roots

five

branches

Islam means _____ and submission.

Usool-e-Deen are the _____ of Islam.

There are _____ Usool-e-Deen.

Furu'-e-Deen are the _____.

2 Draw a line to match each Usool to its meaning.

Tawheed



Adala



Nabuwwa



Imama



Qiyama



● Allah sends prophets

● Life after death

● Allah is One

● Allah chooses the Imams

● Allah is Just

3 Draw a tree. Write the five Usool on its roots.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick orange border, intended for drawing a tree and writing the five Usool on its roots. The box is centered on the page and occupies most of the lower half of the image.

Tawheed: Allah is One

Objective	Explain that Tawheed means Allah is One, and give examples of Tawheed in daily life.
Key points	"Say! He Allah is One" (112:1). Allah has no partner. Our ibada is only for Allah, so the niyya must be for Him. We put our trust in Allah alone.
Activity	Recite Sura al-Ikhlās and go through its meaning line by line. Card sort: "Done for Allah" or "Done to show off".
Akhlaq	Respect of others: listening to parents the first time they ask.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Tawheed: Allah is One



Name

1 Complete the meaning of Sura al-Ikhlās.

One

needs

born

none

Say! He, Allah, is _____.

Allah is the One everyone _____.

He has no child, and He was not _____.

And there is _____ like Him.

2 Is it done for Allah or to show off? Write each one in the right box.

Praying quietly at home

Helping so people praise me

Giving sadaqa secretly

Reciting loudly so friends think I am the best

Helping mum without being asked

For Allah

To show off

3 Write one way you can remember Allah today.

Positive attributes of Allah: what Allah is

Objective	Name the eight positive attributes of Allah and match each to its meaning.
Key points	Qadeem (eternal), Qadir (all-powerful), 'Aalim (all-knowing), Hayy (ever-living), Mureed (has His own will), Mudrik (aware of everything), Mutakallim (master of the word), Saadiq (true to His promises).
Activity	Matching game: attribute cards and meaning cards, played in pairs.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: how we treat elders and guests.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Positive attributes of Allah: what Allah is



Name _____

1 Match each attribute to its meaning.

Qadeem



Qadir



'Aalim



Hayy



Mureed



Mudrik



Mutakallim



Saadiq



● Ever-living

● True to His promises

● Has His own will

● Eternal

● Master of the word

● Knows everything

● Aware of everything

● Has power over everything

2 Choose one attribute. How does it help you feel close to Allah?

Negative attributes and Asmaul Husna

Objective	Explain what Allah is not, and learn five of the Asmaul Husna with their meanings.
Key points	Allah has no partner (shareek), is not made of parts (murakkab), is not in one place (makaan), does not change, cannot be seen and needs nothing. Allah has 99 beautiful names; learn Ar-Rahman, Ar-Raheem, Al-Khaaliq, Ar-Razzaq and Al-Ghafoor.
Activity	Each pupil decorates one name card and tells the class what it means.
Akhlaq	Not to bully: what bullying is, and why hurting others hurts our akhlaq.
Resources	Q Beliefs, Asmaul Husna & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Negative attributes and Asmaul Husna



Name

1 True or false? Tick one box.

	True	False
Allah has a partner.	☐	☐
Allah can be seen with our eyes.	☐	☐
Allah is not in one place only.	☐	☐
Allah needs nothing.	☐	☐
Allah changes.	☐	☐

2 Match each name of Allah to its meaning.

Ar-Rahman



Ar-Raheem



Al-Khaaliq



Ar-Razzaq



Al-Ghafoor



The Provider

The Forgiving

The Most Kind

The Creator

The Most Merciful

3

Write and decorate your favourite name of Allah.

A large, empty rectangular box with a dashed blue border, intended for the student to write and decorate their favourite name of Allah. The box is positioned centrally below the instruction.

Adala: Allah is Just

Objective	Understand that Allah is Just and is never unfair to anyone.
Key points	"And your Lord is not unjust to anyone" (18:49). 'Adl means putting everything in its right place. Allah is Perfect, so He cannot be unjust. Much of the harm in the world is caused by what people do (30:41).
Activity	"Is it fair?" scenarios. Discuss why fair does not always mean the same, e.g. everyone gets shoes that fit them.
Akhlaq	Not to bully: kind words, no name-calling.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Adala: Allah is Just



Name

1 Is it fair or unfair? Tick one box.

	Fair	Unfair
Everyone gets shoes that fit their own feet.	☐	☐
Taking a friend's snack without asking.	☐	☐
The teacher helps the pupil who needs it most.	☐	☐
Pushing in the lunch queue.	☐	☐

2 Fill in the gaps.

right

unjust

'Adl means putting everything in its _____ place.

Allah is never _____ to anyone.

3 Write about a time you were fair to someone.

Nabuwwa

Objective	Explain why Allah sends prophets, and the difference between a Nabi and a Rasul.
Key points	Because Allah is Adil, He sends guidance. A Rasul brought a new shari'a; a Nabi followed the shari'a before him. A prophet is a witness, a bearer of good news and a warner (33:45).
Activity	Role-play: a guide helps lost travellers find the way. Link the guide to the prophets.
Akhlaq	Not to bully: if you see bullying, tell a trusted adult.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Nabuwwa: Allah sends guides



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

news

warner

Rasul

Nabi

A prophet is a witness, a bearer of good _____ and a _____.

A _____ brought a new shari'a.

A _____ followed the shari'a before him.

2 Draw a guide showing lost travellers the way.



3 How is a prophet like a guide?

Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an

Objective	Name prophets mentioned in the Qur'an and the five Ulul 'Azm.
Key points	The Qur'an names many prophets, from Adam (pbuh) onwards. The Ulul 'Azm are Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, 'Isa and Muhammad (pbut). Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is the last prophet.
Activity	Paper-chain timeline: one link per prophet, from Adam to Muhammad (pbut).
Akhlaq	Not to bully: saying sorry, forgiving and making up.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Prophets in the Qur'an



Name _____

1 Fill in the gaps.

Adam

Muhammad

The first prophet was Prophet _____ (pbuh).

The last prophet is Prophet _____ (pbuh).

2 Match each prophet to something about him.

Nuh



Spoke as a baby

Ibrahim



The last prophet

Musa



Built the ark

'Isa



Spoke with Allah at Mount Tur

Muhammad



Built the Ka'ba with his son

3 Write the names of the five Ulul 'Azm.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Imama

Objective	Explain that Imama means leadership, that Allah chooses the Imam, and name the twelve Imams.
Key points	An Imam has authority in religious and worldly matters. At Ghadeer e Khum, 18th Dhulhijja 10 AH, the Prophet (pbuh) announced Imam Ali (pbuh) (5:67). Only Allah appoints the Imam. The twelfth Imam is Imam al-Mahdi (atf).
Activity	Put the names of the twelve Imams in order, then recite them together.
Akhlaq	Sadaqa: what sadaqa is. A smile is sadaqa.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Imama: our twelve Imams



Name _____

1 Fill in the gaps.

leadership

Imam Ali

Imam al-Mahdi

Imama means _____.

At Ghadeer e Khum, the Prophet (pbuh) announced _____ (pbuh).

The twelfth Imam is _____ (atf).

2 Write the names of the twelve Imams in order.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Qiyama

Objective	Describe simply what happens after this life and on the Day of Qiyama.
Key points	Life does not end at death; we return to Allah. On the Day of Qiyama each person receives their book of deeds, in the right hand if good deeds are more. Janna is the reward for the good. Keep the focus on hope and reward.
Activity	"My book of deeds": pupils fold a mini-book and write three good deeds they will do this week.
Akhlaq	Sadaqa: start a class sadaqa box.
Resources	Q Beliefs & The Little book of Muslim Manners

Qiyama: my book of deeds



Name

1 True or false? Tick one box.

	True	False
Life ends forever when we die.	☐	☐
On the Day of Qiyama we receive our book of deeds.	☐	☐
Janna is the reward for good deeds.	☐	☐

2 Write three good deeds you will do this week.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3 Design the cover of your book of deeds.

Assessment 1: Usool-e-Deen

Format	15-minute written quiz, then oral questions in small groups.
Covers	Five Usool and their meanings, positive and negative attributes, five Asmaul Husna, Nabi and Rasul, Ulul 'Azm, the twelve Imams, Qiyama.
Akhlaq	Review: respect, not bullying, sadaqa.

Assessment 1: Usool-e-Deen



Name _____

1 Match each Usool to its meaning.

Tawheed



● Allah sends prophets

Adala



● Life after death

Nabuwwa



● Allah is One

Imama



● Allah chooses the Imams

Qiyama



● Allah is Just

2 Name three attributes of Allah.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3 Fill in the gaps.

Rasul

Muhammad

leadership

Janna

A _____ brought a new shari'a.

The last prophet is Prophet _____ (pbuh).

Imama means _____.

_____ is the reward for good deeds.

4 Write the names of the first four Imams.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Fiqh terminology 1: the five rulings

Objective	Define Wajib, Haram, Mustahab, Makruh and Mubah, with an example of each.
Key points	Wajib: must do; not doing it is a sin (salaa, sawm). Haram: must not do. Mustahab: recommended and rewarded. Makruh: better to avoid. Mubah: allowed.
Activity	Five corners game: call out an action and pupils run to the corner for its ruling.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: cleanliness is part of iman.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

The five rulings



Name

1 Match each ruling to its meaning.

Wajib



Haram



Mustahab



Makruh



Mubah



Allowed

Recommended

Must do

Better to avoid

Must not do

2 Which ruling is it? Tick one box.

	Wajib	Haram	Mustahab
Praying the five daily salaa	☐	☐	☐
Telling lies	☐	☐	☐
Brushing teeth before salaa	☐	☐	☐
Stealing	☐	☐	☐
Saying salaam first	☐	☐	☐

Fiqh terminology 2: key words

Objective	Understand Tahir, Najis, Baligh, Mujtahid and Taqleed.
Key points	Tahir: pure. Najis: impure. Baligh: of age, when the wajibaat begin. A mujtahid is an expert in Islamic law; taqleed means following the fatawa of a mujtahid, the way we follow a doctor's advice.
Activity	Terminology bingo using the words from Weeks 11 and 12.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: washing hands before and after eating.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Fiqh key words



Name

1 Match each word to its meaning.

Tahir



Najis



Baligh



Mujtahid



Taqleed



● Following a mujtahid

● Impure

● An expert in Islamic law

● Pure

● Grown up, when the
wajibaat begin

2 Fill in the gaps.

doctor

mujtahid

When we are ill, we go to a _____.

For Islamic laws, we follow a _____.

3

Make your bingo card. Write one Fiqh word in each square.

Najasa and Tahara

Objective	Tell the difference between najis and tahir, and know how water makes things tahir.
Key points	Najis means impure, not the same as dirty. Water is the most common mutahhir. Manners in the toilet: ask permission, enter with the left foot, wash properly, leave it clean.
Activity	Demonstrate making a cloth tahir with water. Pupils make a "toilet manners" poster.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: leave the toilet and wudhoo area clean for the next person.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Najasa and Tahara



Name

1 True or false? Tick one box.

	True	False
Najis means the same as dirty.	☐	☐
Water can make things tahir.	☐	☐
We leave the toilet clean for the next person.	☐	☐
We ask permission before using a toilet that is not ours.	☐	☐

2 Make a "toilet manners" poster.

Wudhoo

Objective	Perform wudhoo in the correct order.
Key points	Niyya; wash the face from top to bottom; wash the right arm, then the left, from elbow to fingertips; masah of the head; masah of the feet. Mustahab: brush teeth, rinse mouth and nose, recite the duas.
Activity	Practical wudhoo in pairs at the wudhoo area. Partners tick each step on a checklist.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: brushing teeth, and the sunna of miswak.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Wudhoo



Name

1 Number the steps of wudhoo from 1 to 6.

☐

Wash the right arm

☐

Masah of the feet

☐

Niyya

☐

Masah of the head

☐

Wash the face

☐

Wash the left arm

2 Fill in the gaps.

top

elbow

We wash the face from _____ to bottom.

We wash the arms from the _____ to the fingertips.

3 Draw yourself doing one step of wudhoo.

Learning Salaa 1: times, qibla and preliminaries

Objective	Name the five daily salaa, their rakaats and times, and the preliminaries of salaa.
Key points	"Indeed salaa keeps one away from indecency and evil" (29:45). Fajr 2, Dhuhr 4, 'Asr 4, Maghrib 3, 'Isha 4. Before salaa: wudhoo, correct time, face the qibla, a permitted place, tahir clothes.
Activity	Paper-plate clock: mark the five salaa times and write the rakaats for each.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: behaving quietly in the masjid.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Salaa times



Name

1 How many rakaats? Write the number.

2

3

4

Fajr _____

Dhuhr _____

'Asr _____

Maghrib _____

'Isha _____

2 Before I pray salaa, I need to ...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

3 Draw the sky at Fajr time.



Learning Salaa 2: adhan, iqama, niyya and takbeer

Objective	Know the phrases of the adhan and iqama, and begin salaa with niyya and takbeeratul ihram.
Key points	Adhan and iqama are mustahab before the daily salaa. Niyya: praying for Allah, qurbatan ilallah. Takbeeratul ihram opens the salaa; after it, other actions are not allowed.
Activity	Learn the adhan phrase by phrase with meanings. Pupils take turns to call the iqama.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: stop and listen when the adhan is called.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Adhan, niyya and takbeer



Name

1 Complete the adhan.

Greater

Allah

Messenger

salaa

deeds

Allah is _____ than anyone and anything.

I bear witness that there is no god except _____.

I bear witness that Muhammad is the _____ of Allah.

Hurry to _____.

Hurry to the best of _____.

2 True or false? Tick one box.

True

False

The niyya is to pray for Allah.

☐☐

After takbeeratul ihram we can chat to friends.

☐☐

3 What should we do when we hear the adhan?

Learning Salaa 3: qiyam, qira'a and rukoo

Objective	Recite Sura al-Faatiha and a second sura, the tasbihat arba'a and the dhikr of rukoo.
Key points	In the 1st and 2nd rakaat recite al-Faatiha and another sura. In the 3rd and 4th recite tasbihat arba'a. In rukoo: "Glory be to my Rabb, the Great, and praise be to Him."
Activity	Recite al-Faatiha together with its meaning. Practise the rukoo position with a straight back.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: clean clothes and a clean prayer mat.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Qiyam, qira'a and rukoo



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

Faatiha

tasbihat

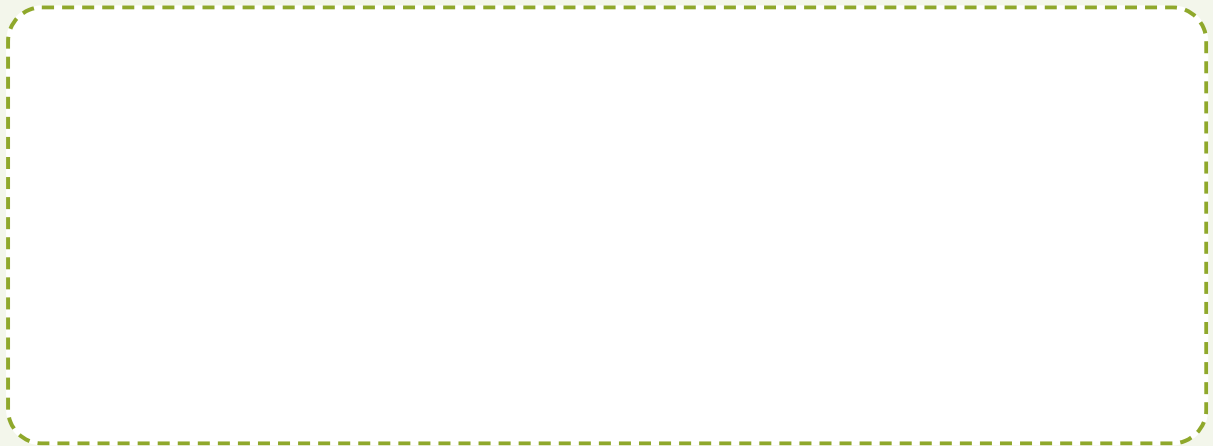
Great

In the 1st and 2nd rakaat we recite Sura al-_____ and another sura.

In the 3rd and 4th rakaat we recite _____ arba'a.

In rukoo we say: Glory be to my Rabb, the _____, and praise be to Him.

2 Draw a person in rukoo with a straight back.



3 Write the meaning of one line of Sura al-Faatiha.

Learning Salaa 4: sujood, tashahhud and tasleem

Objective	Perform sujood correctly and recite the tashahhud and tasleem.
Key points	Two sajdahs make one rukn. Seven body parts touch the ground: forehead, palms, knees and big toes. The forehead is placed on turbah. Tashahhud recalls the kalima; tasleem ends the salaa.
Activity	"Seven points" check: pupils go into sajdah and a partner counts the seven points.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: being patient and helpful when others are still learning.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Sujood, tashahhud and tasleem



Name

1 Write the seven parts of the body that touch the ground in sajda.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |

2 Draw a person in sajda. Circle the seven points.



3 Fill in the gaps.

turbah

tasleem

In sajda we place the forehead on _____.

Salaa ends with the _____.

Qur'anic duas recited in qunoot

Objective	Know when qunoot is recited and learn two Qur'anic duas for it.
Key points	Qunoot means being humble before Allah. It is mustahab in the 2nd rakaat, after the sura and before rukoo. Learn "Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the hereafter" (2:201) and one more dua from QL p. 67.
Activity	Learn both duas by heart. Pupils make a qunoot card to keep in their prayer mat.
Akhlaq	Sadaqa: making dua for others is a gift to them.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Duas in qunoot



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

2nd

rukoo

Qunoot is recited in the _____ rakaat.

It comes after the sura and before _____.

2

Copy the dua: "Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the fire."

3

Design your qunoot card.

Assessment 2: Tahara and Salaa

Format	Practical wudhoo check, then a written quiz.
Covers	Fiqh terms, najasa and tahara, wudhoo order, salaa times and rakaats, preliminaries, the actions of salaa in order, qunoot duas.
Akhlaq	Review: cleanliness, respect in the masjid.

Assessment 2: Tahara and Salaa



Name _____

1 Match each ruling to its meaning.

Wajib



Haram



Mustahab



Makruh



Mubah



Allowed

Recommended

Must do

Better to avoid

Must not do

2 Number the steps of wudhoo from 1 to 6.

☐

Wash the right arm

☐

Masah of the feet

☐

Niyya

☐

Masah of the head

☐

Wash the face

☐

Wash the left arm

3 How many rakaats?

Fajr _____

Maghrib _____

'Isha _____

4 Number the actions of salaa from 1 to 6.

☐

Rukoo

☐

Tasleem

☐

Takbeeratul ihram

☐

Two sajdas

☐

Tashahhud

☐

Al-Faatiha and a sura

Learning Salaa 5: praying a full salaa

Objective	Pray a complete two-rakaat salaa in the correct order, and know how three- and four-rakaat salaa differ.
Key points	Tarteeb: the correct order. Muwalat: no long gaps between actions. Things that make salaa batil, such as talking, laughing or turning away from qibla.
Activity	The class prays Fajr together while the teacher checks each pupil. Then walk through Maghrib step by step.
Akhlaq	Respect of others: standing shoulder to shoulder in straight lines in jama'a.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Praying a full salaa



Name _____

1 Number the actions of salaa from 1 to 6.

☐

Rukoo

☐

Tasleem

☐

Takbeeratul ihram

☐

Two sajdas

☐

Tashahhud

☐

Al-Faatiha and a sura

2 Does it make salaa batil? Tick one box.

	Batil	Not batil
Talking	☐	☐
Laughing out loud	☐	☐
Turning your back to the qibla	☐	☐
Reciting slowly and clearly	☐	☐

3 How many rakaats does Maghrib have? When do we recite tashahhud?

Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)

Objective	Recite the Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) after salaa, and know its story.
Key points	Ta'qibaat are the tasbee and duas after salaa. The Tasbee: Allahu Akbar 34 times, Alhamdulillah 33 times, Subhanallah 33 times. The Prophet (pbuh) taught it to Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) when she asked for help with her work at home.
Activity	Make a tasbee string with three bead colours: 34, 33 and 33.
Akhlaq	Sadaqa: helping at home is a sadaqa.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)



Name

1 How many times? Write the number.

34

33

33

Allahu Akbar _____ times

Alhamdulillah _____ times

Subhanallah _____ times

2 Who taught this tasbee to Sayyida Fatima (pbuh), and why?

3 Draw a tasbee. Colour 34 beads, then 33, then 33, each a different colour.

Ghusl

Objective	Know what ghusl is and the order of ghusl tartibi.
Key points	Ghusl is washing the whole body in a set way. Order: niyya, head and neck, right side, left side. Make sure nothing stops water reaching the skin. Some ghusls are wajib; the Friday ghusl is mustahab.
Activity	Sequence cards: pupils put the steps of ghusl in order.
Akhlaq	Cleanliness: Friday ghusl and looking neat for Jumua'.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence & The little book of Muslim Manners

Ghusl



Name

1 Number the steps of ghusl from 1 to 4.

☐

Right side of the body

☐

Niyya

☐

Left side of the body

☐

Head and neck

2 True or false? Tick one box.

True

False

Ghusl is washing the whole body.

☐☐

It does not matter if something stops water reaching the skin.

☐☐

Friday ghusl is mustahab.

☐☐

3 Why do we look neat and clean for Jumua'?

BULOUGH 1

Girls and boys taught separately. Akhlaq is built into the lesson.

GIRLS

Becoming baligha

Objective: Understand what buloogh means and that girls become baligha at 9 lunar years.

Key points: From buloogh, salaa, sawm and hijab become wajib. We follow a mujtahid through taqleed. Being a Muslima is an honour.

Activity: Complete the "All about me" pages.

Resources: Baligha

BOYS

Becoming baligh

Objective: Understand what buloogh means and when boys become baligh.

Key points: Boys become baligh at 15 lunar years, or earlier if the signs appear. Getting into good habits starts now. We follow a mujtahid through taqleed.

Activity: Complete the "All about me" pages.

Resources: Baligh

Becoming baligha



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

9

hijab

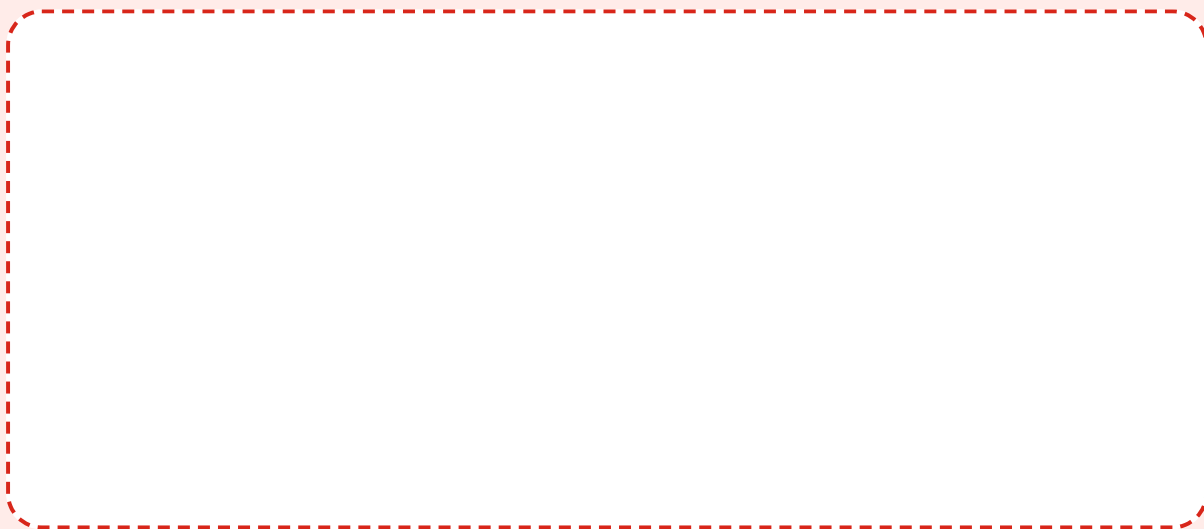
taqleed

Girls become baligha at _____ lunar years.

After buloogh, salaa, sawm and _____ become wajib.

Following a mujtahid is called _____.

2 Draw yourself as a young Muslima.



3 One thing I will start doing now to get ready:

Becoming baligh



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

15

wajib

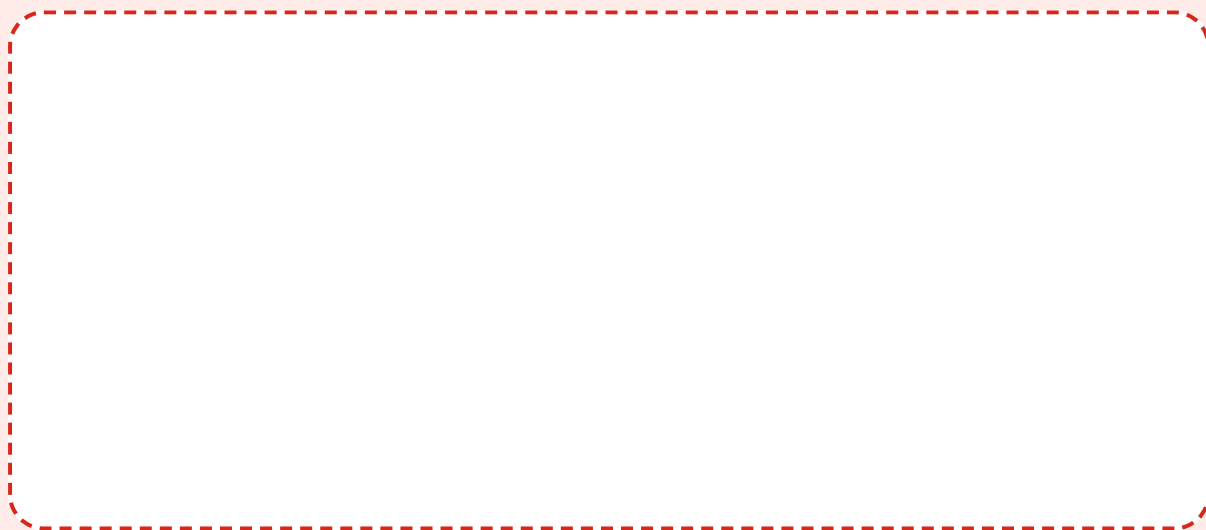
taqleed

Boys become baligh at _____ lunar years, or earlier if the signs appear.

After buloogh, salaa and sawm become _____.

Following a mujtahid is called _____.

2 Draw yourself as a young Muslim man.



3 One thing I will start doing now to get ready:

BULOUGH 2

Keep a question box for pupils who prefer to ask privately.

GIRLS

Growing up and my body

Objective: Understand that body changes are natural, and the basic rules of haydh.

Key points: Puberty is a normal part of growing up. During haydh, salaa and sawm are paused. Ghusl is done when it ends.

Activity: Teacher-led Q&A from the question box, then recap the ghusl steps.

Resources: Baligha & Teaching Jurisprudence

BOYS

Looking after myself

Objective: Build daily habits of personal hygiene and tahara.

Key points: Keep body, hair, teeth and shoes clean. Istibra and washing properly in the toilet. Ghusl will become wajib after buloogh.

Activity: Make a daily hygiene checklist.

Resources: Baligh & Teaching Jurisprudence

Growing up and my body



Name

1 True or false? Tick one box.

	True	False
Growing up and body changes are natural.	☐	☐
Allah created these changes.	☐	☐
During haydh, salaa is paused.	☐	☐
Ghusl is done when haydh ends.	☐	☐
It is wrong to ask questions about growing up.	☐	☐

2 Number the steps of ghusl from 1 to 4.

☐ Right side of the body

☐ Niyya

☐ Left side of the body

☐ Head and neck

3 Write a question for the question box.

Looking after myself



Name

1 My hygiene chart. Tick each day.

	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Brush teeth (morning)							
Brush teeth (night)							
Wash or shower							
Clean socks							
Neat hair							
Wash hands before eating							

2 True or false? Tick one box.

	True	False
Istibra helps us stay tahir.	☐	☐
We leave the toilet clean for the next person.	☐	☐
It is fine to skip brushing our teeth.	☐	☐

BULOUGH 3

Girls and boys taught separately.

GIRLS

Hijab and being a young lady

Objective: Understand hijab as covering and as behaviour, and the manners of a young lady.

Key points: Hijab is a declaration of identity. It covers dress, actions and speech. Hijab in salaa. The best akhlaq.

Activity: Little Lady quiz, then design a hijab outfit.

Resources: Baligha

BOYS

Being a young gentleman

Objective: Understand the best akhlaq, and hijab for boys.

Key points: "Tell the believing men to lower their gaze" (24:30). Hijab for boys means modest dress and respectful behaviour. With the right niyya, everyday actions become ibada.

Activity: Write a "gentleman's manners" list, then add your own.

Resources: Baligh

Hijab and being a young lady



Name

1 Little Lady quiz. Would a young lady do this?

	Yes	No
Smile	☐	☐
Slouch	☐	☐
Say salaam first	☐	☐
Speak kindly	☐	☐
Shout across the room	☐	☐

2 Design your own hijab outfit.

Being a young gentleman



Name

1 Would a young gentleman do this?

	Yes	No
Say salaam first	☐	☐
Hold the door open	☐	☐
Lower his gaze	☐	☐
Shout at others	☐	☐
Help without being asked	☐	☐

2 Fill in the gap.

gaze

"Tell the believing men to lower their _____." (24:30)

3 My gentleman's manners list

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Sawm

Objective	Explain what sawm is, who must fast, and how children can practise.
Key points	Sawm means keeping away from certain things from dawn to sunset, only for Allah. It is wajib in the month of Ramadhan once baligh. Some people are excused, such as the sick and travellers. Eid ul Fitr and zakatul fitra.
Activity	"My practice fast" chart: pupils plan half-day fasts with their family.
Akhlaq	Sadaqa: fitra and feeding those who are hungry.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence

Sawm



Name

1 Fill in the gaps.

sunset

Ramadhan

Fitr

Sawm is from dawn to _____, only for Allah.

Fasting is wajib in the month of _____.

At the end of the month we celebrate Eid ul _____.

2 My practice fast chart

	Started	Finished	How I felt
Fast 1			
Fast 2			
Fast 3			
Fast 4			

3 How can we help people who are hungry?

Halal food and dietary laws

Objective	Identify halal and haram foods, and why Islam asks us to eat well.
Key points	Haram foods include pork, alcohol, and animals not slaughtered in the name of Allah. Eat what is halal and good (2:168). Eat in moderation.
Activity	Sort food pictures into halal and haram, then design a healthy halal plate.
Akhlaq	Healthy eating: say bismillah, eat with the right hand, don't waste food.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence

Halal food



Name

1 Write each food in the right box.

Pork sausages

Apples

Wine

Chicken slaughtered in the name of Allah

Vegetables

Sweets made with pork gelatine

Halal

Haram

2 Draw a healthy halal plate.

3 Write three table manners.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Dress for salaa

Objective	Know the rules for clothes in salaa and what modest dress looks like.
Key points	Clothes for salaa must be tahir and mubah (not taken without permission). In salaa, boys and girls each cover what is required. Everyday clothes should be modest, clean and neat.
Activity	"Ready for salaa?" picture cards: pupils spot what needs changing in each picture.
Akhlaq	Dress code: dressing neatly shows respect for Allah and for others.
Resources	Teaching Jurisprudence, Baligha, Baligh

Ready for salaa?



Name

1 Can I pray in these clothes?

	Yes	No
Clean, tahir clothes	☐	☐
Clothes with najasa on them	☐	☐
Clothes borrowed without asking	☐	☐
Neat and modest clothes	☐	☐

2 Draw yourself dressed and ready for salaa.

Assessment 3: end of year

Format	Practical: each pupil prays two rakaat and recites the Tasbee. Short written quiz.
Covers	Full salaa, Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh), ghusl order, sawm, halal and haram foods, dress for salaa.
Akhlaq	Review the year's themes and give end-of-year certificates.

Assessment 3: end of year



Name

1 Number the actions of salaa from 1 to 6.

☐

Rukoo

☐

Tasleem

☐

Takbeeratul ihram

☐

Two sajdahs

☐

Tashahhud

☐

Al-Faatiha and a sura

2 Fill in the gaps.

34

33

sunset

Ramadhan

In the Tasbeeh, Allahu Akbar is recited _____ times.

Alhamdulillah and Subhanallah are each recited _____ times.

Sawm is from dawn to _____.

Fasting is wajib in the month of _____.

3 Number the steps of ghusl from 1 to 4.

☐

Right side of the body

☐

Niyya

☐

Left side of the body

☐

Head and neck

4

Halal or haram? Tick one box.

	Halal	Haram
Apples	☐	☐
Pork	☐	☐
Wine	☐	☐
Vegetables	☐	☐