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ISLAMIC SPECIAL RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION (SRI)
Arkan Toledo in partnership with ICV

UNIT PLAN

LEVEL 5 UNIT PLAN

Lesson Number	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective
One	Allāh	Allāh is our Only Master-the Master who gives, controls, provides, helps, nourishes, guides and does many other things. If there were other masters, our life in this world would have been very difficult and complicated. This lesson shows us why and how Allāh is our sole Master and emphasizes that we should submit to Him and worship Him alone.
Two	Why Should We Worship Allāh?	Why do people worship other objects, and why do they worship idols? These simple questions do not have simple answers. But we can try to understand why we should worship none but Allāh. This lesson explains the reasons in plain and simple terms through the use of a story about a robot.
Three	Revelation of the Qur'ān	The revelation of the Qur'ān was a long process involving several steps, requiring several years. It was revealed under different circumstances, and at different places to solve different problems. This lesson introduces the students to the process of the revelation of the Qur'ān.
Four	Characteristics of the Prophets	All prophets of Islam came in different periods, to different communities and to solve different problems. Yet all of them showed similar nature, behavior and activities. This lesson discusses some of the common qualities in all prophets and explains why these qualities made them righteous servants and prophets of Allāh.
Five	The Battle of Badr	Battle of Badr is an important event that changed the history of Muslims. If Muslims had lost this battle, their progress or even survival would have been very difficult. The aim of this lesson is to briefly describe the incidents that led to this battle, and explain how Muslims were successful against a much larger and well-equipped troop.
	Exam One	Covers content in Lessons 1 - 5
Six	The Battle of Uhud	In this chapter we will learn a brief account of the battle. The Battle of Uhud was the second major battle fought by the Muslims. They did not win the battle. The lesson discusses the main causes for not winning the battle. What message did the early Muslims learn from the

		battle? Can we apply the message in our lives today?
Seven	The Battle of The Trench	The Battle of the Trench was another significant battle in the history of Islam. This battle was never fought face to face, but the battle had a lasting impact upon the Muslims and the polytheist tribes from all over Arabia. Treachery of the Jewish tribe Banu Qurayzah nearly destroyed the Muslims. Thanks to Allāh, the crisis was averted. This lesson provides a brief overview of the battle and its outcome.
Eight	The Treaty of Hudaibiyah	The treaty was largely viewed as a defeat of the Muslims, but soon the treaty turned out to be a major victory for them. The treaty helped shape the future of Islam. The purpose of the lesson is to introduce a brief account of the treaty and discuss its lasting impact on the history of Islam.
Nine	Liberation of Makkah	Within two years of signing the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, the Muslims liberated Makkah in a dramatic event. The lesson provides an overview of the events that led to the bloodless liberation of Makkah from the clutches of idol worshipping. Instead of punishing the polytheists, the Prophet (S) forgave them, thus making it possible for entire Arabia to accept Islam.
Ten	Ādam (A)	The Qur'ān has a fascinating account about the creation of Ādam (A). Before and after the creation of Ādam (A), the angels and Iblīs talked with Allāh regarding human beings and their status. The angels obeyed Allāh but Iblīs refused to obey Allāh. This resulted in an eternal clash between human beings and Shaitān. This lesson takes an overview of Ādam (A), his creation and interactions with Iblīs.
	Exam Two	Covers content in Lessons 6 - 10
Eleven	Ibrāhīm (A)	Prophet Ibrāhīm (A) was known to debate with people to make them realize God is one and to encourage them to worship God. His intelligent debates not only helped many people understand the oneness of Allāh, but also created many enemies for him. This lesson discusses some of the debates of Ibrāhīm (A)
Twelve	Ibrāhīm (A)	Ibrāhīm (A) once broke several idols in a temple to make people understand that ido! worshipping is useless. Some people

		understood the message but many others became angry with him. The entire incident was very dramatic. This lesson provides a summary of the incident.
Thirteen	Luqmān (A)	The advice given by Luqmān (A) to his son carries great lessons for us. The Qur'ān has given much importance to the teachings of Luqmān. In fact, a sūrah is named after him. This lesson provides a summary of the teachings of Luqmān (A) with brief comments about who he was.
Fourteen	Yūsuf (A): His Childhood and Life in Aziz's Home	The childhood of Yūsuf (A) was as eventful as his adult life. His brothers wanted to kill him but Allāh saved him and gave him shelter in a wealthy household. In this lesson, we will study the events during his childhood. We will also learn about a dream that he saw. There is a great lesson to learn from the incidents in Yūsuf (A)'s life.
Fifteen	Yūsuf (A): Standing Up for Righteousness	Yūsuf (A) was thrown into a prison for no fault. He remained in the prison until the truth was established. In the meantime, something happened in the prison that determined his future course of life. This lesson provides a summary of the events in the prison. This lesson also demonstrates how patience ultimately pays off in the long run.
Sixteen	Yūsuf (A): A Childhood Dream Comes True	The half brothers of Yūsuf (A) wanted to kill him, but due to Allāh's grace Yūsuf (A) was saved. Later he became a chief officer in Egypt. As a turn of events, the same brothers who wanted to kill Yūsuf (A), came to seek help from him. Yūsuf (A) helped them through a series of dramatic developments. Eventually he was united with his father. His childhood dream about eleven stars, the sun and the moon prostrating was fulfilled. The lesson provides a summary of the events.
	Exam Three	Covers content in Lessons 11 - 16
Seventeen	Ayyūb (A)	Allāh sometimes gives people everything and then takes them away to test them. People who persevere and keep trust in Allāh, ultimately become successful. The story of Ayyub (A) shows that he lost everything, but never lost trust in Allāh. He persevered, and ultimately became successful. There is a great moral to learn from this lesson.

Eighteen	Zakariyyāh (A) and Yahyā (A)	Zakariyyāh (A) and Yahyā (A) were the last father-and-son prophets in Islam. The Qur'an briefly mentioned about them. They lived around the time of 'Isā (A). The purpose of the lesson is to introduce their history as narrated in the Qur'ān.
Nineteen	Maryam (ra)	The Qur'an has described the life of Maryam in great detail. It is important for us to know her life as a dedicated servant of Allah, as a mother of a prophet and as one of the best women to live on earth. This lesson provides a brief outline of her life as narrated in the Qur'an.
Twenty	Major Masājid in the World	Throughout the world Muslims have built a large number of masājid to establish salāt. Some of the masājid became landmarks in Islamic history. The architectural designs and majesty of the buildings are simply fascinating. This lesson introduces children to some of the most noteworthy masājid in the world.
Twenty One	Upholding Truth	Muslims are always required to uphold the truth. Allāh says when truth comes, falsehood vanishes. Islam always propagates truth. Allāh loves the truthful people. This lesson discusses why upholding truth is important and how we can do small things to establish and encourage truth.
Twenty Two	Responsibility and Punctuality	Responsibility and punctuality are often forgotten values in our lives. According to the principles of the Qur'ān and Sunnah, Allāh and the Prophet (S) always encouraged punctuality. Punctuality comes from a sense of responsibility. This lesson shows the students how and why they should be punctual and always encourage each other to maintain punctuality.
	Exam Four	Covers content in Lessons 17 - 22
Twenty Three	My Mind, My Body	The mind and body are closely related. If the mind of a person is polluted, that person will most likely pollute his or her body. Islam requires that our minds be clean, just as our bodies should be clean. This lesson discusses various ways we can keep our minds and bodies clean.
Twenty Four	Kindness and Forgiveness	Kindness and forgiveness are closely related. One cannot be kind without being forgiving. Islam requires us to be kind and forgiving in many ways. Forgiving does not mean undue

		encouragement of the wrong. This lesson discusses various ways we can be kind and forgiving to others.
Twenty Five	The Middle Path	Islam always encourages us to adopt the middle path. What is the middle path and how can we adopt the middle path? Why is the middle path the most favored path of Allāh and the Prophet (S)? This lesson discusses the importance of following the middle path in every matter in our life.
Twenty Six	Salāt	Performance of salāt is one of the important duties for all Muslims. Children from young age are required to perform saiat. It is not just a ritual we do. Salat purifies us and removes our sin. This lesson discusses some of the major significances of salāt.
Twenty Seven	Sawm	Sawm is not about simply staying hungry all day and eating a full meal after breaking the fast in the evening. Sawm has more values in making us good Muslims. Its rewards are immense. This lesson discusses various significances of sawm.
Twenty Eight	Zakāt and Sadaqah	One of the requirements of Islam is to pay Zakāt. It is not a burden upon the rich to part with a small portion of their surplus wealth. It is a nice system to share our wealth with the less fortunate. Zakāt has spiritual benefit, as it purifies our wealth. The lesson shows who can get the Zakāt, how much to give and when to give it.
	Exam Five	Covers content in Lessons 23 - 28