



# PALESTINE

HERITAGE  
*colouring book*



***Dedicated to our people in Palestine***  
***Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem***

As salaamu Aleikum

In Islam, heritage is not merely a collection of stones or ancient manuscripts; it is an Amanah (a sacred trust) that connects the Ummah to its prophetic roots and divine purpose. Preserving this heritage is a form of Ibadah (worship), as it maintains the identity of a people whom Allah Almighty has honoured.

### **The Sacredness of Land and Memory**

The devastation in Gaza is more than a humanitarian crisis; it is an attempt to erase a civilization. For over 80 years, the occupation has sought to sever the Palestinian connection to their soil. Our Noble Book, the Quran elevates the status of this land, particularly Jerusalem (Al-Quds), making its preservation a religious necessity.

Allah says in **Surah Al-Isra:**

*"Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al-Aqsa, whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him of Our signs..."* (Quran 17:1)

By describing the surroundings as "blessed," Allah establishes that every olive tree, every ancient archway, and every family archive in Palestine carries a divine sanctity. To remember these losses is to testify to the truth of this blessing.

### **Building a Legacy for the Next Generation**

Heritage serves as the "firm root" mentioned in the Quran: "...a good word like a good tree, whose root is firmly fixed and its branches [high] in the sky" (Quran 14:24). By documenting the stories of Gaza and the history of the occupation, we ensure that the next generation does not inherit a vacuum, but a legacy of Sumud (steadfastness).

### **What You Can Do for Palestine's Legacy**

We cannot allow the dust of destruction to bury the truth. Here is how you can contribute to legacy-building:

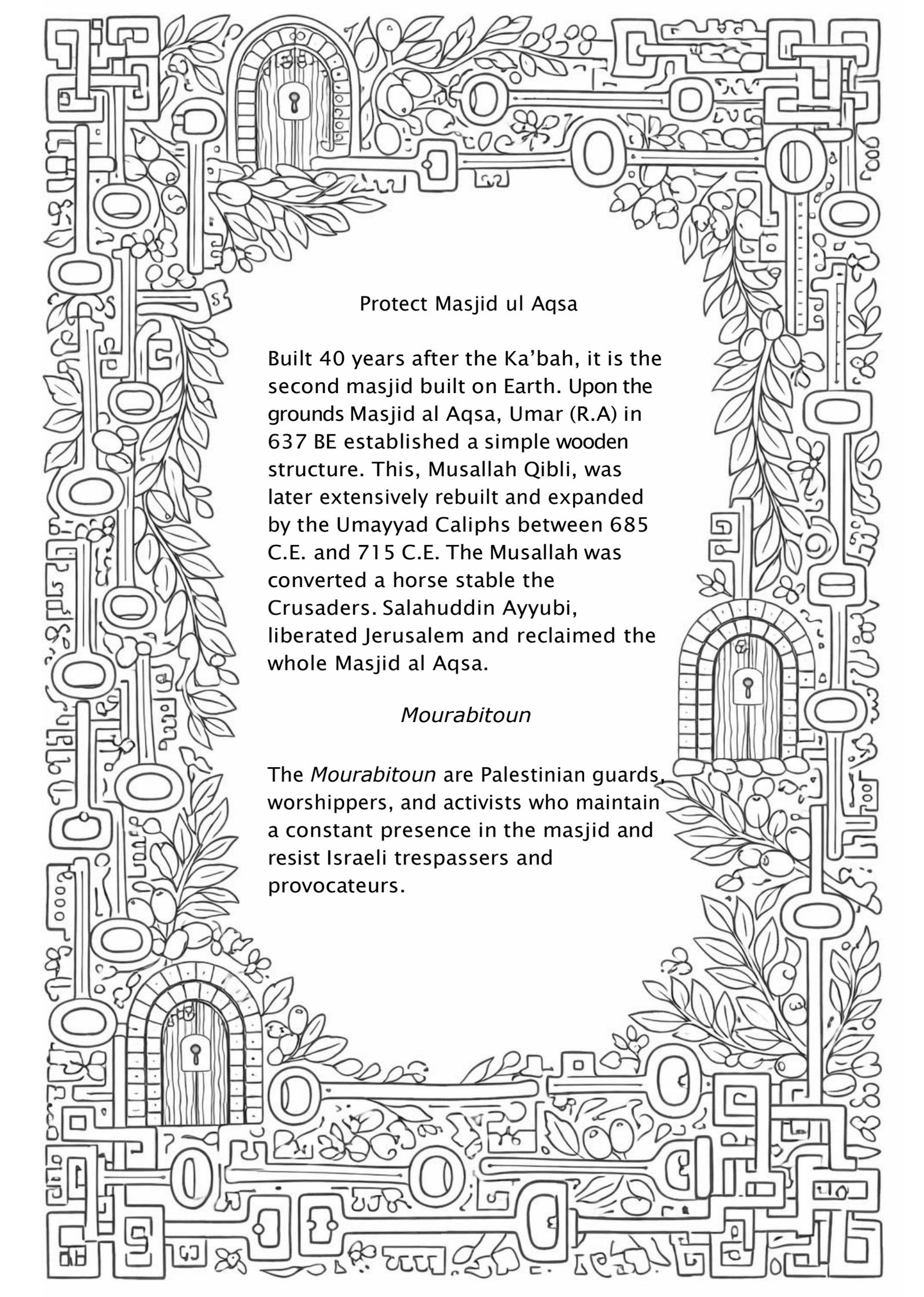
- **Digital Preservation:** Support and contribute to digital archives that document Palestinian oral histories, family lineages, and destroyed landmarks.
- **Educational Endowment:** Fund scholarships or "Waqf" projects that teach the specific history and Islamic significance of Al-Aqsa and its surrounding territories.
- **Narrative Ownership:** Use your platform to share the stories of Palestinian scholars, artists, and families, ensuring their names are remembered alongside the dates of history.

We ask Allah Almighty to accept our humble contribution.

Always in our hearts and duas.

FREE PALESTINE.

Maktab Al-Kawthar (South Africa)

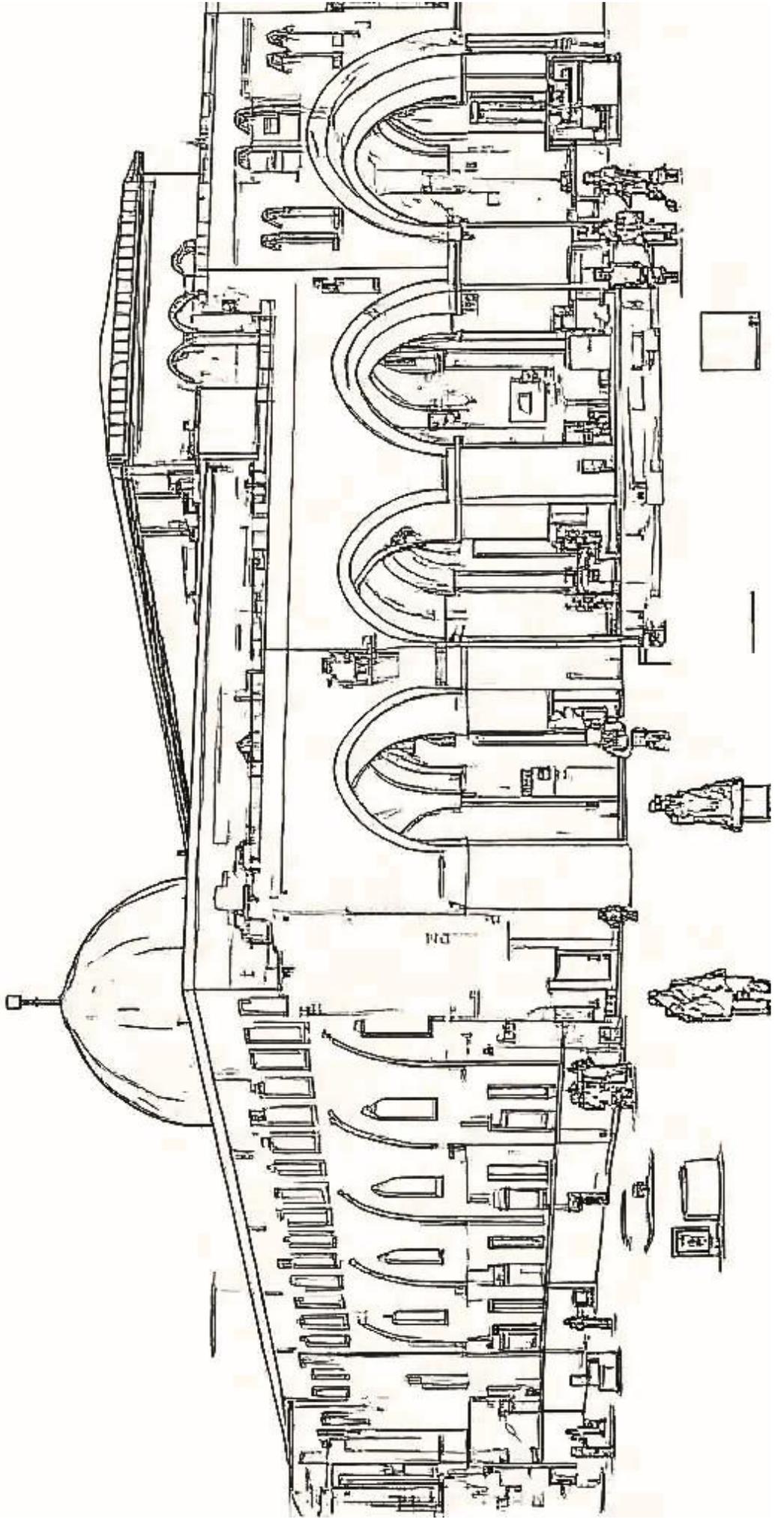


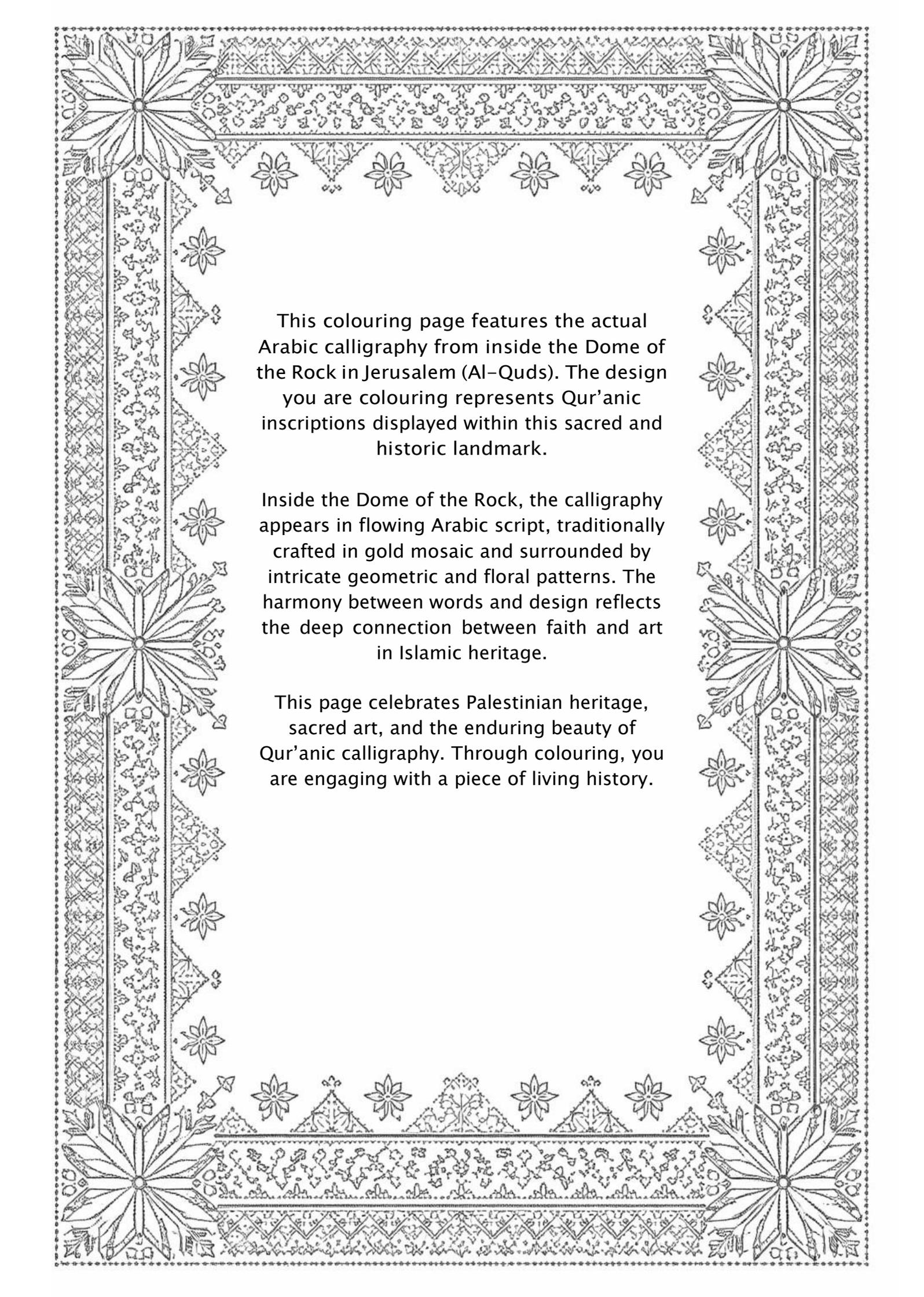
### Protect Masjid ul Aqsa

Built 40 years after the Ka'bah, it is the second masjid built on Earth. Upon the grounds Masjid al Aqsa, Umar (R.A) in 637 BE established a simple wooden structure. This, Musallah Qibli, was later extensively rebuilt and expanded by the Umayyad Caliphs between 685 C.E. and 715 C.E. The Musallah was converted a horse stable the Crusaders. Salahuddin Ayyubi, liberated Jerusalem and reclaimed the whole Masjid al Aqsa.

### *Mourabitoun*

The *Mourabitoun* are Palestinian guards, worshippers, and activists who maintain a constant presence in the masjid and resist Israeli trespassers and provocateurs.

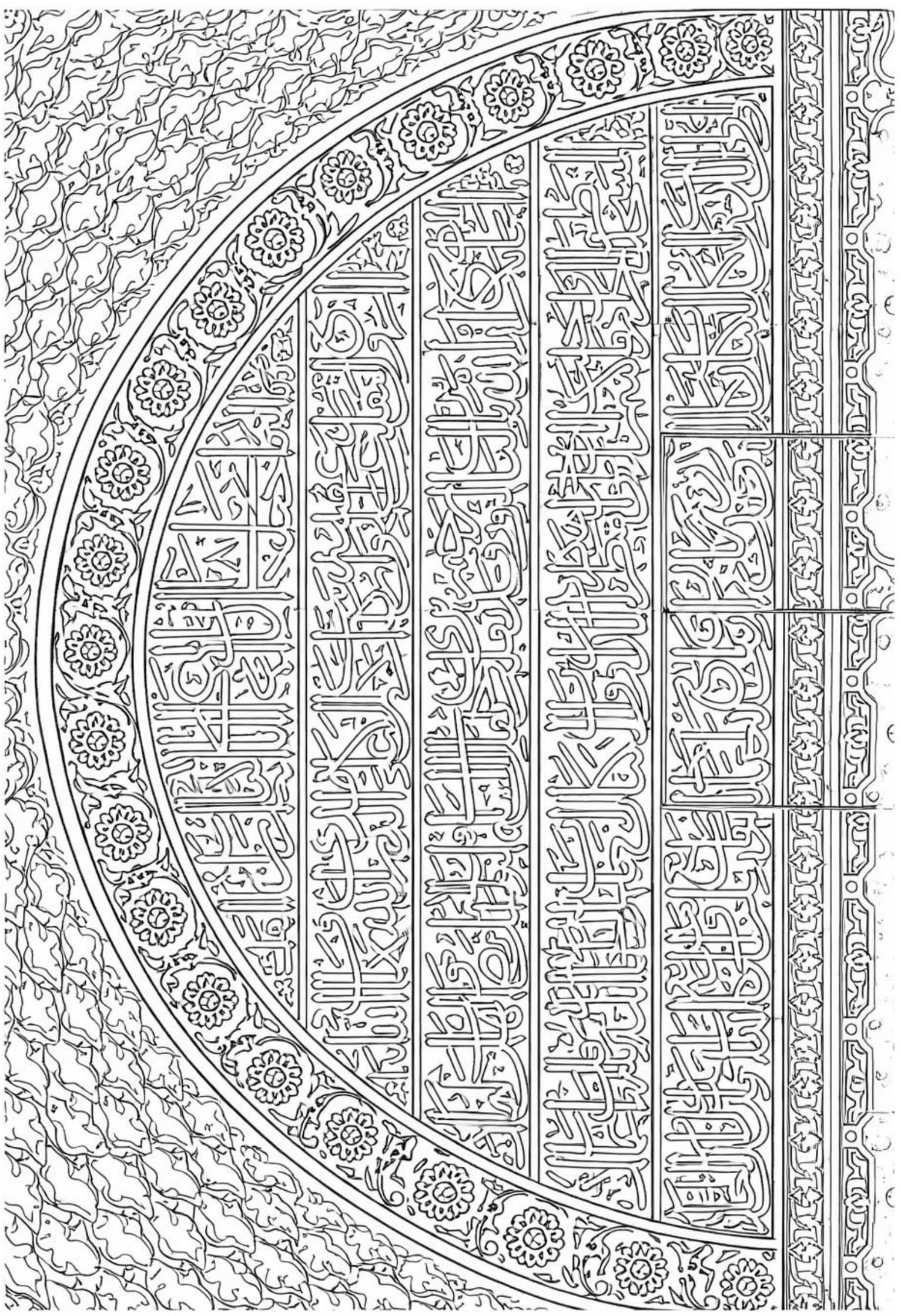


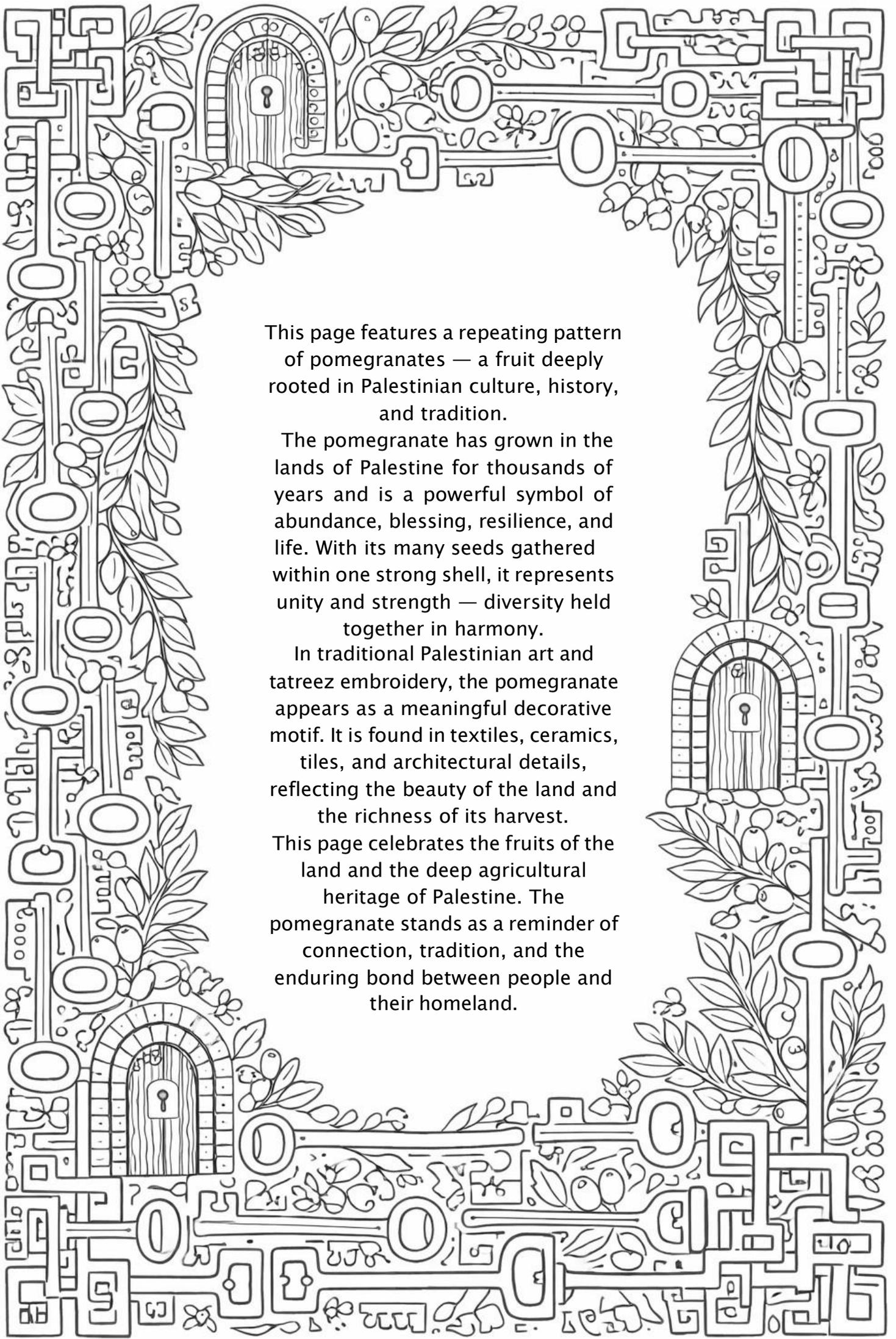


This colouring page features the actual Arabic calligraphy from inside the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem (Al-Quds). The design you are colouring represents Qur'anic inscriptions displayed within this sacred and historic landmark.

Inside the Dome of the Rock, the calligraphy appears in flowing Arabic script, traditionally crafted in gold mosaic and surrounded by intricate geometric and floral patterns. The harmony between words and design reflects the deep connection between faith and art in Islamic heritage.

This page celebrates Palestinian heritage, sacred art, and the enduring beauty of Qur'anic calligraphy. Through colouring, you are engaging with a piece of living history.



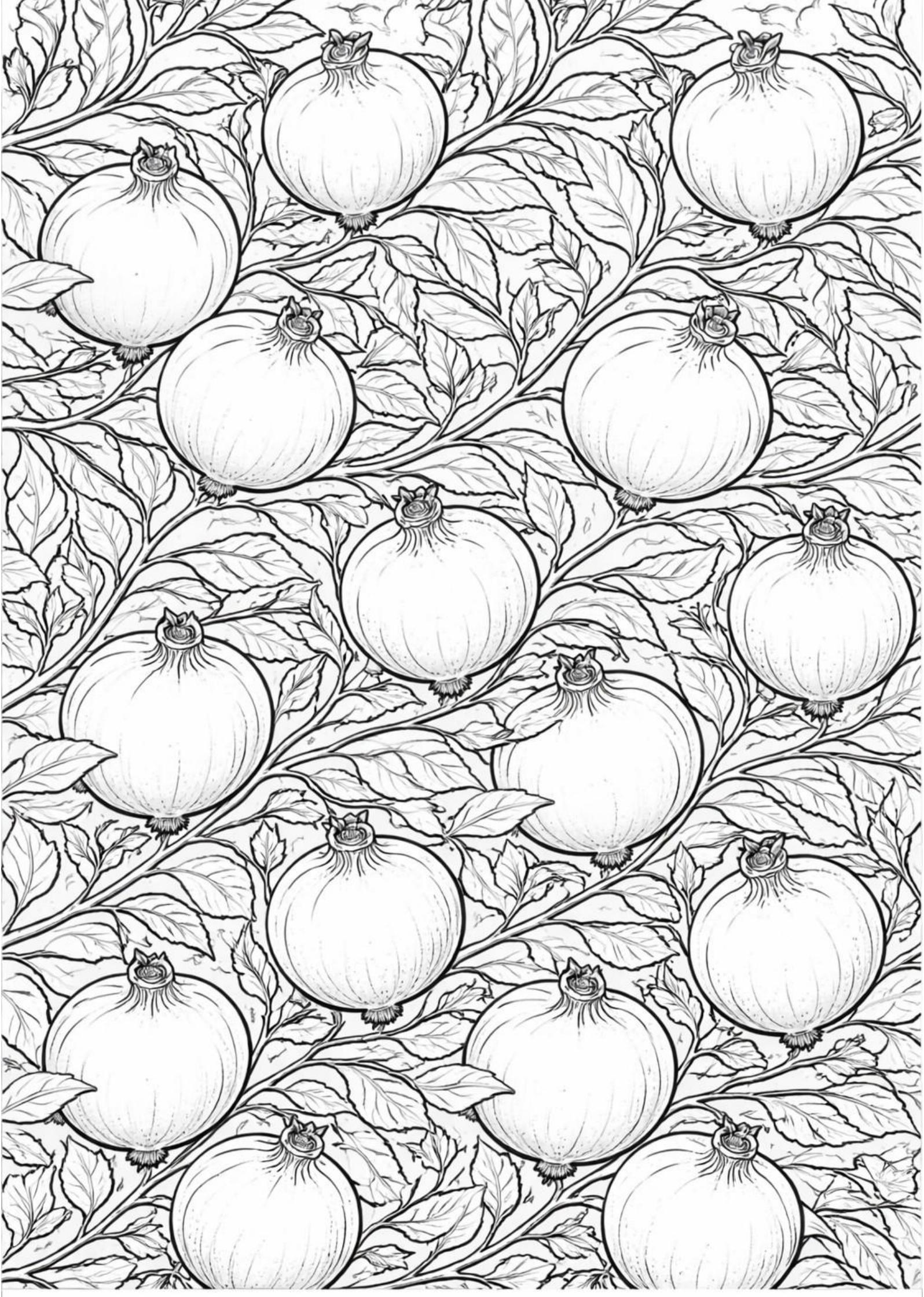


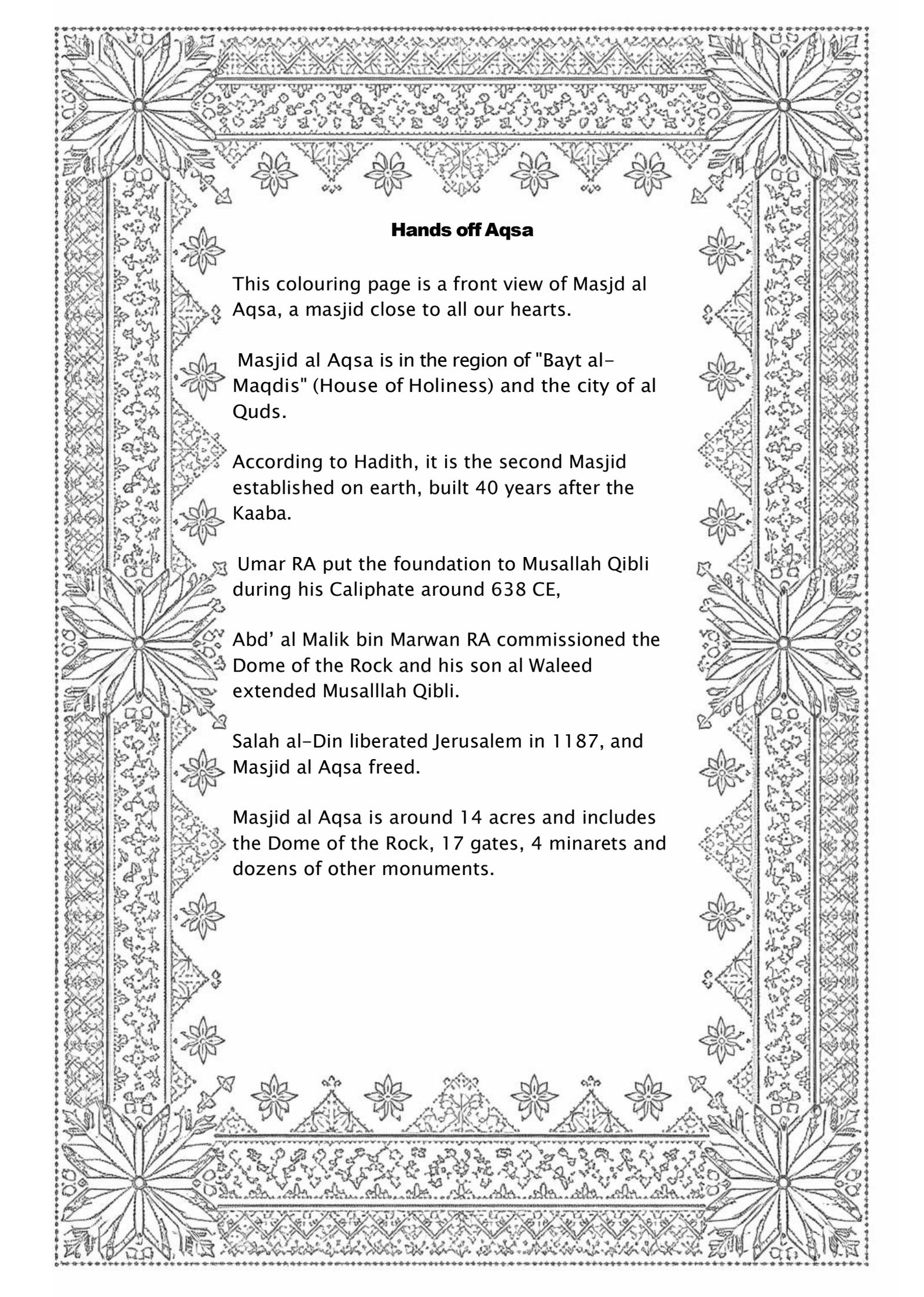
This page features a repeating pattern of pomegranates — a fruit deeply rooted in Palestinian culture, history, and tradition.

The pomegranate has grown in the lands of Palestine for thousands of years and is a powerful symbol of abundance, blessing, resilience, and life. With its many seeds gathered within one strong shell, it represents unity and strength — diversity held together in harmony.

In traditional Palestinian art and tateez embroidery, the pomegranate appears as a meaningful decorative motif. It is found in textiles, ceramics, tiles, and architectural details, reflecting the beauty of the land and the richness of its harvest.

This page celebrates the fruits of the land and the deep agricultural heritage of Palestine. The pomegranate stands as a reminder of connection, tradition, and the enduring bond between people and their homeland.





### **Hands off Aqsa**

This colouring page is a front view of Masjid al Aqsa, a masjid close to all our hearts.

Masjid al Aqsa is in the region of "Bayt al-Maqdis" (House of Holiness) and the city of al Quds.

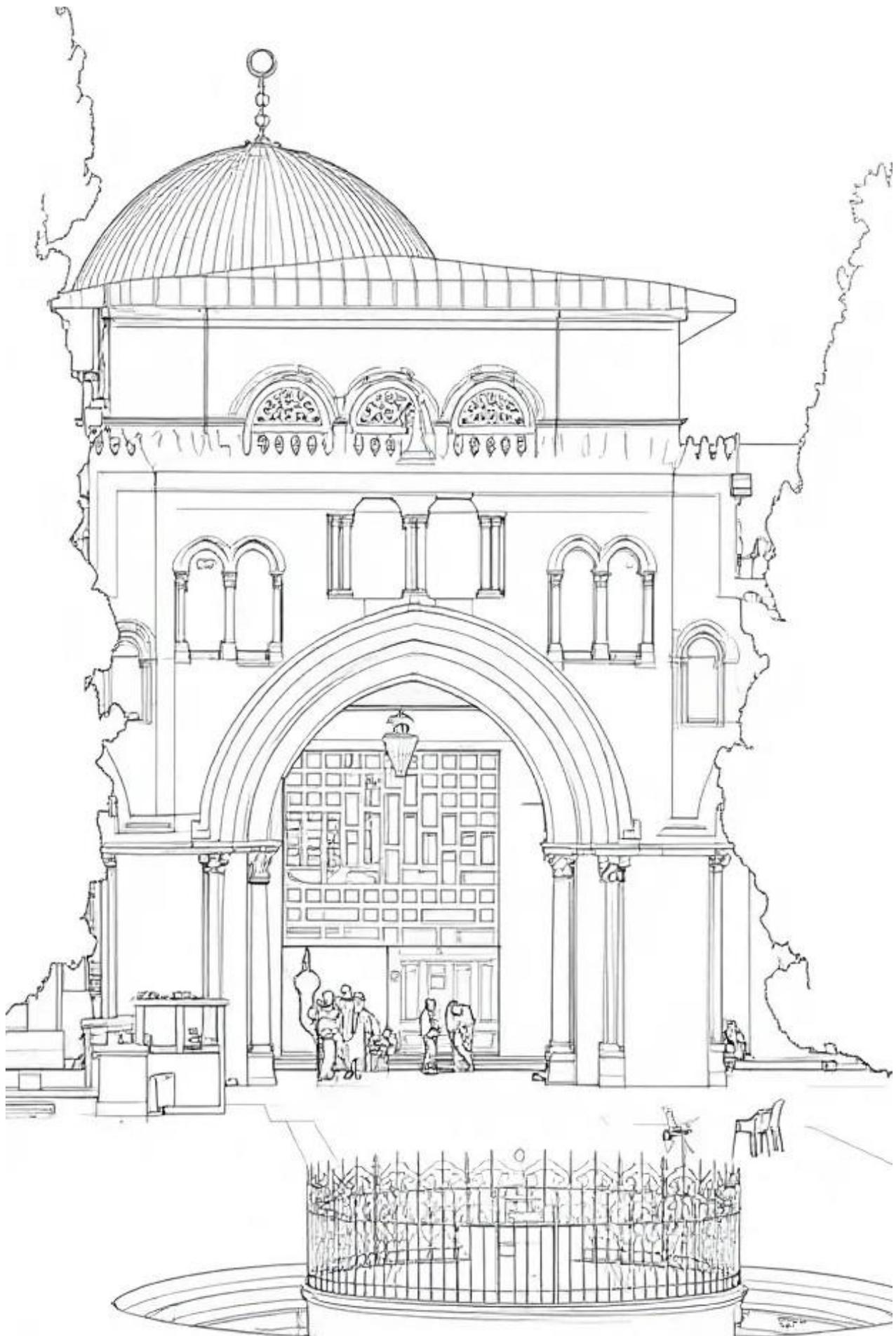
According to Hadith, it is the second Masjid established on earth, built 40 years after the Kaaba.

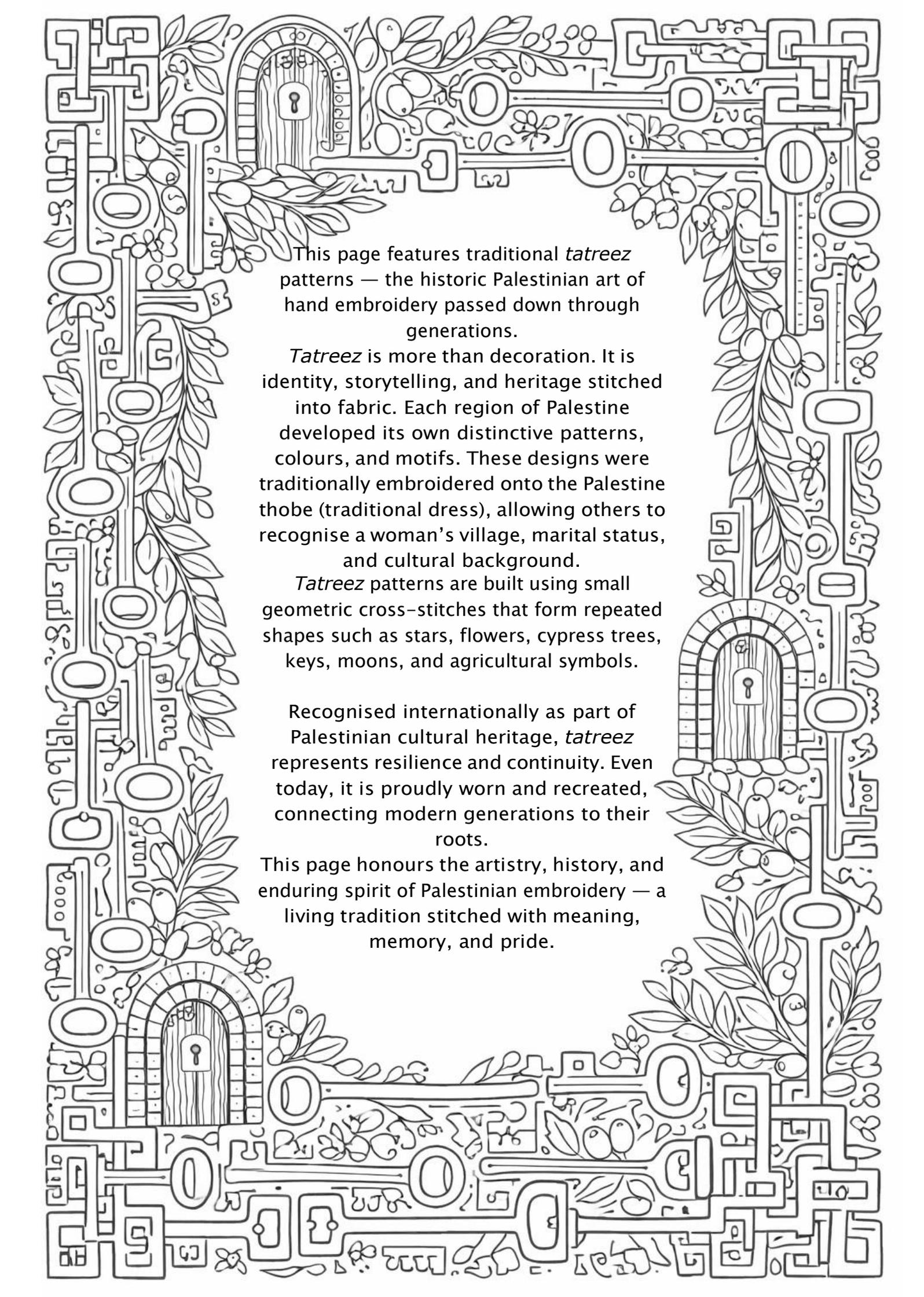
Umar RA put the foundation to Musallah Qibli during his Caliphate around 638 CE,

Abd' al Malik bin Marwan RA commissioned the Dome of the Rock and his son al Waleed extended Musallah Qibli.

Salah al-Din liberated Jerusalem in 1187, and Masjid al Aqsa freed.

Masjid al Aqsa is around 14 acres and includes the Dome of the Rock, 17 gates, 4 minarets and dozens of other monuments.





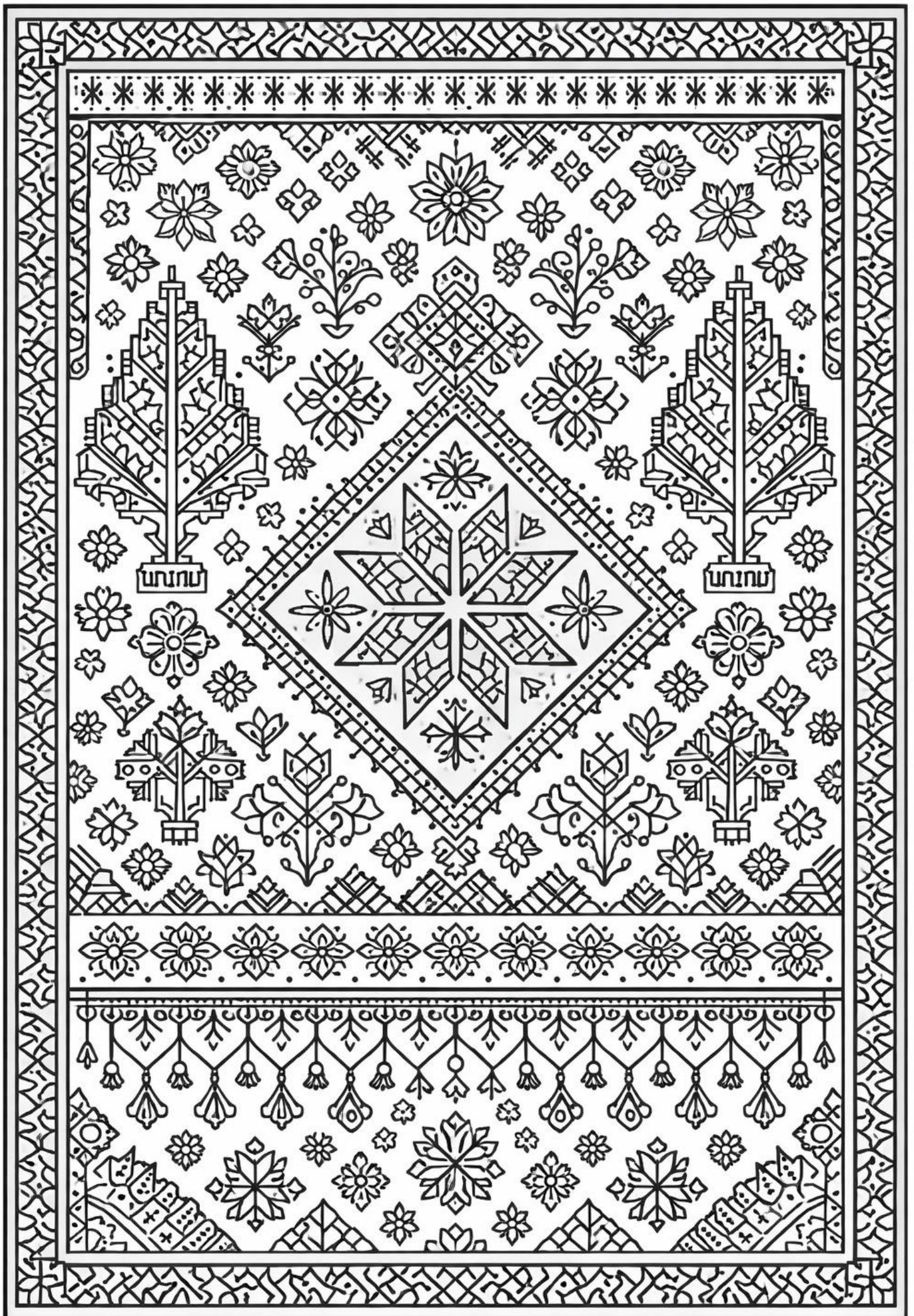
This page features traditional *tatreez* patterns — the historic Palestinian art of hand embroidery passed down through generations.

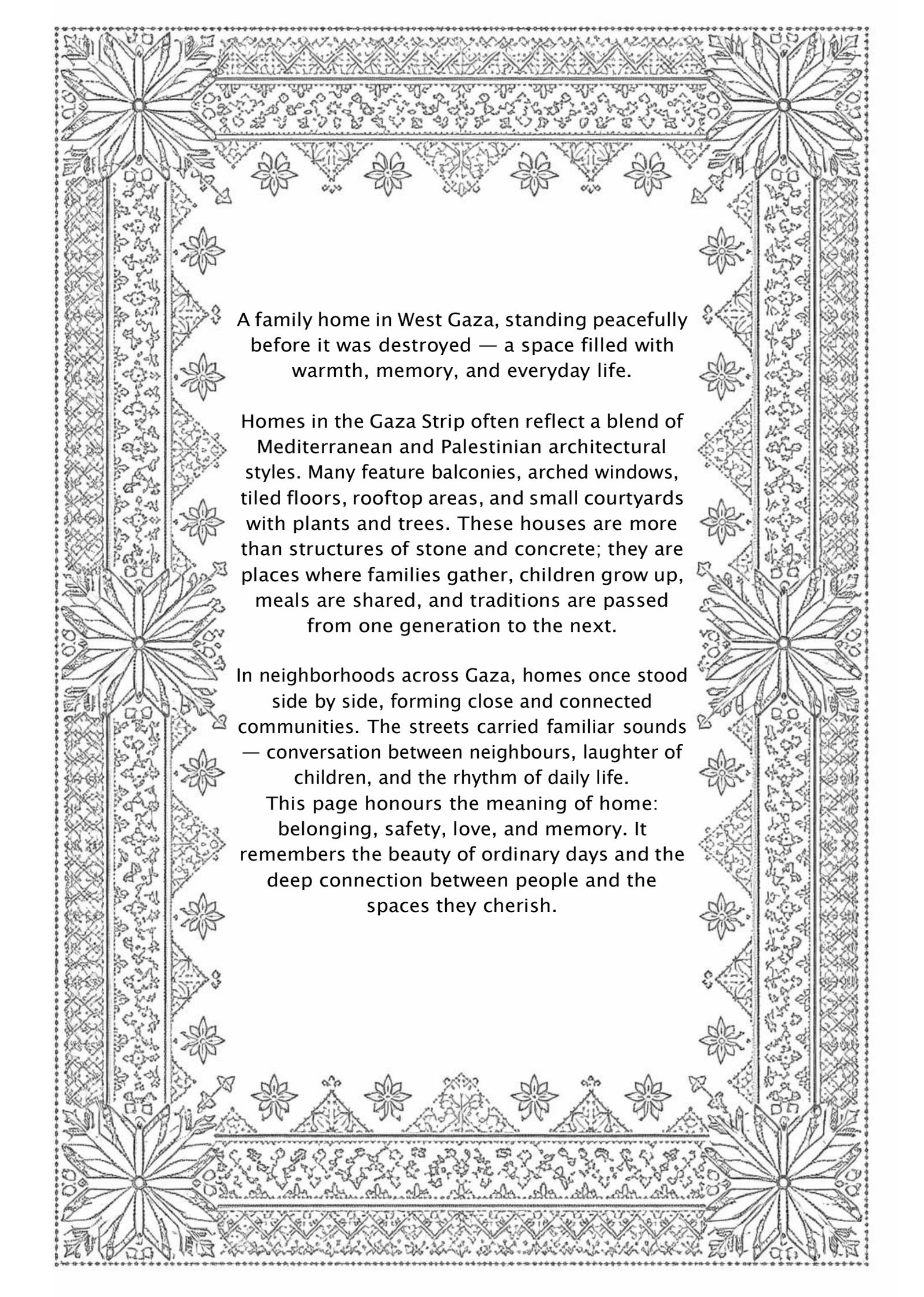
*Tatreez* is more than decoration. It is identity, storytelling, and heritage stitched into fabric. Each region of Palestine developed its own distinctive patterns, colours, and motifs. These designs were traditionally embroidered onto the Palestine thobe (traditional dress), allowing others to recognise a woman's village, marital status, and cultural background.

*Tatreez* patterns are built using small geometric cross-stitches that form repeated shapes such as stars, flowers, cypress trees, keys, moons, and agricultural symbols.

Recognised internationally as part of Palestinian cultural heritage, *tatreez* represents resilience and continuity. Even today, it is proudly worn and recreated, connecting modern generations to their roots.

This page honours the artistry, history, and enduring spirit of Palestinian embroidery — a living tradition stitched with meaning, memory, and pride.



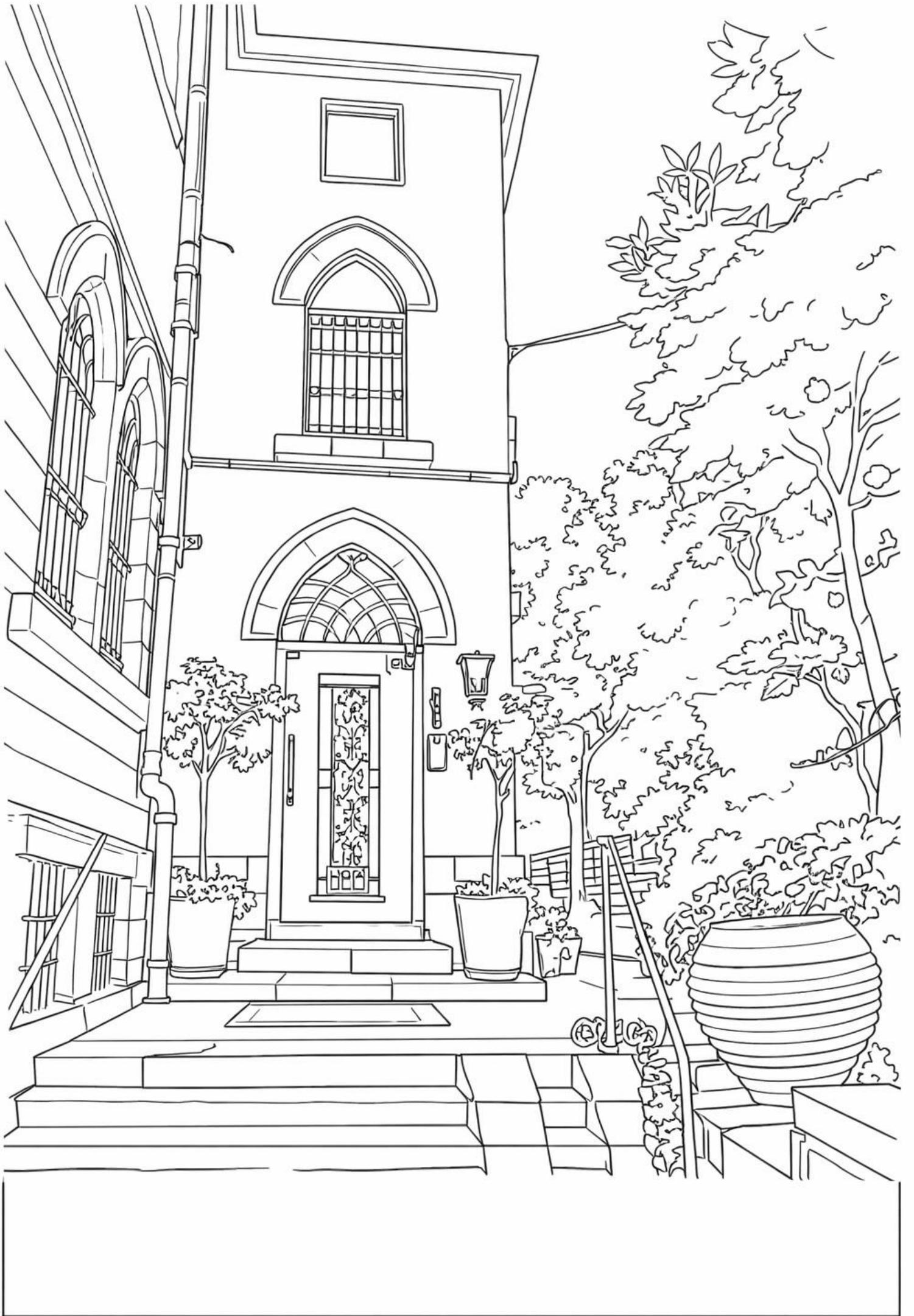


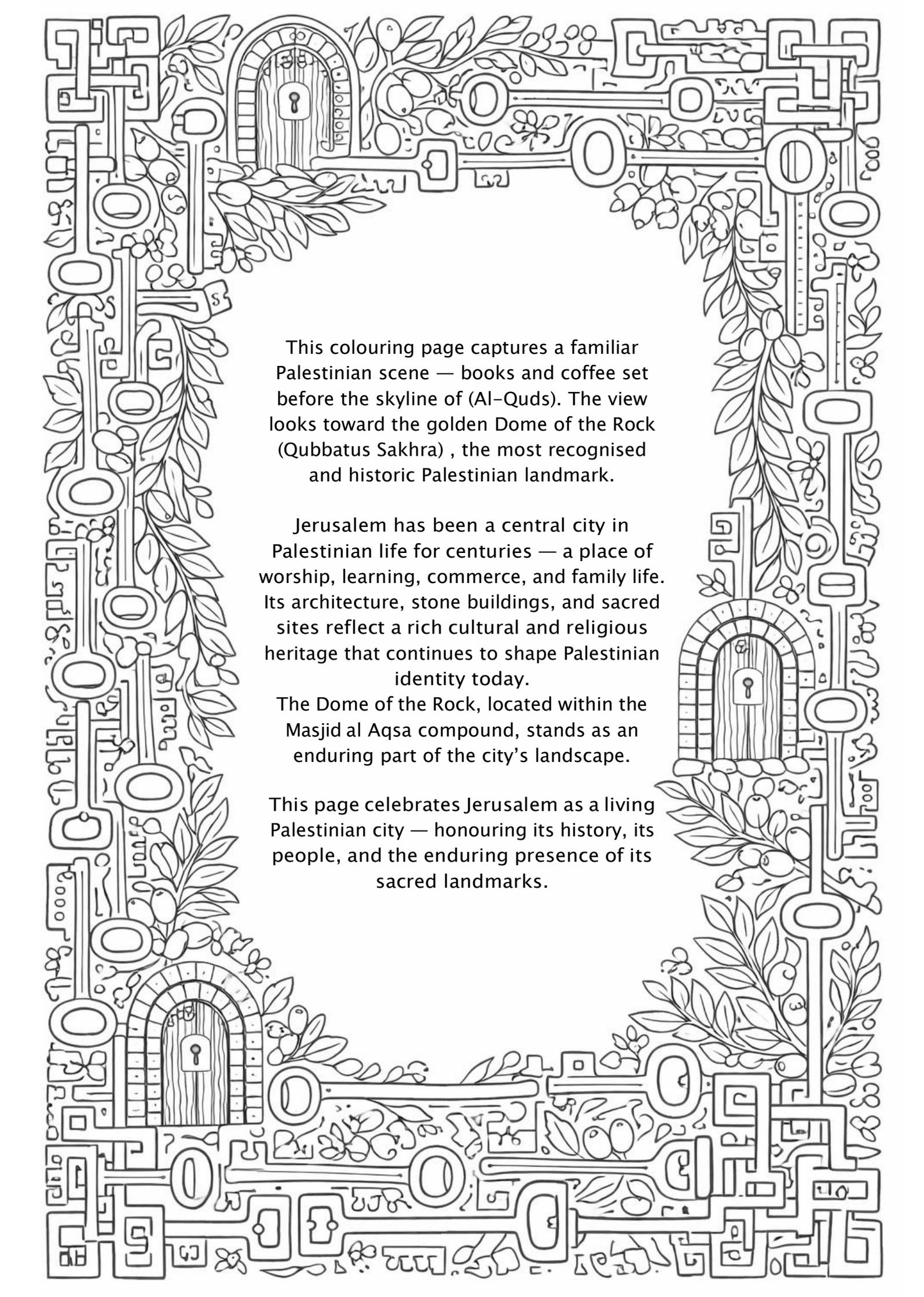
A family home in West Gaza, standing peacefully before it was destroyed — a space filled with warmth, memory, and everyday life.

Homes in the Gaza Strip often reflect a blend of Mediterranean and Palestinian architectural styles. Many feature balconies, arched windows, tiled floors, rooftop areas, and small courtyards with plants and trees. These houses are more than structures of stone and concrete; they are places where families gather, children grow up, meals are shared, and traditions are passed from one generation to the next.

In neighborhoods across Gaza, homes once stood side by side, forming close and connected communities. The streets carried familiar sounds — conversation between neighbours, laughter of children, and the rhythm of daily life.

This page honours the meaning of home: belonging, safety, love, and memory. It remembers the beauty of ordinary days and the deep connection between people and the spaces they cherish.



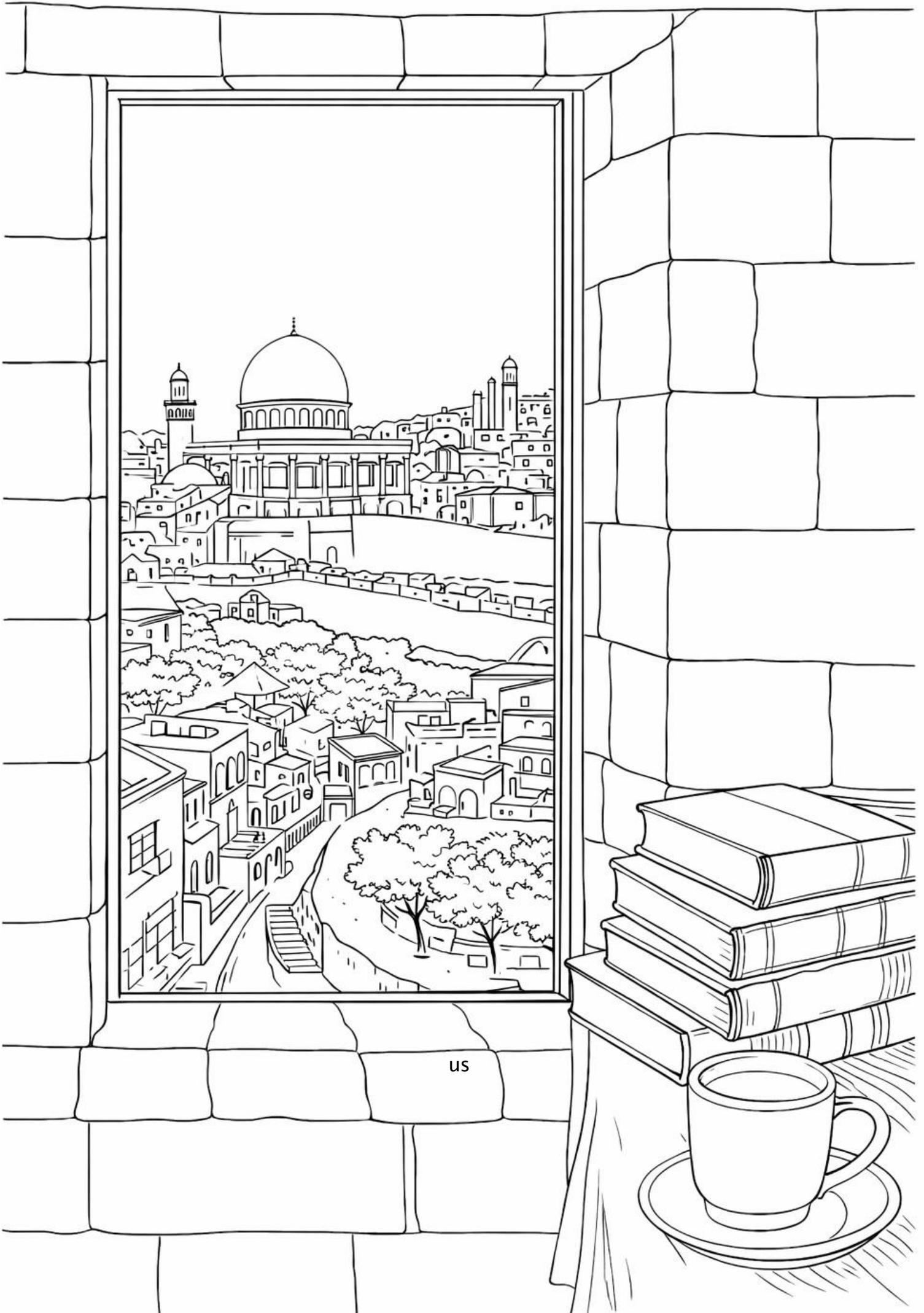


This colouring page captures a familiar Palestinian scene — books and coffee set before the skyline of (Al-Quds). The view looks toward the golden Dome of the Rock (Qubbatus Sakhra) , the most recognised and historic Palestinian landmark.

Jerusalem has been a central city in Palestinian life for centuries — a place of worship, learning, commerce, and family life. Its architecture, stone buildings, and sacred sites reflect a rich cultural and religious heritage that continues to shape Palestinian identity today.

The Dome of the Rock, located within the Masjid al Aqsa compound, stands as an enduring part of the city's landscape.

This page celebrates Jerusalem as a living Palestinian city — honouring its history, its people, and the enduring presence of its sacred landmarks.



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The traditional Palestinian dress, known as the thobe, is one of the most powerful symbols of cultural identity in Palestine. Carefully handcrafted and richly embroidered, the thobe carries stories stitched into every thread.

Tatreez embroidery decorates the chest panel, sleeves, sides, and hem of the dress. Each pattern holds meaning. Different villages and regions developed their own distinctive motifs, colours, and arrangements, allowing a woman's dress to reflect her hometown and heritage.

The geometric designs are created using detailed cross-stitch techniques, forming patterns inspired by nature, agriculture, architecture, and daily life. Colours such as deep red, black, blue, and green have traditionally been used, each contributing to the dress's striking appearance.

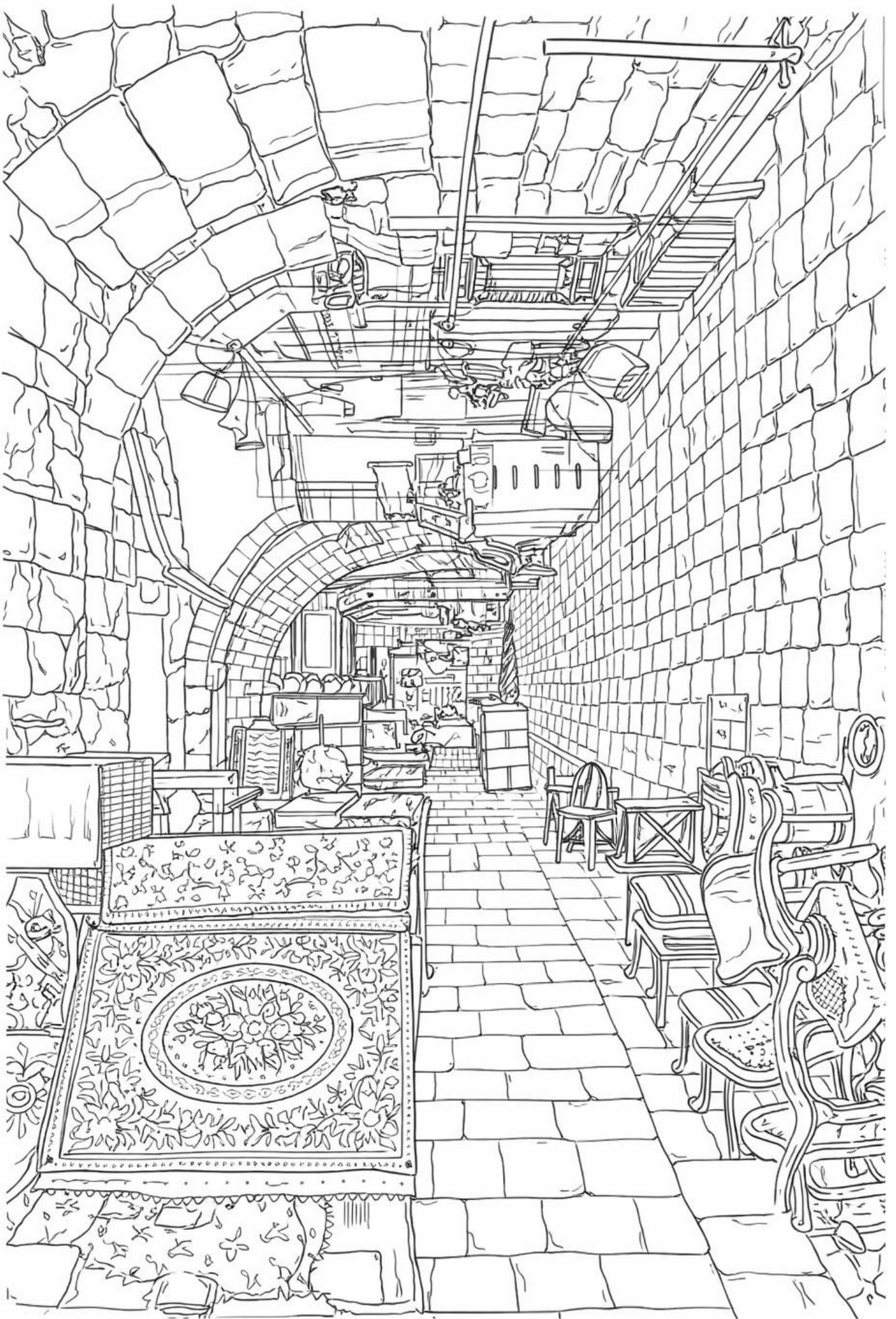
More than clothing, the thobe is an expression of pride, resilience, and continuity. It connects generations — from grandmothers who stitched by hand to young women who continue to wear and preserve this heritage today.

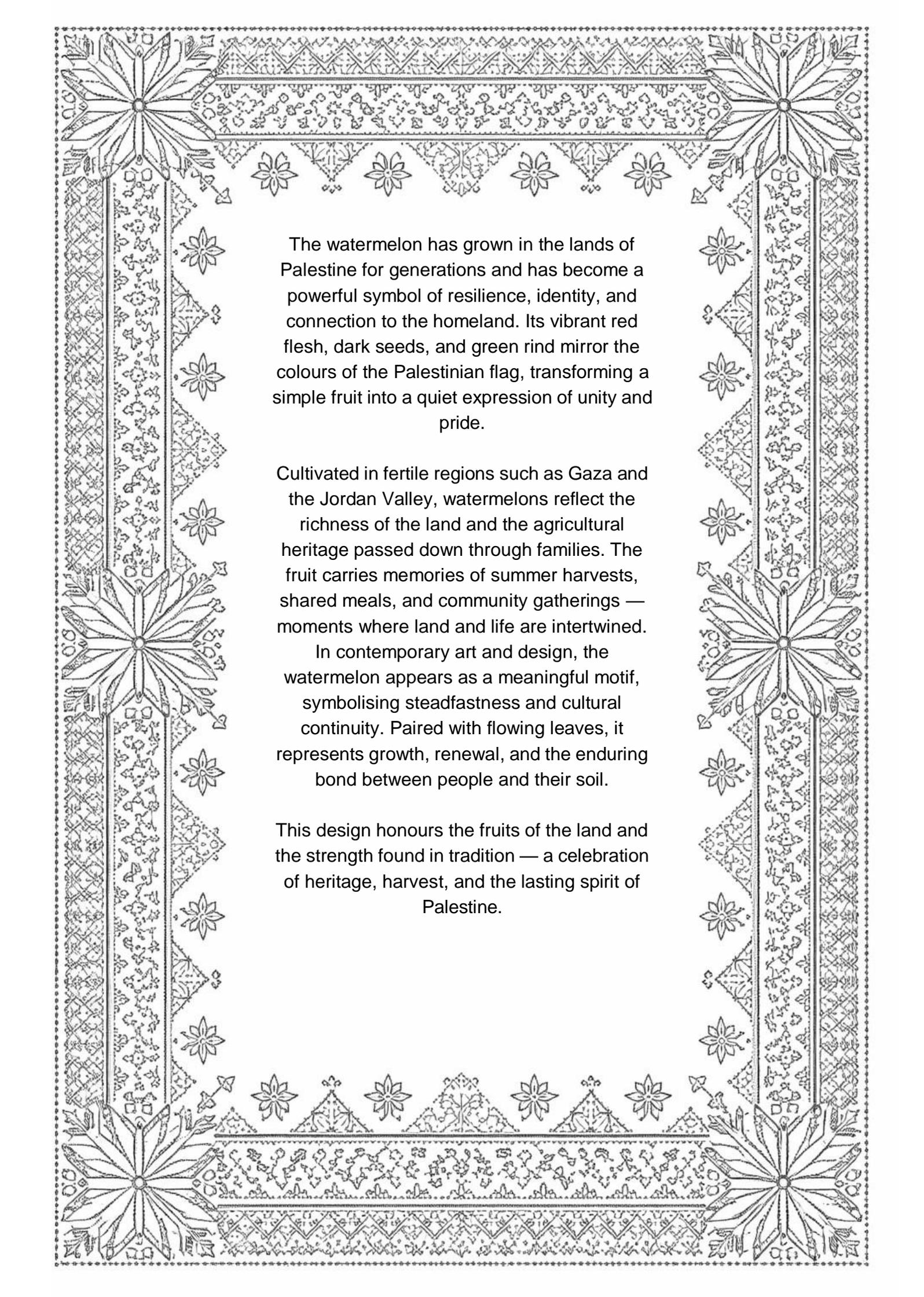




In the heart of the Old City of Jerusalem, narrow alleys wind between ancient limestone walls and arched doorways. Market stalls line the pathways, filled with colourful textiles, spices, lanterns, ceramics, fresh produce, and handmade crafts. The scent of herbs and spices drifts through the air while merchants greet visitors with warmth and familiarity.

The cobblestones beneath each step have carried generations of traders, families, and travellers. Overhead, fabric canopies filter sunlight into soft patterns that dance across the stone walls. Every detail — from carved wooden doors to hanging lamps — reflects centuries of culture, craftsmanship, and daily life.



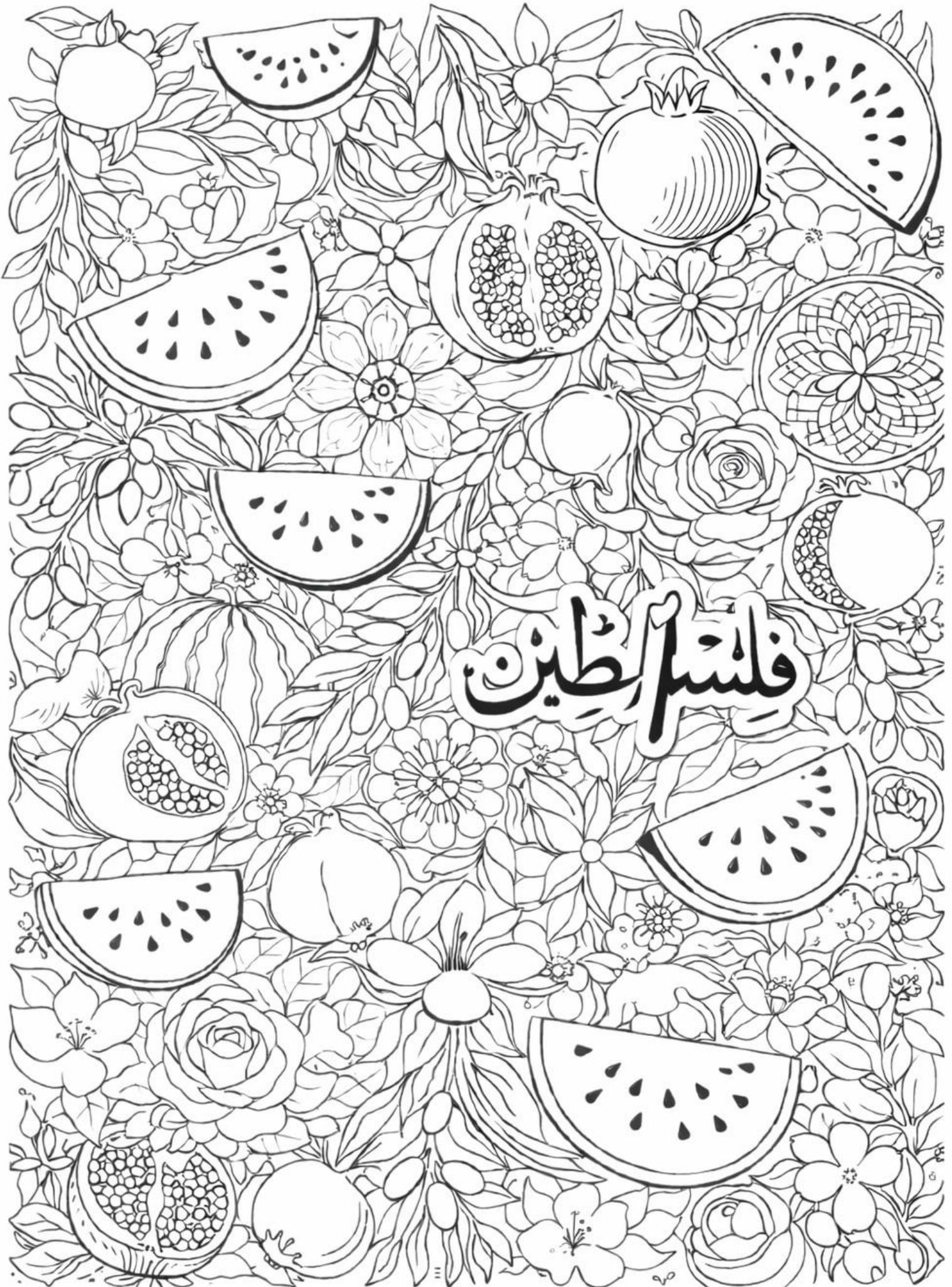


The watermelon has grown in the lands of Palestine for generations and has become a powerful symbol of resilience, identity, and connection to the homeland. Its vibrant red flesh, dark seeds, and green rind mirror the colours of the Palestinian flag, transforming a simple fruit into a quiet expression of unity and pride.

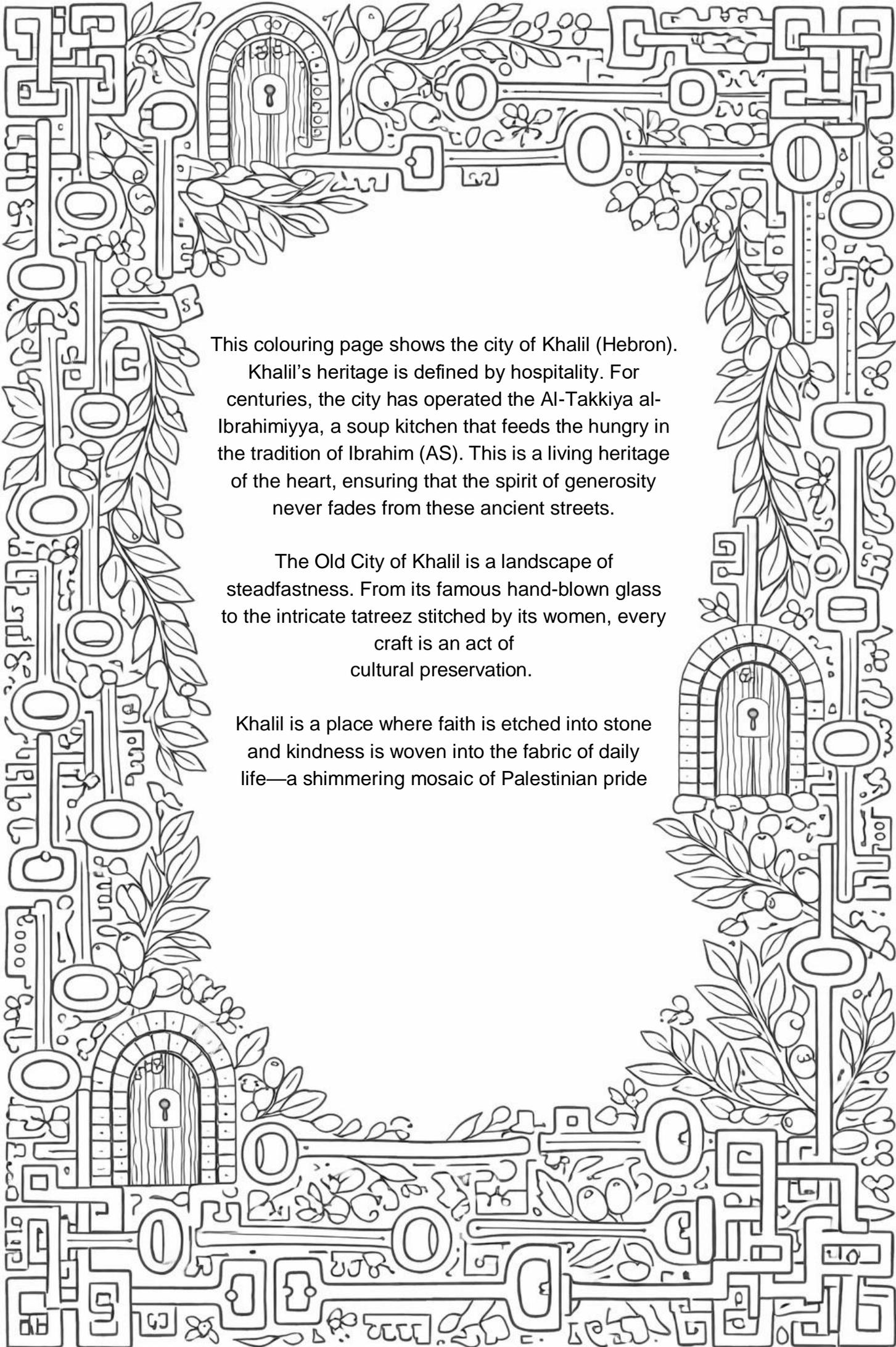
Cultivated in fertile regions such as Gaza and the Jordan Valley, watermelons reflect the richness of the land and the agricultural heritage passed down through families. The fruit carries memories of summer harvests, shared meals, and community gatherings — moments where land and life are intertwined.

In contemporary art and design, the watermelon appears as a meaningful motif, symbolising steadfastness and cultural continuity. Paired with flowing leaves, it represents growth, renewal, and the enduring bond between people and their soil.

This design honours the fruits of the land and the strength found in tradition — a celebration of heritage, harvest, and the lasting spirit of Palestine.



فلسر طين

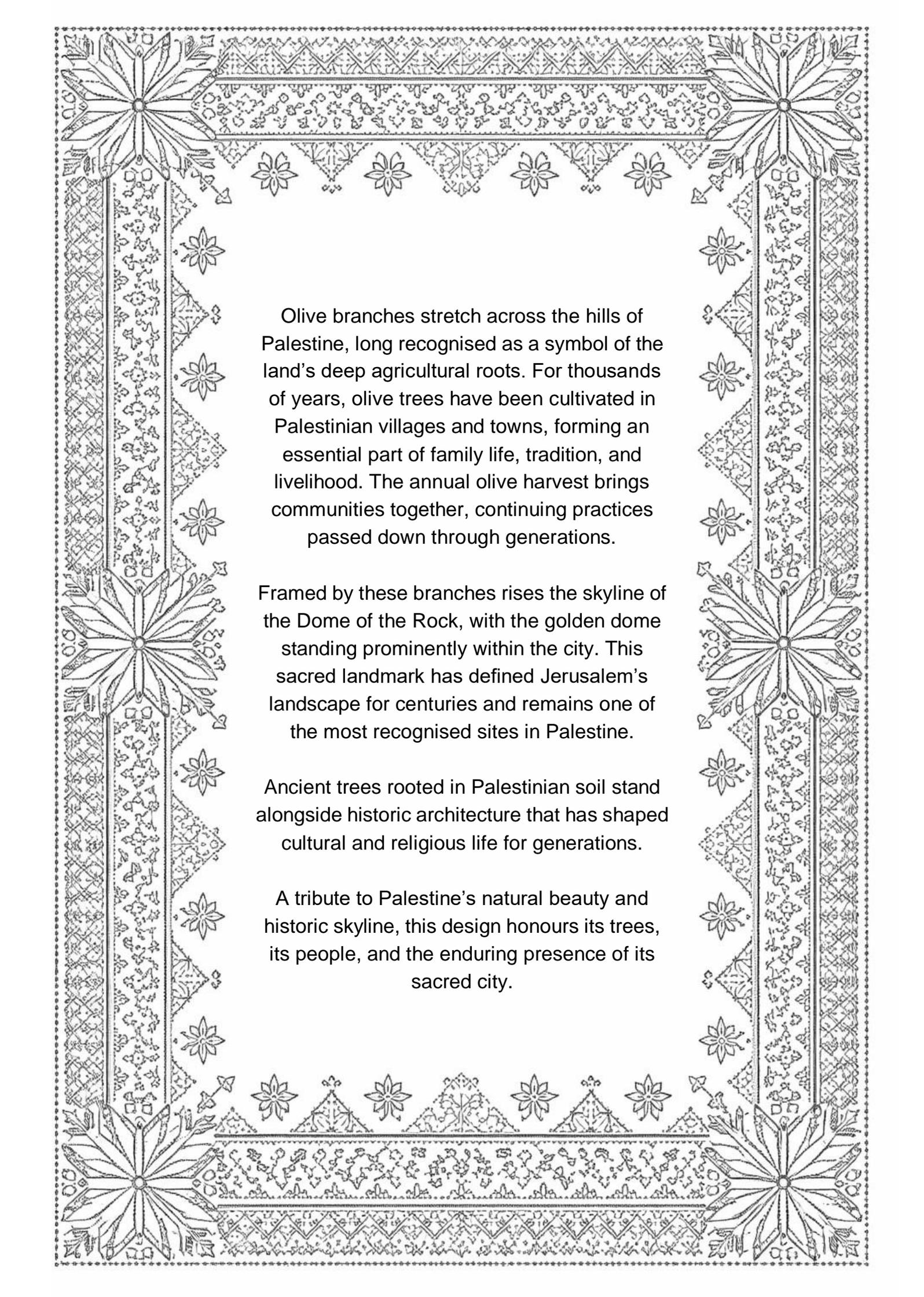


This colouring page shows the city of Khalil (Hebron). Khalil's heritage is defined by hospitality. For centuries, the city has operated the Al-Takkiya al-Ibrahimiyya, a soup kitchen that feeds the hungry in the tradition of Ibrahim (AS). This is a living heritage of the heart, ensuring that the spirit of generosity never fades from these ancient streets.

The Old City of Khalil is a landscape of steadfastness. From its famous hand-blown glass to the intricate tatreez stitched by its women, every craft is an act of cultural preservation.

Khalil is a place where faith is etched into stone and kindness is woven into the fabric of daily life—a shimmering mosaic of Palestinian pride





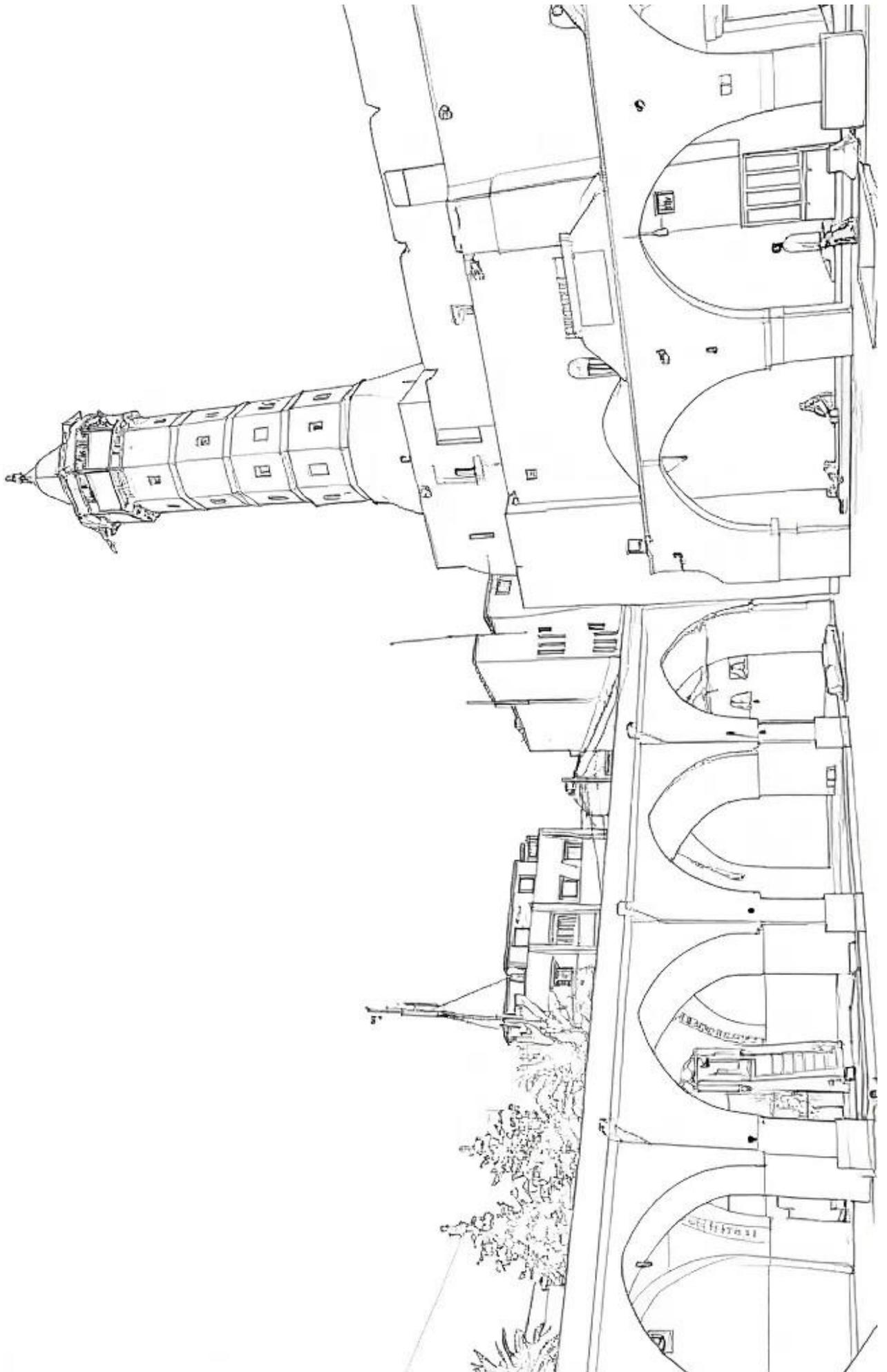
Olive branches stretch across the hills of Palestine, long recognised as a symbol of the land's deep agricultural roots. For thousands of years, olive trees have been cultivated in Palestinian villages and towns, forming an essential part of family life, tradition, and livelihood. The annual olive harvest brings communities together, continuing practices passed down through generations.

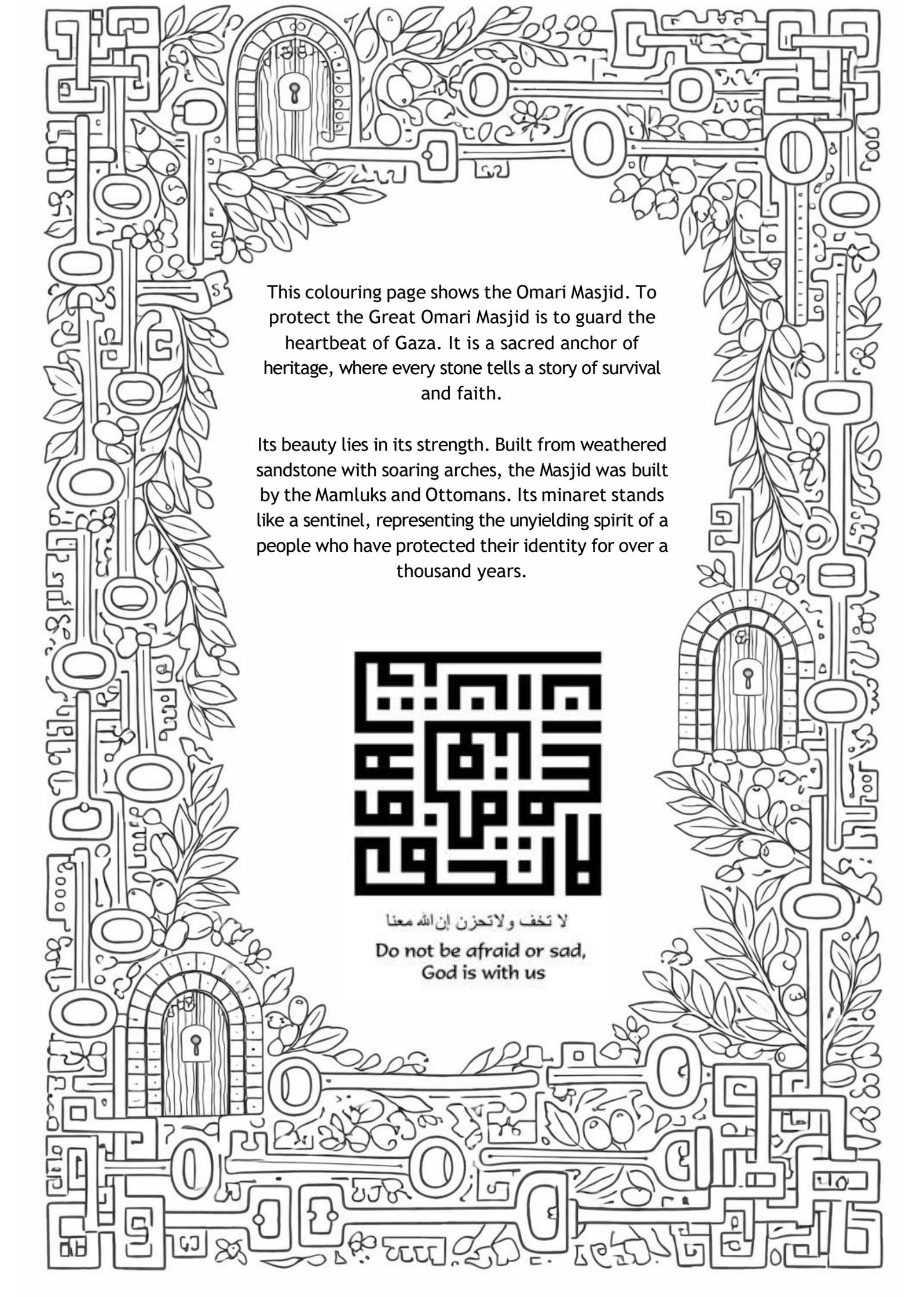
Framed by these branches rises the skyline of the Dome of the Rock, with the golden dome standing prominently within the city. This sacred landmark has defined Jerusalem's landscape for centuries and remains one of the most recognised sites in Palestine.

Ancient trees rooted in Palestinian soil stand alongside historic architecture that has shaped cultural and religious life for generations.

A tribute to Palestine's natural beauty and historic skyline, this design honours its trees, its people, and the enduring presence of its sacred city.







This colouring page shows the Omari Masjid. To protect the Great Omari Masjid is to guard the heartbeat of Gaza. It is a sacred anchor of heritage, where every stone tells a story of survival and faith.

Its beauty lies in its strength. Built from weathered sandstone with soaring arches, the Masjid was built by the Mamluks and Ottomans. Its minaret stands like a sentinel, representing the unyielding spirit of a people who have protected their identity for over a thousand years.



لا تخف ولا تحزن إن الله معنا

Do not be afraid or sad,  
God is with us

اللهم احفظ  
أهل فلسطين  
و المسجد الأقصى