Over the last decades, Indonesia has seen the growing impact of Saudi transnational proselytization and religious funding. Owing to the generous support by Saudi Arabia, da’wa (proselytization) activities focusing on promoting Salafism proliferated, followed by the establishment of Salafi foundations and madrasas as such in many parts of Indonesia’s provinces. In so doing, the Salafis succeeded in establishing an exclusivist current of Islamic activism and assert religious authority in certain Islamic circles. The impact of the Saudi campaign has reached school and university education as well through the production of Salafi literature that widely spread among students. This paper explores practices and cultures of religious knowledge production and religious education in Indonesia amidst the expansion of radicalism and extremism associated with Wahhabism. More specifically, I will be looking at how issues of intolerance and anti-pluralism are reflected in the literature and curriculum used at school and university education teaching Islam. I will also examine the role played by Salafi preachers and authorities both in producing the literature and in contextualizing and appropriating the Salafi messages into the school and university education.