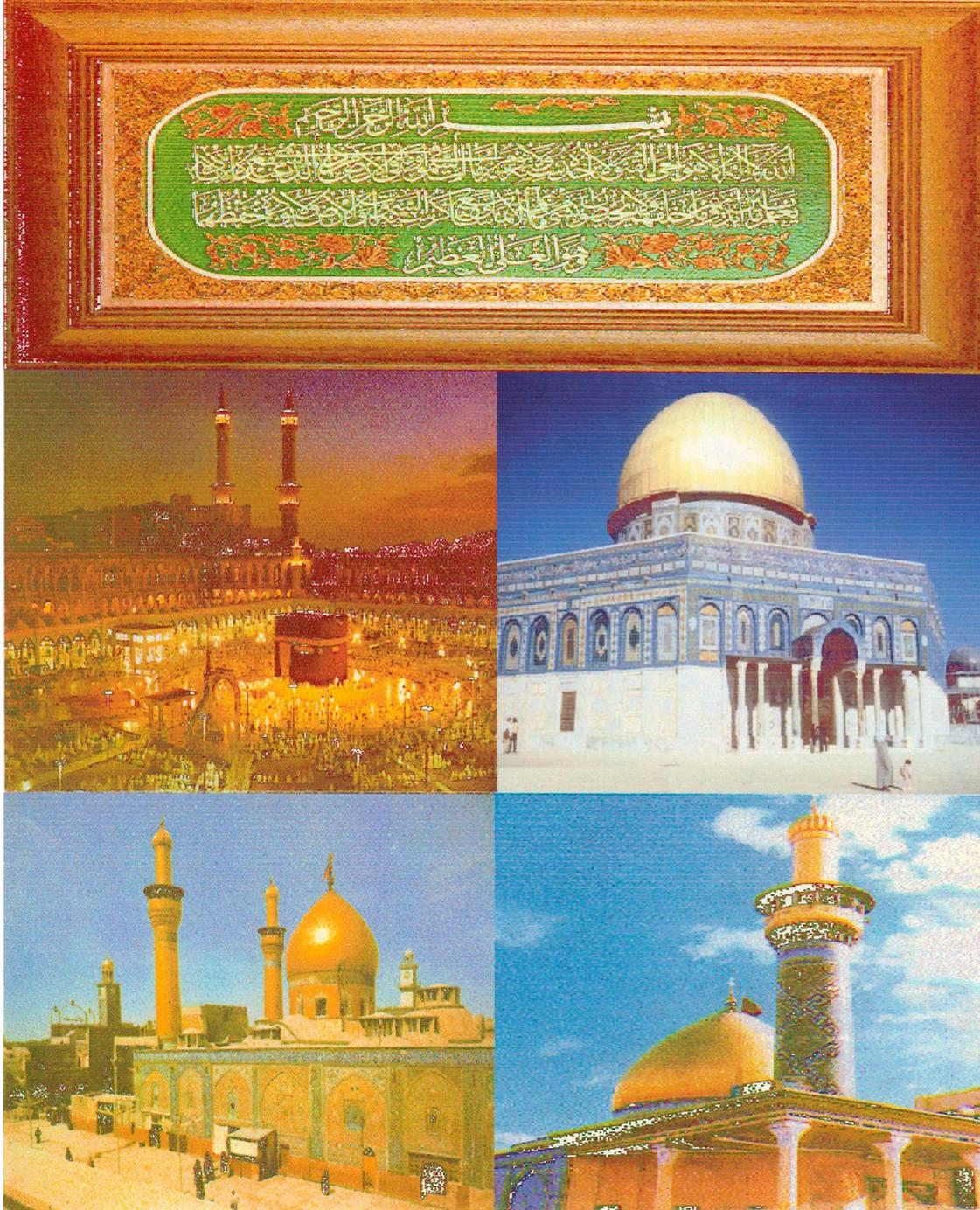


School of Ahlul'Bait

Grade 3 History



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Foreword

The material presented in this document is a result of an effort made by the personnel of the school of Ahlul'Bait of the Shia-Muslim Association of Bay Area Islamic Center at San Jose, California in cooperation with several schools of Ahlul'Bait at London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota and Toronto..

We, at San Jose, looked at material from London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota, Toronto and Irvine's Islamic institutions, as well as that available at various web-sites to compile age appropriate textbooks for use by our students. We thank the institutions that were kind enough to provide us with the electronic files of their curriculum. We used some of what they had and added to it what we felt was appropriate. We included more worksheets and pictures where deemed necessary. We also added some new topics that, we felt are important to the students.

We had two important goals in mind while working on this document. First, introduce the students to the important Islamic concepts and beliefs that are crucial for him/her to know. Second, expose the students to as many Quranic verses and sayings from Prophet Muhammad (p) and his Ahlul'Bait (a) as possible.

We thank Hujjatul Islam Maulana Nabi Raza Abidi for his spiritual guidance. We hope future efforts will continue taking place until reaching our goal of having a strong, rich and unified curriculum for the schools of Ahlul'Bait for all ages.

**Syllabus Committee
School of Ahlul'Bait**

Preface

Now that the students have been introduced to the Islamic Calendar, some of the past prophets and the first three imams (a), they will now cover rest of the A'immah. In addition to that another four lessons on Islamic holy cities are introduced. Lessons on Kerbala continues in this grade

SECTION I: Islamic History

Chapter 1: Twelve Imams

The 12 Imams came after our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), as he was the last of the Prophets. Imam means leader.

There are 12 Imams. The first of them being Imam Ali (a.s) and the last, the Imam of our time Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s)

We also call our 12 Imams **A-immah** which is the plural for Imam. Imams must be chosen by Allah. They cannot be chosen by the people.

Names of A-Immah

- 1st: Imam Ali (a.s.)
- 2nd: Imam Hassan (a.s.)
- 3rd: Imam Hussein (a.s.)
- 4th: Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)
- 5th: Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)
- 6th: Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)
- 7th: Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)
- 8th: Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)
- 9th: Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)
- 10th: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)
- 11th: Imam Hassan Al-Askari (a.s.)
- 12th: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a.s)

1.1 Worksheet: Twelve Imams

Join the Imam's name with the right number box.

Imam Ali (a.s.)

Imam Hussein (a.s.)

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)

Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)

Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)

Imam Hassan Al-Askari (a.s.)

Imam Hassan (a.s.)

Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12



Chapter 2: Imam Zain ul Abideen (a)

Name : Ali-ibn-ul Hussein (a)
Title : Zain-ul Abideen (The jewel of worshippers)
Kunyat : Abu Muhammad
Birth date : 15th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, at Medina
Father : Hussein ibn Ali (a)
Mother : Syeda Shahr Bano (a), daughter of King Yazdigard II
Death : 25th Muharram 95 AH. Poisoned by Waleed bin Marwan
Buried : Jannat-ul-Baqee, Medina.

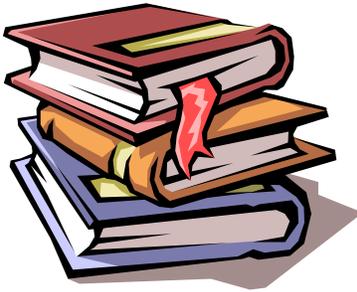
Imam (a) was the eldest son of Imam Hussein (a). His mother was the Persian princess Syeda Shahr Bano(a). He spent the first two years of his life under the care of his grandfather Imam Ali (a) and next 12 years under the guidance of his uncle Imam Hassan (a).He was present in Kerbala, where his father, relatives and the companions of his father were martyred by the forces of Yazid.

At the time, he was too ill to fight and was thus protected by Allah to continue the line of Imamah. Imam (a) lived 34 years after his father and all his life was passed in prayers to Allah and in the remembrance of tragedy of Kerbala. His habit of frequent prostration in Sajdah caused him to be known as **SAJJAD**. He was also called **ABID**.

At the time of our 4th Imam, Imam Zainul Abideen (A) it was very difficult for Imam (A) to teach Islam to the people. This was because Yazid's men used to keep a close watch on Imam's (A) movements.

Imam Zainul Abideen (A) had seen his father, Imam Hussein (A), and other loyal friends and family die for the sake of Islam.

Imam Zainul Abideen (A) decides that the best way to teach people about Islam was by prayers (Du'a). As a result, we have today a beautiful collection of his Du'a in a book called: "**Al-Sahifat al-kamilat al-Sajjadiyyah**" - The complete book of Al-Sajjad, (Imam Zainul Abadeen (A) was also known as al-Sajjad).



An extract from a du'a for Sunday (the 1st verse) from AL- Sahifat al-kamilat al-Sajjadiyya:

In the name of Allah, the most Kind and the most Merciful.

In the name of Allah from whom I hope for nothing but bounty, and from whom I fear nothing but justice!

I rely only upon His word, and I cling only to His cord!

Just in these few lines Imam (A) is teaching us so much:

He is teaching us that only Allah is the provider.

He is teaching us that we should not fear Allah as He is the most forgiving and the most Merciful but at the same time He is also the Most Just and it is this justice that we should fear.

There was once a man who was a very religious man and because he was so sure of himself he always used to pray to Allah to judge him on Justice, (we are told always to pray to Allah to judge us with His mercy).

When this man died he saw a scale that was being weighted down with all his good actions. The angels then brought an apple which they put on the other side of the scale and the scale came down on the side of the apple.



The man did not understand how a single apple could outdo all his good actions. He was then told that, that apple was one that he had tasted in the market without the permission of the shop owner. Because the man had insisted that Allah judge him on justice, Allah did not intervene with His mercy.

Imam Zainul Abideen (A) then finished the 1st verse with the lesson that we should only rely on Allah and attach ourselves to Him alone.

Moral:

1. We should always ask Allah to judge us with His mercy.
2. We should try to read the du'as from Al-Sahifat al-Kamilat al-Sajjadiyyah, as there is so much to learn from them.

2.1 Worksheet: Imam Zain ul Abideen (a)

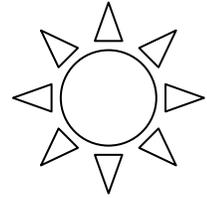
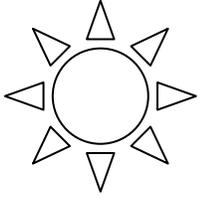
1. How did Imam Zainul Abideen (A) teach Islam and why did he use this method of teaching?

2. What is the name of the book of Imam (A) teaching?

—

3. Imam Zainul Abideen was known as ABID and SAJJAD. Why?

2.2 Color:



Zainul Abideen

The Jewel of Worshipers



Chapter 3: Imam Muhammad Bin Ali Al Baqir (a)

Name	: Muhammad
Title	: Baqir ul uloom , Shakir , Haadi.
Kunyat	: Abu Ja'far
Birth date	: 1 st of Rajab 57 A.H at Medina.
Father	: Imam Zain ul Abedeen (a.s)
Mother	: Umme Abdullah Fatimah Binte Imam Hassan (a)
Martyrdom	: 114 A.H .
Buried	: Janatul Baqee , Medina

2.3 Birth and childhood:

Imam Muhammad Baqir (a) was born in Medina on 1st of Rajab 57 A.H. He is the son of our 4th imam Zain-ul –Abedeen(a) and Umme Abdullah Fatima binte Hassan daughter of 3rd Imam Hassan (a) .

When he was four years old, Imam Baqir (a) accompanied his parents and his grandfather Imam Hussein (a) to Kerbala. After the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (a), along with other Ahlul'bait he went through the hardships of **KUFA** and **SHAM**.

2.4 Imam Muhammad Baqir (a) and Jabir Ibne Abdullah Ansari

Jabir bin Abdullah Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him) was the friend of Prophet Muhammad (saw); he lived a long life.

Once Imam Baqir(a) visited Jabir and greeted him. Jabir returned his greetings and asked who he was? That was after he had lost his sight because of old age.

“Muhammad bin Ali bin Al-Hussein (a).” Imam answered.

Jabir kissed his hands and feet and then said,

“Prophet Muhammad (saw) sends his greetings to you.”

Imam Baqir asked” How is that, Jabir?”

Jabir replied:

"One day I was with him when he said to me: "Jabir ,perhaps you will live until you meet one of my sons called Muhammad b. 'Ali b. al-Hussein(a), on whom Allah will bestow light and wisdom. Then recite to him my greetings."

2.5 Imam

After the death of Imam Zain ul Abedeen (a), it was the time of Imam Baqir’s imamat. Imam was able to preach Islam freely as the rulers were busy with other problems.

Imam (a) set up and conducted classes on the teachings of Holy prophet (saw) and the Ahlul’bait (a).He also began to teach new sciences like Mathematics and Chemistry for the first time in Arabia. That’s why he is known as “BAQIR”

Imam Baqir (a) gave the idea about what should be written on the first Islamic coin. One side of the coin said,

“LAA ILAHA ILLALLAH”



And on the other side it was

“MUHAMMADDUR RASOOLULLAH”

2.6 Martyrdom

The ruler of the time was Hisham bin Abdul Malik. He was jealous that Imam Baqir (a) was getting so popular. He wanted to kill Imam Baqir (a). So he had a man deliver a horse saddle that has poison on it. When Imam rode on the saddle, the poison in it killed him.



CoolClips.com

He (a) died at the age of 37 in Medina in 114 A.H. He is buried in Baqee next to his father.

2.7 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a)

Circle the correct answer.

1. Imam Muhammad Baqir (a) is our _____ imam.
 - a. 3rd
 - b. 4th
 - c. 5th

2. The father of Imam Baqir (a) is
 - a. Imam Hussein (a)
 - b. Imam Hassan (a)
 - c. Imam Zain ul Abedeen.

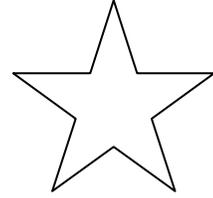
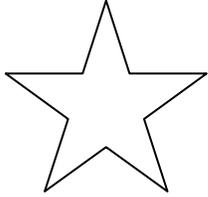
3. Was he in Kerbala when Imam Hussein (a) was martyred?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. He died because he
 - a. Ate poisoned grapes
 - b. Rode a poisoned saddle
 - c. Was killed with the sword

5. He is buried in
 - a. Jannat ul Baqee
 - b. Sham
 - c. Kerbala

2.8 Color

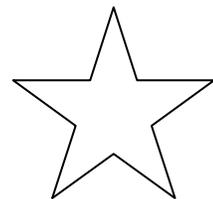
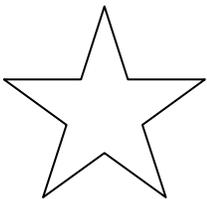
Chapter 3:



Haadi

Shakir

Baqir





Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a)

- Name : Ja'far
Title : As-Sadiq
Kunyat : Abu Abdullah, Abu Musa.
Born : Monday 17th of Rabi-ul-Awwal 83 A.H. in Medina
Father : Muhammad ibn Ali (a)
Mother : Umme-e-Farwah binte Qasim (a)
Martyrdom : At the age of 65 years, at Medina, 25th Shawaal 148 AH.
Buried : Jannat-ul-Baqi, Medina .
-

Imam Ja'far As –Sadiq (a) was born on the same date as our Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw). He was brought up in the care of his grandfather, Imam Zainul Abideen (a) for 12 years and then remained under the guidance of his father, Imam Baqir (a) for another 19 years.

During the lifetime of Imam (a), rulers of that time Banu Abbas were busy in internal wars so they did not disturb Imam. He used this opportunity to advance the work started by his father and he setup a large teaching center.

His classes and session of instruction produced 4,000 scholars of Hadith and the sciences. Amongst his famous students were:

Hisham bin Hakam

Jabir bin Hayyaan



JABIR IBN HAYAN (DIED 803 CE)

Abu Hanifa.

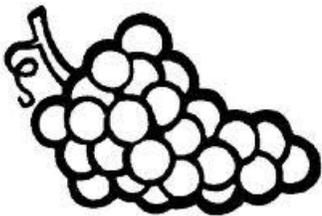
We have 4 great books of Hadith mainly from Imam Sadiq (a).

3.1 Imam Sadiq (a) and the shortage of Wheat in Medina:

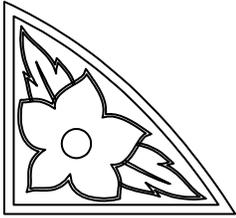
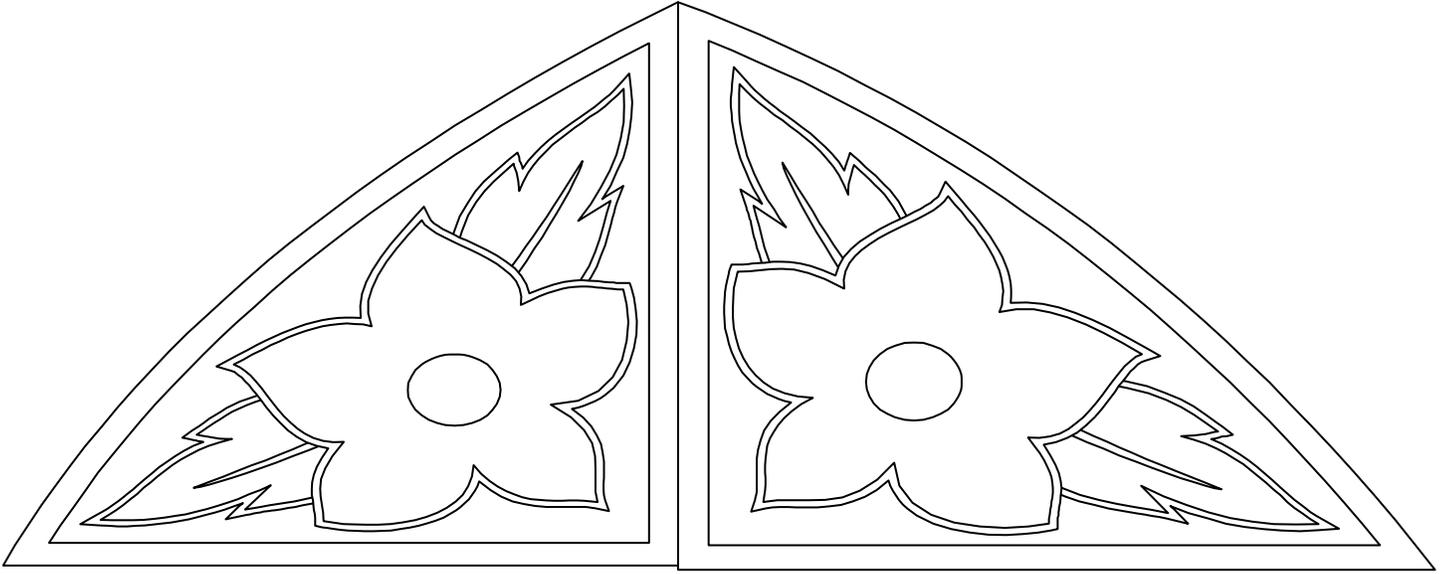


Once in Medina there was a shortage of wheat flour and prices of the flour were very high. Imam (a) asked his servant what their situation was. The servant replied that they had plenty of wheat and should have no problem for a long time. Imam (a) said, "Sell the wheat in the market and let us face the situation along with everyone else." In this way he taught that Islam discourages hoarding.

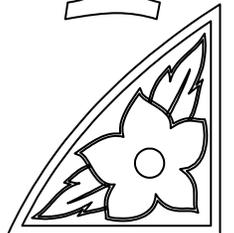
3.2 Martyrdom:



Towards the end of his life severe restrictions were put on Imam (a) by the ruler at that time, Mansoor. Finally he sent some poisoned grapes through his governor in Medina, Muhammad bin Sulayman. The poison took its effect and Imam breathed his last on 25th of Shawaal 148 A.H. He is buried in Jannatul Baqee next to his father.



As Sadiq



3.3 Worksheet: Imam Sadiq (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. Imam Ja'far as Sadiq (a) shares the same birthday as the _____.
2. His father name is _____.
3. His grandfather is _____.
4. _____ is one of the famous student of Imam Sadiq (a).
5. In his madressa there were atleast _____ students.
6. He was martyred in _____ A.H.
7. Imam Sadiq(a)'s Kuniyat was _____.

Muhammad Al Baqir (a)

4000

Abu Abdullah

148A.H

Prophet Muhammad (saw)

Abu Hanifa

Imam Zainul Abideen (a)



Chapter 4: Imam Musa Al Kadhim (a)

Name : Musa
Title : Al-Kadhim (one who controls his anger)
Kunyat : Abu Ibrahim, Abul Hassan and Abu Ali.
Birthdate : 7th Safar 128 A.H. , at Abwa .
Father : Ja'far ibn Muhammad (a.s)
Mother : Hamida Khatoon (a.s)
Martydom : 25th Rajab 183 AH. Poisoned by Harun-al-Rashid the Abbaside caliph
Buried : Kazmain, Baghdad (Iraq)

4.1 Birth:

Imam Musa Kadhim (a) was born in **Abwa** , a place between Mecca and Medina where Syeda Aminah (a) (prophet Muhammad's (saw) mother is buried)

4.2 Imamat:

Imam Musa Kadhim (a) is our seventh imam. He enjoyed the company of his father for 20 years. After the martyrdom of his father, He took over the responsibility of Imamat and guided the people from Medina. He is one of the Imams whose miracles are reported extensively.

4.3 Rulers During His Imamat:

Four Banu Abbas caliphs, Mansoor ,Mahdi,Hadi and Haroon Rasheed ruled during the Imamat of our seventh Imam. Although he was allowed some freedom in the beginning, it was no long before the attention of the rulers was turned on him.

Haroon Rashid became the caliph in 170 A.H. It was he who introduced Chess and music as Islamic culture.

Haroon begin to resent the popularity and the power that Imam (a) had over the muslims.

Once when Haroon went over to Medina, he approached the tomb of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and said,

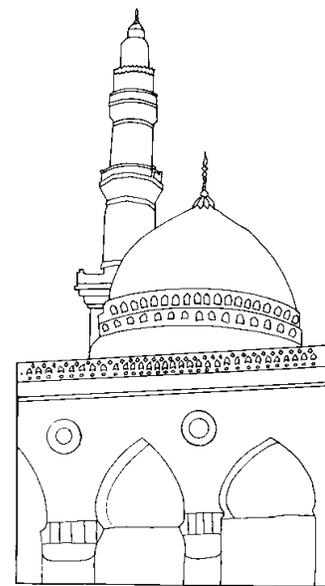
"Greetings to you O Prophet of Allah, Greetings to you my cousin."

He was trying to show the people that he was relative to the Holy Prophet (p) because he was from the family of Abbas, the Uncle of Prophet (p). Imam (a) also approached the tomb and said,

"Greetings to you O Prophet of Allah, Greetings to you my father."

Imam (a) was proving to the people and Haroon that he was a direct descendent of the Holy Prophet (SAW). When he heard this, Haroon's face went red in anger.

The capital of Haroon's regime was Baghdad. Haroon felt threatened by the growing popularity of Imam (a). He had the Imam (a) handcuffed and brought to Basra from Medina. He was imprisoned and was moved from prison to prison in Baghdad. Imam remained in the prison for the last nineteen years of his life.



4.4 Martyrdom

Imam (a) was kept under the guard of Sindi bin Shahik who eventually killed Imam (a) by presenting him with poisoned dates.



Sindi put the body of Imam (a) on a bridge and invited the people to come and see the body and prove to themselves that he had not been killed by force, but had died naturally.



His funeral prayers were led by his son Imam Ali ar Ridha (a).

4.5 Worksheet: Imam Musa Al Kadhim (a)

Match the right answer.

Imam Musa Kadhim (a)
was born here.

Imam Musa Kadhim (a)'s
Mother.

Capital city in Haroon's
rule.

Imam Musa Kadhim (a)'s
Tomb is here.

Son of Imam Musa
Kadhim (a).

Kazmain

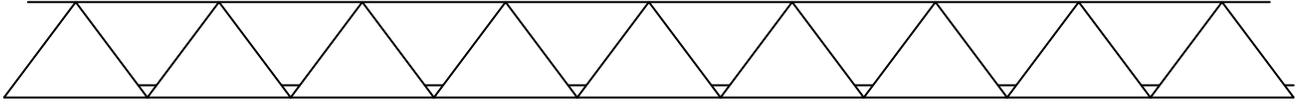
Baghdad

*Imam Ali Ar
Ridha (a)*

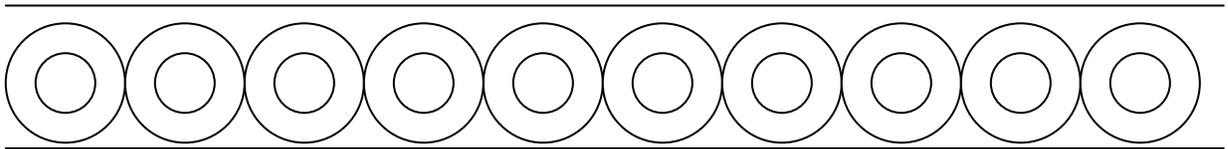
Abwa

*Hamida
Khatoon*

4.6 Color:



Al Kazim





Chapter 5: Imam Ali Ar Ridha (a)

Name : Ali
Title : Ar-Ridha (One with whom Allah is pleased)
Kunyat : Abul Hassan
Birthdate : 11th of Zilqad 148 A.H. , at Medina
Father : Musa ibn Ja'far (a.s)
Mother : Ummul Baneen Najma (a.s)
Martydom : 29th Safar 203 AH. Poisoned by Mamoon the Abbaside Caliph
Buried : Mashad, Iran.

Imam Ridha (a) was brought up under the care of his father for 35 years. His father left behind a written document declaring his succession.

5.1 Imam Zamin (a)

Imam (a) is also known as Imam Zamin(a). Zamin comes from the Arabic word **Zamanat**, which means security. Whenever we start a journey, we pray to Allah to keep us safe for the sake of our eighth Imam (a) .We also give some money in charity, which is in the name of Imam Zaamin (a).In some cultures there is a tradition of tying Imam Zamin around the arm.



5.2 Imam

Imam Ridha (a) took over the great responsibility of Imamate under very difficult circumstances after the martyrdom of his father. Followers of Imam Ridha (a) were leading very difficult lives under the rule of the Abbaside caliphs Haroon and his son Mamoon.

After the death of Haroon, his sons Amin and Mamoon became the caliphs respectively.

Mamoon was an intelligent man, he realized that Imam Ridha (a) was very popular among the people. Even some of his own ministers were Shia of Imam Ridha (a), so he decided to change the strategy of torture and oppression used by his father (Haroon Rasheed) .

First, he declared himself as a Shia of Imam Ali (a) .He ordered that the family of Imam Ali (a) should not be harmed.

Secondly, He invited the Imam (a) to come from Medina to Marv, which was his winter capital.

5.3 Fortress of Allah

Thousands of people were gathered to greet him on his way to Marv, some scholars at Nishapur begged him to stop and address them. Imam (a) related to them the following Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (p):

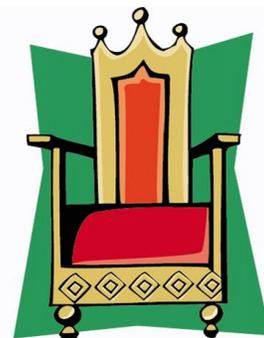
The angel Jibraeel (a) had told the Holy Prophet (saw), who told Imam Ali(a), and each Imam had told the next Imam (a), that Allah had said,

“ Laa Ilaaha Illallah is My fortress, and whoever enters My fortress saves himself from My punishment. ”

Then Imam (a) went forward a little and then stopped. He then informed them that there were some conditions that need to be fulfilled before entering the Fortress of Allah. One of which was complete submission to the Imam of that time.

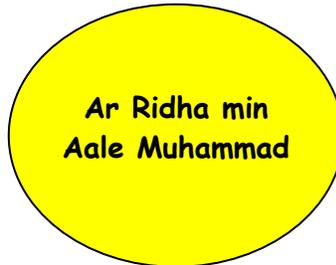
On his arrival in Marv, Mamoon greeted Imam (a) with great respect. He offered him (a) the Caliphate, Imam (a) refused and Mamoon insisted that he accept to become the heir to the throne.

Despite his reluctance Imam (a) was forced to accept the position and Mamoon asked the people to pay the Oath of allegiance to him.



He also ordered that the royal robes would be green as green was the color of Holy Prophet's (saw) household.

A Dirham coin with the name of Imam Ridha (a) was issued.



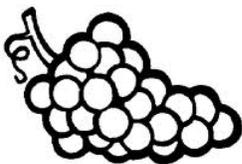
Mamoon had not given this position to Imam (a) due to any love for him, but had done it to suppress the uprising of the people. He had no intention of allowing Imam (a) to become his successor.

5.4 Imam Ar Ridha (a) in Mamoon's court

Imam (a) took the opportunity to spread the teachings of Islam in the court of Mamoon. He organized Majalis to remember the martyrs and sacrifice of Kerbala, and explained the moral lessons to be learnt from that tragedy.

Mamoon's court was visited by people from all over the world. Imam (a) answered all the questions they asked to Mamoon.

5.5 Martyrdom



Mamoon soon felt threatened by the growing popularity of Imam (a) and decided to kill Imam (a). He invited Imam (a) to a meal where he was offered poisoned grapes. Imam (a) became very ill and as a result died on 29th Safar 203 A.H. He is buried in Mashad, Iran.

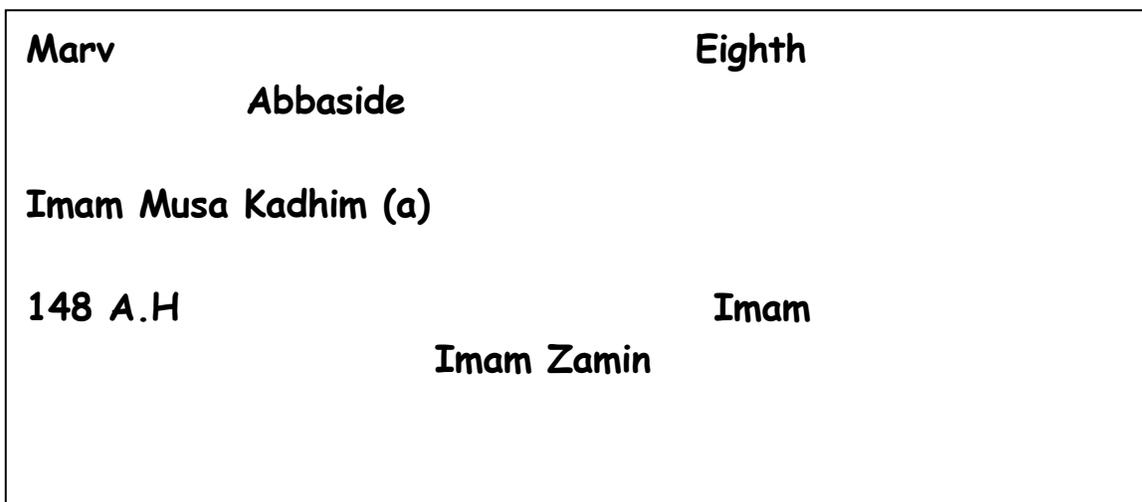
5.6 Worksheet: Imam Ali Ar Ridha (a)

Project:

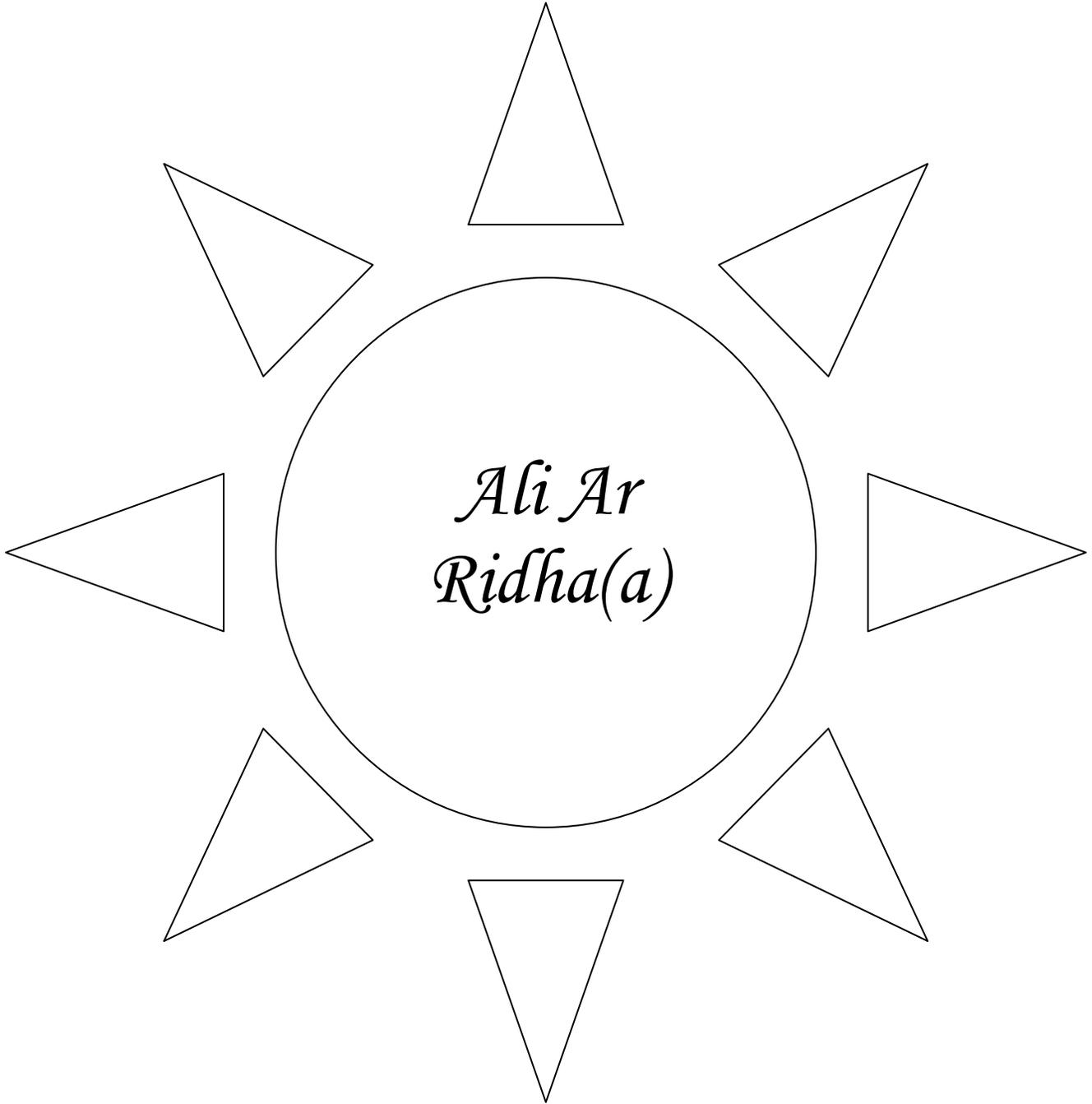
Let's make an Imam Zamin.

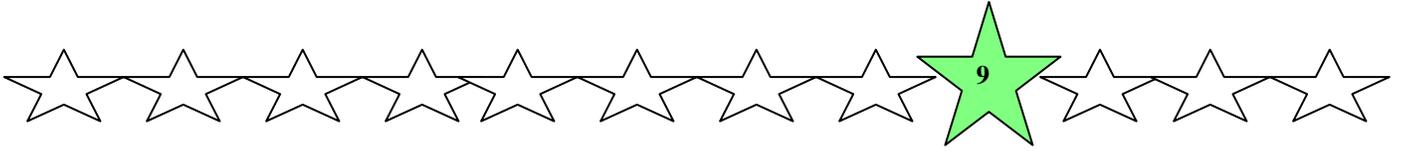
Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was the father of Imam Ali Ar Ridha.
2. Imam Ridha (a) is also known as _____.
3. He was born in _____ A.H.
4. Imam Ridha (a) is our _____ imam.
5. Mamoon was _____ caliph.
6. _____ was the winter capital of Mamoon's regime



5.7 Color





Chapter 6: Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a)

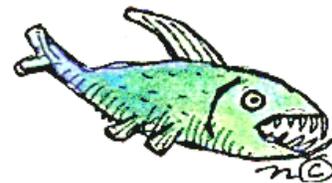
Name	: Muhammad
Title	:At-Taqi(One who is Mindful of Allah) and Al-Jawaad.
Kunyat	:Abu Ja'far
Born	: 10th of Rajab 195 A.H, Medina.
Father	: Ali ibn Musa (a)
Mother	:Sabaika Khaizuran (a)
Martyrdom caliph	: 29th Zilqad 220 AH. Poisoned by Mu'tasin the Abbaside
Buried	: Kazmain, Bagdad.

Imam Muhammad Taqi(a) was brought up under the care of his father for 4 years. When Mamoon forced Imam Ridha (a) to leave Medina for Iran, he (a) declared Imam Taqi (a) as his successor. After the martyrdom of Imam Ridha (a) in 203 A.H, Imam Taqi (a) took over the duties of imamat at the age of 8 years.

6.1 Imam Taqi (a) and Mamoon

One day when he was 5 years old, he was on the road when Mamoon was passing by. All the children ran away but Imam (a) stayed. Mamoon stopped the carriage and asked why Imam (a) was still standing there. Imam (a) told him that the road was wide enough for all of them and he had not done anything wrong.

Mamoon asked him who he was.



After knowing about his identity, Mamoon who was hiding a tiny fish in his hand asked the Imam (a)

“Can you tell me what I have in my hand?”

Imam (a) replied:

“Allah has made tiny fishes in the river. These fishes are hunted by the kings and Imams can tell the secrets.”

6.2 Imam

In spite of his young age, he demonstrated the intelligence and wisdom of his forefathers. He was bold, learned, used to forgive people and was tolerant. He (a) was famous for his hospitality and courtesy to all and for his help for poor, orphans and the needy. He lived a simple life and worked tirelessly to guide people to right path.

Imam (a) prepared the Muslims for the time when the 12th Imam (a) would come. He (a) did that by training the Muslims to ask questions and take advice from those who had learned the Qur’an and all the laws of Islam and who were good Muslims. This is called **Taqleed**.

6.3 Martyrdom

After Mamoon, Mu’tasim Billah came to the throne. He was the cruel enemy of Ahlul’bait.

Mu’tasim once asked Imam (a) to pass judgment of how to punish a thief. Imam (a) said only fingers could be cut as the palms were for Allah (one of the wajib parts to touch the ground during sajdah).

Mu’tasim arranged for Imam (a) to be poisoned.

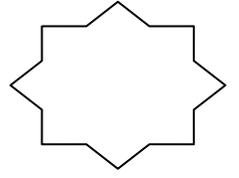
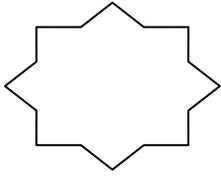
Imam was only 25 years old when he was martyred by poison, given to him in a drink by Ummul Fadhl.

Imam (a) is buried besides his grandfather, Imam Musa al Kadhim (a) at Kazmain, Baghdad.

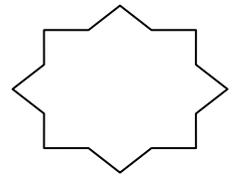
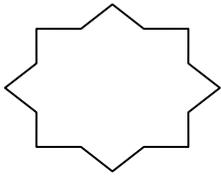
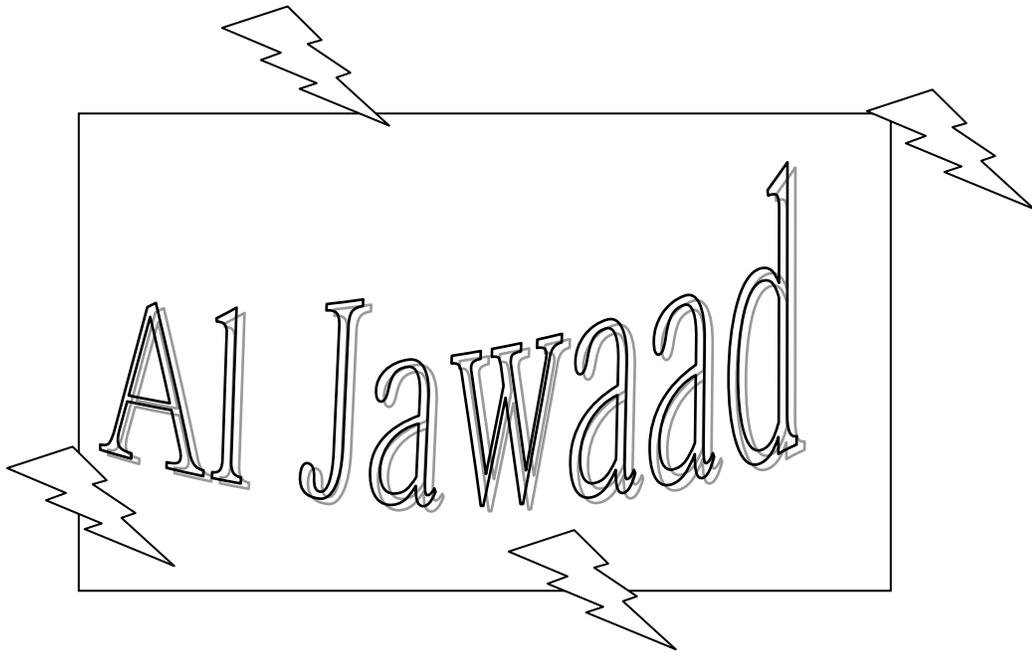
6.4 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad at-Taqi (a)

Fill in the blanks.

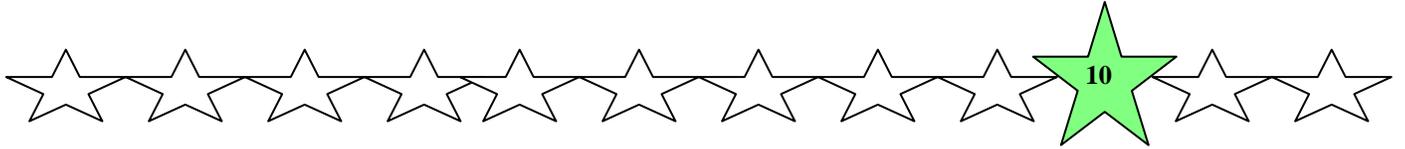
1. Imam Taqi (a) took over the duties of imamat at the age of _____ years.
2. The kunyat of Imam Taqi (a) is _____.
3. At Taqi means _____.
4. _____ lived a simple life and worked tirelessly to guide people to right path.
5. Imam was only _____ years old when he was martyred by poison.
6. Imam (a) is buried besides his grandfather _____ at Kazmain, Baghdad.



At Taqi



6.5 Color



Chapter 7: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a)

Name	: Ali (a)
Title	: An-Naqi (The pure) and Al-Hadi (The Guide)
Kunyat	: Abul Hassan
Birth date	:15th of Zilhajj 212 A.H., at Medina.
Father	: Muhammad ibn Ali At Taqi (a)
Mother	:Summana Khatoon (a)
Martydom	: 3 rd Rajab 254 AH. Poisoned by Mu'taz the Abbaside caliph.
Buried	: Samarra, Baghdad.

Imam (a) was only 8 years old when his father was martyred. Thus, like his father, He also took over the responsibility of Imamate at a very young age.

7.1 Imam Ali Naqi (a) and Junaydi

The caliph wrote to the governor of Medina asking him to send the young Imam (a) to a person called Junaydi for tutoring. Junaydi was an old, well known poet of that time and “anti-Ahlul’bait” When Junaydi was once asked about the progress of his student he said:

“I am the student and he is the teacher. I now know what knowledge is. What I say is because of what I have been taught by Imam”.

7.2 Rulers During the Time of Imam (a)

1. Mamoon Rashid
2. Mu'tasim, He ruled for 8 years.
3. Wathiq Billah: During his rule Imam (a) and His Shia were allowed to live peacefully.
4. Mutawakkil: He was the first Abbaside caliph who openly held and participates in parties where music, drinking alcohol and all kinds of evil was practiced.
5. Muntansir: He succeeded his father Mutawakkil by Killing him.
6. Mustain Billah
7. Mu'taz Billah.

Mutawakkil forced Imam Naqi (a) to leave Medina and go to Samarra, where He (a) was imprisoned.

Mutawakkil was his enemy, but Imam (a) never returned this enmity. Once Mutawakkil was suffering from serious sickness and his doctors declared him incurable. Mutawakkil's mother approached Imam (a) for help, and He (a) prescribed an ointment, which cured him.

7.3 Imamate

He (a) served the longest period of Imamate (besides the 12th Imam)-34 years that can be divided into two parts –17 years of freedom and 17 years of imprisonment.

7.4 Martyrdom

It was Mu'taz who finally poisoned him.

His funeral prayers were conducted by his son Imam Hassan Askari (a) and he was buried in Samarra. He was only 42 years at the time.



7.5 Worksheet: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a)

Fill in the blanks:

1. Imam Ali Naqi (a) was _____ Years old, when his Imamat was declared.
2. The caliph sent Imam (a) to be tutored by _____.
3. He (a) served _____ years of Imamat.
4. Imam (a) was poisoned by _____.
5. _____ is the father of Imam Ali Naqi(a).
6. _____ was the next imam.
7. Naqi means _____.
8. Al Hadi means _____.

The Guide

Imam Muhammad Taqi (a)

Mu'taz Billah

Eight

Junaydi

Imam Hassan Al Askari(a)

34

The Pure

AN NAQI

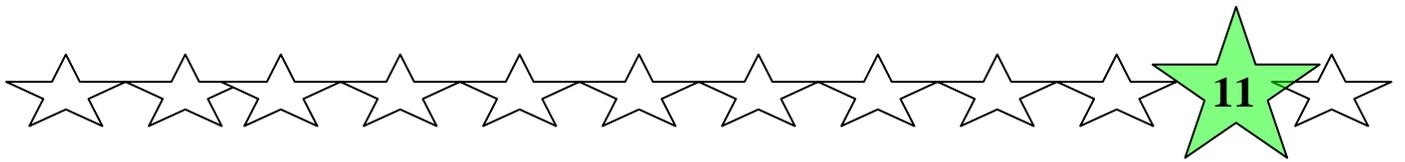
The Pure

AL HADI

The Guide

7.6 Worksheet

color



Chapter 8: Imam Hassan al-Askari (a)

Name	: Hassan
Title	: Al-Askari
Kunyat	: Abu Muhammad
Birth date	: 8th Rabi-ul-Akhar 232 A.H. , at Medina
Father	: Ali ibn Muhammad Naqi(a)
Mother	: Syeda Sulail (a)
Martyrdom	: 8th Rabi-ul-Awwal 260 AH. Poisoned by Mo'tamad the Abbaside Caliph in Sammra.
Buried	: Samarra, Baghdad.

8.1 Birth and Childhood

When He was born his father said that it was the order from the Prophet Muhammad (saw) that he should be named HASSAN. His mother was Sulail or Sausan (a).

He was 22, when his father was martyred and the period of his Imamate, following his father's death, was six years

His only son is Mohammad Mahdi (Mahdi, the promised one) who will upon his advent; fill up the world with equity, justice, and fairness.

The rulers of the time of 11th Imam, Imam Hassan Askari (a) knew that the Imams were going to be 12 in number and the last Imam would take control of the world.



The rulers wanted to stop the 12th Imam (a) to be born, so they kept Imam Hassan Askari (a) imprisoned for most of his life. But the Allah, who had saved and defended Musa (Moses) (A.S.) from Fir'aun, could bring the future leader of the Islamic Ummah too into existence, away from the sights of people.

Imam's (a) Morality

8.2 Special Features of

One of the courtiers of Abbaside government named "Ahmed bin Khaqan", who was an enemy of the Prophet's family, said one day

"I have not seen anybody in Samarra, among the Bani Hashim family, more pious than Imam Hassan Askari (A.S.). If the caliphate goes out of the Bani Abbaside's hands then no one except Hassan Askari (A.S.) will be capable and fit for it".

Then he said,

"one day I was present with my father when Hassan Askari (A.S.) arrived there, although he was the enemy of the Prophet's family, yet he got up from his place, kissed his hand and made him seated upon his own place and sat before him like a pupil in front of a teacher and lent ears to his words"

8.3 Abu Yousuf's Account

Abu Yousuf says about the charity and generosity of Imam (A.S.), I got down and out, and could not support my children any longer. We were all hungry, sad and desperate, "I went to the court of Abbasides many a times so that I may seek their help, for, I was related to them. But they were so very lost in their lives that they would not attend to my agony and painful

heart. One day, I paid a visit to Imam Hassan Askari (A.S.) and described before him my implications. He had four hundred dinnars available with him and he gave all of them to me and said, "Go and get your family freed from distress."

He was in prison for six years and in spite of all his difficulties, problems and pains he met the people with smiling face.

8.4 Revealing of Imam (a)

There was a severe draught in Samarra and a Christian priest was able to make it rain, which was making the Muslim people question their faith. So Motamid had to ask Imam Hassan Askari (a) for help, before there were no Muslims to rule over.

Imam (a) showed how the priest was making it rain using the bone of a prophet (a) and how Imam (a) could make it rain without the help of anything. The Muslims were overjoyed and Motamid had no choice but to let Imam (a) free who was imprisoned by him.

8.5 Imam's (a) Definition of Mu'min

The Imam (a) was once asked of the signs of a Mu'min

1. who prays 51 rakaat of salaah daily.
2. He prostrates on Khake Shifa.
3. He wears ring on his right hand.
4. He repeats the verses of Adhaan and Iqama.
5. He recites "Bismillah" loudly in salaah.
6. He prays his Fajr Salaah before the stars disappear and his Dhuhr prayers before the sun starts to decline.
7. He recites Qunoot in Salaah.
8. He dyes his hair and beard.
9. He recites 5 takbirs in Salaahul Mayyit.

8.6 Martyrdom

Mu'tamid could not bear hearing about the popularity of Imam (a) and tried many times to have him killed. At last he sent a poisoned drink to him that caused the martyrdom of the Imam (a) at the age of 28 years. Our 12th Imam (a) conducted the Funeral prayers. And it was then that a lot of Shia's saw him for the first time. Imam Hassan Askari (a) is buried besides his father in Samarra.

8.7 Worksheet: Imam Hassan al-Askari (a)

Circle the right answer.

1. Imam Hassan Al Askari's (a) mother was _____.
 - a. Syeda Fatimah(a)
 - b. Syeda Sulail(a)
 - c. Syeda Khadija

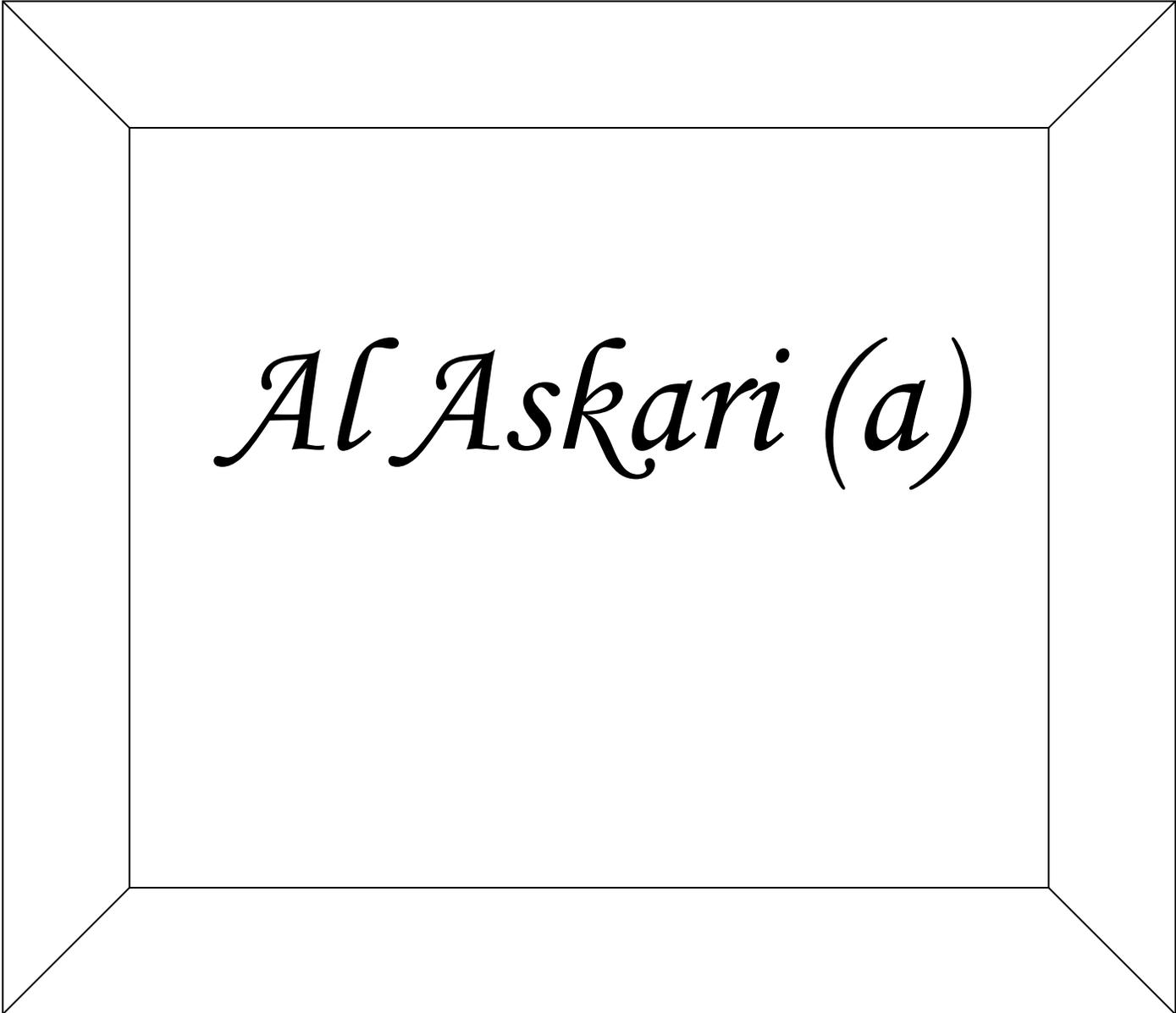
2. Imam Hassan Al Askari (a) only son is _____ who will upon his advent; fill up the world with equity, justice, and fairness.
 - a. Imam Ali (a)
 - b. Imam Hussein (a)
 - c. Imam Muhammad al Mahdi
3. A Mu'min is a person who prostrates on _____ during Salaah .
 - a. Carpet
 - b. Khake Shifa
 - c.plastic

4. A Mu'min recites _____-loudly in salaah.
 - a. Mashallah
 - b. Alhamdulillah
 - c. Bismillah

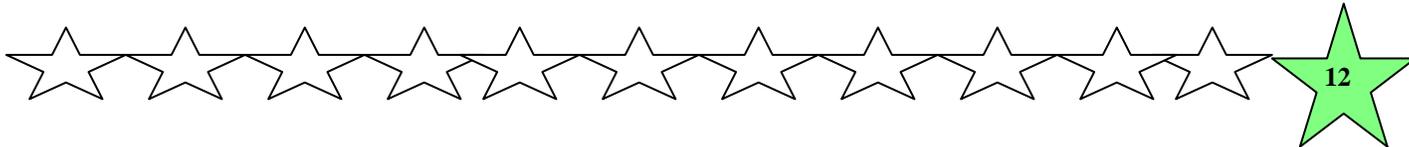
5. Imam Hassan Al Askari is buried in _____ Iraq.
 - a. Sammara
 - b. Kerbala
 - c. Najaf.

8.8 Worksheet:

Color



Al Askari (a)



Chapter 9: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a)

Name	: Muhammad bin Hassan (a)
Title	: Al- Mahdi (the guided one), Al – Hujjat (proof of Allah), Al – Muntazar (one who awaits the orders of Allah), Al –Muntazir (one who is awaited), Saheb-uz- Zamaan (master of the time), Al – Qaim (the present one).
Kunyat	: Abul Qasim.
Birth date	: Friday, 15th of Sha’ban 255A.H in Samarra
Father	: Imam Hassan Al Askari (a.s)
Mother	: Sayyida Narjis (a.s)
Martyrdom	: Alive MashaAllah and in Ghaybat.

Imam Mahdi (A) was born in Samarra at dawn on Friday, the 15th of Sha’baan 255 A.H. in the house of his father, Imam Hassan Al Askari. The name of the mother of Imam Mahdi (A) is Syeda Narjis (A). Her other names were Malika, Sausan and Rayhana. She was the grand-daughter of the Roman Emperor of the time. Allah granted Imam (A) with wisdom and excellence at birth. Like the Prophets Isa (A) and Yahya (A), he had the ability to speak in infancy and used to recite verses of the Holy Qur’an from the cradle.

Imam (A) was born in the time of the Abbaside Caliph Mu'tamad, who had tried to prevent his birth but had been unsuccessful

During his childhood, his father never used to let him stay in one place in the house. He used to move him to a different location every so often, so that Mu'tamad would not come to know of his existence. Imam Hassan al-Askari (A) only let a few trusted companions into the secret of his son and advised them that he would be his successor.

At the time of the death of Imam Hassan al-Askari (A), Imam (A) suddenly appeared. He was only 5 years old and most people had never seen him. Imam (A) led the funeral prayers and then disappeared.

Mu'tamad received the news that the prayers had been led by a young boy, from whose face light shone out like the full moon. He immediately knew that he had failed in his plan and despite all his efforts, the next Imam (A) had been born.

This fact frightened him because he knew of the Hadith of the Holy Prophet (S) that the 12th Imam (A) would be the one who would fill the earth with peace and justice in the same way as it will have been filled with cruelty and injustice. Mu'tamad knew that his own rule was far from just, so he increased his efforts in locating and killing Imam (A) before any harm came to himself. In this he was unsuccessful because Allah protected His Hujjat, who had to serve mankind till the last days.

There have been two periods of Ghaybat (concealment) .the first is known as Ghaybate Sughra (Minor Concealment) in which Imam (A) was not seen by his followers but used to answer their questions through his four deputies.

1. **Othman bin Said**
2. **Muhammad bin Othman.**
3. **Hussein bin Rauh.**
4. **Ali bin Muhammad Samry.**

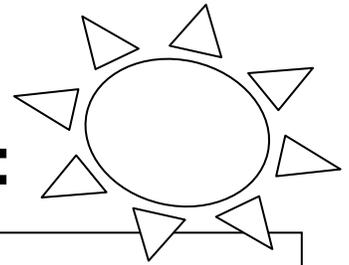
After 68 years the period of **Ghaybate Sughra** ended with the death of his fourth deputy and the period of **Ghaybate Kubra** (Major Concealment) began. This is the period we are living in today.

**Ya Imam Al Mahdi,
Al Hujjat, Al Qaim,
Al Muntazar,
Saheb uz Zaman.**



9.1 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a)

Imam Al-Mahdi (a) was born on:



Date:

Month:



Year:



Town:

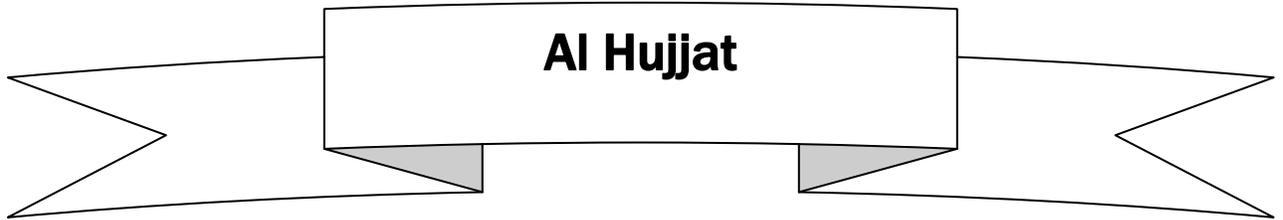


Country:



HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Color the banners.



Chapter 10: Islamic holy cities in Saudi Arabia



Map of Arabia

10.1 Mecca al-Mukarramah

- The Holy Ka'aba. The House of Allah and the birth place of Imam Ali b. Abi Taalib (a)
- Hajar al-Aswad (The Black Stone)
- Maqam Ibrahim
- Hijr Ismail. This was the location of the house of Prophet Ismael (a). He and his mother are buried here.
- Well of Zamzam
- Hatwim: this is the place between the door of the Ka'aba and Hajar al-Aswad. It is called Hatwim "the smasher" because it smashes major and minor sins of one who seeks forgiveness here.
- Mount Safa
- Mount Marwa

10.1.1 Jannat al-Mualla (Cemetery in Mecca)

- It is the 2nd holiest graveyard after Baqi. Those buried here include:
- Qasim: son of the Holy Prophet (s.)
- Abd Manaf: Great, great-grandfather of the Holy Prophet [s]

- Grave of Hashim: Great-grandfather of the Holy Prophet [s]
- Grave of Abdul Muttalib: Grandfather of the Holy Prophet [s]
- Grave of Amina: Mother of the Holy Prophet [s]
- Grave of Abu Talib: Father of First Imam Ali (a)
- Grave of Khadija: First wife of the Holy Prophet [s] and mother of Sayyida Fatima (a)

10.1.2 Jabal Nur. The mount on which the Cave of Hira is found

10.1.3 Cave (*ghar*) of Hira

10.1.4 Cave of Thaur

The cave where the Holy Prophet [s] hid from his enemies when migrating to Medina

10.1.5 Birth Place of the Holy Prophet [s]

10.2 Medina al-Munawwarah

10.2.1 Masjid al-Nabawi

- Shrine of Holy Prophet of Islam, peace be upon him & his Household
- Grave of Sayyida Fatima al-Zahra (a). Daughter of the Prophet [s] and wife of Imam Ali (a). According to some historians she is buried in Jannatul Baqi
- Room (*hujra*) of Sayyida Fatima al-Zahra, peace be upon her
- Pulpit (*minbar*) of the Holy Prophet [s]
- Prayer niche (*mihrab*) of the Holy Prophet [s]
- The door (*bab*) of Archangel Jibrail (a)
- *Maqam* of Archangel Jibrail (a)

10.2.2 Jannatul Baqi

- Graves of Imam Hassan (2nd Imam), Imam Zain ul Abidin (4th Imam), Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (5th Imam), and Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (6th Imam)
- Grave of Sayyida Fatima (a). Daughter of the Prophet [s] and wife of Imam Ali (a). Location of her grave is unknown. According to some historians she was buried in her own room (now inside Masjid Nabawi) next to the Holy Prophet [s]'s
- Grave of Fatima bint. Asad (a): Mother of Imam Ali (a)
- Grave of Ja'far al-Tayyar (a) - brother of Imam Ali (a)
- Grave of Ibrahim (a): son of the Holy Prophet [s]

10.2.3 Masjid Quba:

First mosque of Islam

10.2.4 Masjid Qiblatayn (i.e. the mosque of two *qiblas*)

The mosque where the Holy Prophet [s] was commanded to change his *qibla* from Masjid al-Aqsa (Jerusalem) to the Holy Ka'aba (Mecca)

10.3 Arafat

10.3.1 Jabal Rahmah

10.3.2 Masjid NAmarah

10.4 Mina

The Three Jamaraat:

1. Jamaraat al-Ula,
2. Jamaraat al-Wusta, and
3. Jamaraat al-Uqba

Chapter 11: The Islamic holy cities in Iraq



11.1 Najaf

Pilgrimage sites

11.1.1 Mausoleum of 1st Imam Ali b. Abi Taalib (a.s)

There are 3 graves in one *darih*:

- Grave of Imam Ali (a)
- Grave of Prophet Adam (a) - 1st prophet and man on earth
- Grave of Prophet Nuh (a)

11.1.2 Wadi-us Salaam

- Tomb of Prophet Hud (a)
- Tomb of Prophet Saleh (a)
- Maqam of Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (a)
- Maqam of Saheb al-Asr, Imam Al-Mahdi (a)

- Mosalla of Imam Ali Zain ul-Abidin (a)

11.1.3 Tomb of Kumayl - companion of Imam Ali (a)

11.1.4 Tomb of Rashid Hijri - companion of Imam Ali (a)

11.1.5 Masjid Hannana

This mosque is between Kufa and Najaf. The significance of this mosque is that when Imam Hassan (a) and Imam Hussein (a) were carrying the *janaza* of Imam Ali (a) from Kufa to Najaf, they passed near this mosque, and as they were passing, the pillars of the mosque inclined towards Imam Ali (a) as if paying its last respects.

11.2 Kufa

Pilgrimage sites

11.2.1 Masjid Kufa

- Mehrab-e-Ibadat. The place where Imam Ali (a) was martyred
- Mausoleum of Muslim ibn Aqil (a), cousin and ambassador of Imam Hussein (a) to Kufa
- Mausoleum of Hani ibn Urwa, companion of Imam Hussein (a)
- Mosalla of several prophets.

11.2.2 House of Imam Ali, peace be upon him

11.2.3 Masjid Sahla.

11.3 Kerbala

Pilgrimage sites

1

11.3.1 Mausoleum of 3rd Imam al-Hussein (as)

There are 3 graves in one *darih*:

- Grave of Imam Hussein (a)
- Grave of Ali Akbar, son of Imam Hussein (a)
- Grave of Ali Asgher, son of Imam Hussein (a)

11.3.2 Mausoleum of Abbas bin Ali (a): Brother and Standard-bearer of Imam Hussein (as)

11.3.3 Grave of Habib ibn Madhaher (as) friend of Imam Hussein (as)

11.3.4 Ganj-e-Shohada - graves of the rest of the martyrs of Kerbala

11.3.5 Qatl-ghah

11.3.6 Grave of Ibrahim son of 7th Imam Musa al-Kadhim (as)

11.3.7 Til-e-Zainabiya (as)

11.3.8 Khaimaghah

11.3.9 Mausoleum of Hurr (companion of Imam Hussein (a) in Kerbala) - 3 miles from Kerbala

11.4 Kadhmayn

Mausoleum of 7th and 9th Imams, Imam Musa al-Kadhim and Imam Muhammad al-Jawad (as)

11.5 Samarra

Pilgrimage sites

1

11.5.1 Mausoleum of 10th and 11th Imams, Imam Ali al-Naqi and Imam Hassan al-Askari (as)

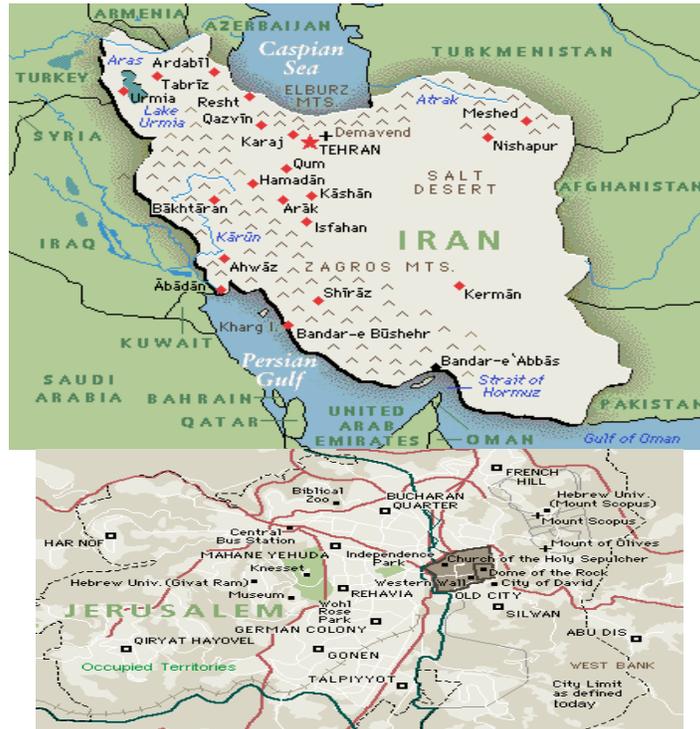
The main *darih* has four graves:

- Grave of 10th Imam Ali al-Naqi (as)
- Grave of 11th Imam Hassan al-Askari (as)
- Grave of Sayyida Halima Khatoon (a) daughter of Imam Ali al-Naqi (a) and sister of Imam Hassan al-Askari (a)
- Grave of Sayyida Nargis Khatoon (a), mother of the 12th Imam Al-Mahdi, peace be upon him

11.5.2 Cellar (*sardab*) of 12th Imam Al-Mahdi (as)

where he was last seen. Also called *Maqam Ghaybat* (i.e. the place of occultation)

Chapter 12: Islamic holy cities in Iran and Baytul Muqaddas



12.1 Mashad al-Muqaddas

Mausoleum of 8th Imam Ali b. Musa al-Ridha, (AS)

12.2 Qum

12.2.1 Mausoleum of Fatimah bint Musa (a)

Daughter of 7th Imam (a). Well-known as Masooma Qum

12.2.2 Masjid Imam Hassan al-Askari(as).

Near the mausoleum of Masooma Qum

12.2.3 Masjid Jamkaran

Built in 393 AH under orders of the 12th Imam (a). This is outside Qum

12.3 Baytul Muqqaddas

12.3.1 Masjid al-Aqsa (Dome of the Rock)

Prayer-niche (*mihrab*) of Imam Ali, peace be upon him
Room of Maryam, mother of Prophet Isa, peace be upon them
Room in which there are the mosallas of forty prophets

12.3.2 Masjid Sakhra

Sakhratullah: reported hillock from where Prophet Muhammad [s] ascended (*me'raj*)
Mosalla of nine prophets

12.3.3 Tomb of Syeda Maryam (a), the mother of Prophet Isa (a)

12.3.4 The Cave of Prophets (*ghar al-anbiya*):

between Jerusalem and Damascus

12.3.5 Tomb of Prophet Musa (a): 10 miles from Jerusalem

Chapter 13: Islamic holy cities in Syria



13.1 Damascus

13.2 Tomb of Syeda Zainab (as)

Daughter of Imam Ali (a) and Syeda Fatimah al-Zahra (a)

13.3 Bab Saghir (also called "Goristan-e-Ghariban")

This is a street with cemeteries on either side of the road

- Tomb of Syeda Ruqayya (a): daughter of Imam Hussein (a)
- Tomb of Syeda Umm Kulthum (a): sister of Imam Hussein
- Tomb of the Prophet's [s] wives (ummahatul mu'minin): Umme Salama and Umm Habiba
- Tomb of Syeda Fidha, the maid of Sayyida Fatimah (the Prophet's daughter), (a)
- Tomb of Fatimah Sughra bint Imam Hussein (a)

- Maqam Ra's Shuhada. The burial place of the heads of the martyrs of Kerbala. Also called "*ganj-e-sarha-e-shuhada-e-Kerbala*"

3 **13.4 Prison**

This place can be reached by walking through Souk Hamidiyya (i.e. the Hamidiyya bazaar)

- Mausoleum of Sakina (a): daughter of Imam Hussein (a)
- Prison of Ahlul b'ait (a)
- Pulpit (*minbar*) of Imam Zain ul Abideen (a)
- Niche (*mihrab*) where Imam Zain ul Abideen (a) used to say his prayers
- Place where Imam Zain ul Abideen (a) prayed when he went to take the head of Imam Hussein (a)

13.5 Umayyad Mosque (Jaami al-Amawi)

This is a walking distance from the Prison:

- The Pulpit from which Imam Zain ul Abidin (a) delivered a sermon before Yazid
- Grave of Prophet Yahya (a) son of Prophet Zakariya (a)
- Place where the head of Imam Hussein (a) was kept in Yazid's treasury

Chapter 14: Ashaabul Kahf - The People of the Cave

Do you not think that the people of the Cave and of the Inscription (Raqeem) were of Our wonderful signs? When the youths sought refuge in the cave they prayed, "Lord grant us mercy and help us to get out of this trouble in a righteous way." We sealed their ears for a number of years. Then We roused them to see which of the party had the correct account of the duration of their sleep. We tell you this story for a genuine purpose. They were young people who believed in their Lord and We gave them further guidance. We strengthened their hearts when they stood up (against the idol-worshippers) and said "Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and the earth. We shall never worship anyone other than Him, lest we commit blasphemy.

Holy Qur'an: Kahf, 18 : 9 - 14

Afsoos was a famous city that once flourished on the West Coast of Asia Minor. It was part of the Roman Empire and the king was a kind and just ruler. During his reign, there was peace and prosperity. When he died, there was a division amongst the people as to who should rule. While they had no leader, **Dacius**, a neighboring king, invaded their land and annexed it to his kingdom. He ruled them from 249 A.D. to 251 A.D. Dacius was a violent persecutor of the faithful Christians who lived at the time.



Six (or seven) young men stood up for their beliefs and had to leave the town to escape the cruel king. On their way, they met a shepherd who gave them some water to drink. When they told him about their intention of finding a secluded place to worship Allah in peace, he joined them with his dog. The shepherd led them to a fertile valley, through which they came upon a mountain and entered a cave called **Kahf**. Meanwhile, Dacius followed the fugitives, determined to make an example of them. When they heard the sounds of pursuit get closer, the men prayed to Allah to rescue them from the merciless king. Soon afterwards the young men were overcome with a deep sleep and the dog sat outside the cave. The king reached the spot and sent in his minister to bring the men out. The minister was a faithful believer in Prophet Isa (a). When he when he saw the young men sleeping, he came out and reported that they had all died of fright. This news pleased the king, who ordered that the cave be shut. A stone tablet, with the name of the men and the date of the event inscribed on it, was put at the entrance of the cave. This is why these people have been referred to as those of the Cave and the Inscription in the Holy Qur'an, which says:

They will say, "They were three, the fourth of them was their dog", and (others) say, "Five, the sixth of them was their dog", guessing about the unknown; and (others) say, "Seven and the eighth of them was their dog." Say (O Muhammad), "My Lord knows best their number... Kahf, 18 : 22 (Part)

Allah caused the young men to sleep for about 180 years before they woke up. When they consulted one another it seemed to them that they had slept for a day or even less. They were all starving so they decided that one of them would go into town and secretly purchase some food and bring it back. They prayed to Allah to first open the entrance to the cave. This prayer was granted and they emerged from the cave. The sight that greeted them amazed them. The entire landscape had changed. Little did they know that Dacius was long dead and this was the time of the reign of the kind Christian king Theodosius I, who ruled from 408 A.D. to 450 A.D.



The man who went to the town to get food saw that everything was different. The houses did not look right and people were dressed in strange clothes. He looked about in amazement, wondering if he was dreaming. At length, he approached a baker and asked for some bread. The baker was surprised to see the oddly dressed young man who spoke an ancient language and was offering him outdated money.

He asked him whether he had discovered the coins in some treasure. The young man replied, "No, this is the money I made after selling my dates the day before yesterday." The baker did not believe this tale and took the man to the king. When the young man told his story, the king informed him that Dacius was long dead and he then asked to be shown the cave and its inhabitants. Just before they reached the mountain, the young men told the king and his courtiers, "Let me inform my comrades of the situation so that they are not alarmed by your presence."

When he entered the cave and told the rest about his experiences, they were worried that it might be a trick and that they would be arrested. Therefore, they prayed to Allah to restore them to their original condition. Their prayer was granted and they were again overcome with a

deep sleep. After a while the king approached the cave and found the men and their dog asleep. The sight made him believe their story and he decided to build a mosque at the spot in respect of the miracle that had occurred at this place.

The Holy Qur'an says:

And they stayed in the Cave three hundred years and add nine (more). Kahf, 18:25

14.1 Worksheet: People of the Cave - Ashaabul Kahf

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was a famous city in Asia and was part of the Roman Empire
2. _____ was the cruel King who persecuted Christians at the time.
3. The shepherd joined Ashaabul Kahf with his _____.
4. Ashaabul Kahf slept for _____ years before they woke up for the first time.

Dog

Afsoos

Dacius

180

D N W N A M I R J P T R Y J D
 L Z N E E F K D W R I K K M Z
 J A J E L X 5 Y F K y F G K X
 0 M Q R C G Y 0 Y L P Q 0 Q F
 C A B Z E V A C 0 X E U D I M
 R I M Q 0 F D E A 5 A U 5 C E
 D X C 5 I H H U 0 L W L 0 A T
 K C K Z Q R D A L Z L X D G E
 L Q H M M V F A K Q R Q Y I E
 5 H T R B D H W U T Z P V D T
 W M Z T 5 H E H K I T M I R Y
 N G Y N L Q v V N W L E C P K
 E M K D E T U 5 5 Q 0 K W T X
 T B 5 R E R X T C C V R L U W
 J B F Z P D R T G T X G Q J Y

14.2 Find the following

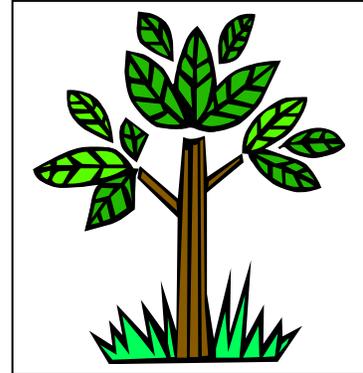
AFSOOS
DOG
KITMIR

ALLAH
DUA
RAQEEM

CAVE
KAHF
SLEEP

Chapter 15: The people of Raas

The people of Ras lived between Azerbaijan and Armenia on the bank of the river Ras during the time just after Prophet Sulayman (a). They lived in twelve towns situated along the river. The largest of these towns was Isfandar where the king, Tarqooz, lived. Tarqooz was a descendant of the cruel king Namrud who had ruled at the time of Prophet Ibrahim (a).



The people of Ras worshipped the "Sanobar". This was a huge pine tree that had been originally planted at Isfandar by Yafas, son of Prophet Nuh (a), after the great flood. There was a spring at the foot of the pine tree and nobody was allowed to drink from it because it was considered to be the life blood of the god.

The people of Ras cultivated the lands around the river and Allah blessed them with a pleasant climate and a life of comfort. In spite of this, they were unmindful of His favours and thoughtlessly turned to the pine tree for their needs. Twigs from the great tree would be taken to homes and also worshipped. During the days of festival, animal flesh would be burnt and offered to the tree as sacrifices.

To educate and guide these ignorant people, Allah sent to them His Prophet. Although the name of the Prophet is not mentioned in history, we do know that he was from the descendants of Yahuda, son of Prophet Ya'qub (a).

The Prophet tried to bring the people to their senses by pointing out the error of their ways. He taught them about the blessings and bounties of Allah and warned them not to worship anything besides Him. However, in spite of his continuous efforts, the people turned a deaf ear to the Prophet's words and carried on worshipping their pine tree.

On the day of their festival the Prophet sadly watched the people prepare for the ceremonies. As he observed the dedication and enthusiasm with which they were preparing to glorify their tree, he invoked Allah to dry up the tree so that the people may realize the absurdity of their worship.

The prayer was granted by Allah and the shocked people watched their pine tree wither and begin to die before their eyes. However, instead of learning a lesson, they decided that their god was annoyed at the interference of the Prophet and resolved to sacrifice him to appease their god.

The people of Ras seized the Prophet and threw him into a large pit. Thereafter, they covered the pit and thus buried him alive. For some time the cries of the Prophet were heard but then there was quiet as his soul departed this world. The people turned to their tree to see if it had recovered. Instead, they noticed the signs of Divine Punishment.

Suddenly, the Wrath of Allah broke over the whole tribe. A red blast of wind swept through them and destroyed the entire population.

All that was left at the end was a black cloud which hung over the entire region, plunging it into darkness. Thus, the people of Ras faded into obscurity, providing posterity with a valuable lesson.

The Holy Qur'an mentions them in the following verses:

And the (tribes of) Aad and Thamud and the inhabitants of Ras, and generations between them in a great number. And to each of them We gave examples (lessons, warnings) and We destroyed every one (of them) with an utter extermination. (Qur'an 25:38,39)

...The people of Nuh and the dwellers of Ras, Thamud, Aad, Fir'aun and the brethren of Lut and the dwellers of the Forest and the people of Thubba' had all rejected the Prophets. Thus My promise (of their doom) was proved true. (Qur'an 50:12-14)

15.1 Worksheet: People of Raas

1. Where did the people of Ras live?

2. Who did the people of Ras worshipped?

3. What happened to the prophet whom Allah had sent to guide the people of Ras?

SECTION II: Special Occasions

Chapter 16: Friends of Imam Hussein (a)

Although Imam Hussein's (a) was very small compared to the army of Yazid, he had many brave friends in Kerbala who loved him as their Imam, and who sacrificed their lives in the cause of Islam on the Day of Ashura. The following are the stories of five of his friends whose names are not commonly mentioned.

16.1 Hur bin Yazid ar-Riyaahi

He was one of the important people of Kufa, and was a respected officer in the army of Ubaydallah ibne Ziyad. He had been ordered to keep Imam Hussein (a) away from Kufa, and it was Hur who had diverted (turned) Imam (a) to Kerbala.

Hur had never expected that the situation in Kerbala would become so serious. He had thought that the people might listen to the message of Imam Hussein (a) and had not thought that they would harm him. On the night of Ashura he approached Amr ibne Sa'ad, the commander-in-chief of the forces, and asked him if the battle would definitely go ahead. Amr replied that the governor of Kufa, Ubaydallah, would not listen to any reason and was keen to kill Imam Hussein (a).

That night Hur paced in his tent, hearing the sounds of worship from the camp of Imam Hussein (a). He was unable to sleep because he realized that by taking part in the killing of Imam Hussein (a), he would commit a crime that would surely earn him Hell. On the morning of Ashura, he waited for the armies to gather. Muhajir bin Aws saw him trembling with emotion and asked, "What is the matter with you. I have never seen you act like this before. If I was asked who is the bravest warrior from Kufans. I would certainly mention you."

Hur replied, "I see myself between Hell and Heaven. By God, I will not choose anything but Heaven, even if I am cut to pieces and burnt." Saying this, he turned his horse and galloped to the side of Imam Hussein's (a) camp.

Hur approached Imam Hussein (a) and begged his forgiveness. Such was Imam Hussein's (a) character that he said, "I forgive you and God will also forgive you." Hur asked to be allowed to sacrifice himself first since it was he who had first resisted him. Hur was one of the first martyrs to be killed on the Day of Ashura from the army of Imam Hussein (a),

16.2 Muslim bin 'Awsaja al-Asadi

Muslim was one of the greatest supporters of Imam Hussein (a). At the time of his martyrdom he was a very old man and had even seen the Holy Prophet (s). He used to pray the midnight prayers (Salaatul Layl) regularly. He was an expert horseman who had fought well in previous wars. He was well known and respected throughout Arabia.

On the night before the day of Ashura, Imam Hussein (a) gathered all his friends in a tent. He told them that the enemy, the army of Yazid, hated him but didn't want to kill the rest of his companions. He turned to his companions and said "I have not known any companions who are more faithful and devout than you, nor have I known any family who is more considerate, affectionate, favorable, and amiable than my family... and I permit all of you to go away freely while I validate this for you. I lift you from you the responsibility of the allegiance and oath (which you have sworn at my hands)." Then Imam said that the night was dark and no one would see them if his friends wanted to leave but were embarrassed. When Imam said this Muslim bin Awsaja stood up and said "How can we leave you? On the day of Judgement when we are in the presence of God, what excuse will we give to explain why we left our Imam alone on the battlefield? No, by God! I will pierce this sword into the heart of the enemies and if I have no weapon I will attack them with stones. By God! Even if I know that I shall be killed and then made to rise again and then killed and burnt and my ashes be scattered around, and this shall happen seventy times, even then I will never leave you until I am killed in your obedience.

The next day on the day of Ashura Muslim bin Awsaja was one of the first to be killed in the way of Islam.

16.3 Abu Thumaama al-Sa'idi

He was a horseman and had fought at the side of Imam Ali (a) in every war. He had actively supported Muslim bin Aqeel in Kufa. On the day of Ashura he had expressed his desire to pray behind Imam Hussein (a) on that last time. Imam Hussein (a) had blessed him for remembering the prayers at such a dangerous time and had said that, on the Day of Judgement, Abu Thumaama would be in the special group of those who are mindful of their prayers. Abu Thumaama was killed in the fight that broke out when he requested the enemy to give them time to pray.

16.4 Sa'id bin Abdallah al-Hanafi

Since fighting had not been suspended, Imam Hussein (a) and his companions prayed the specially shortened form of the daily prayer called Salaahul Khawf. While he led the prayer, Imam Hussein (a) was shielded from the enemy arrows by Sa'id bin Abdallah al-Hanafi and Zuhayr bin Qayn.

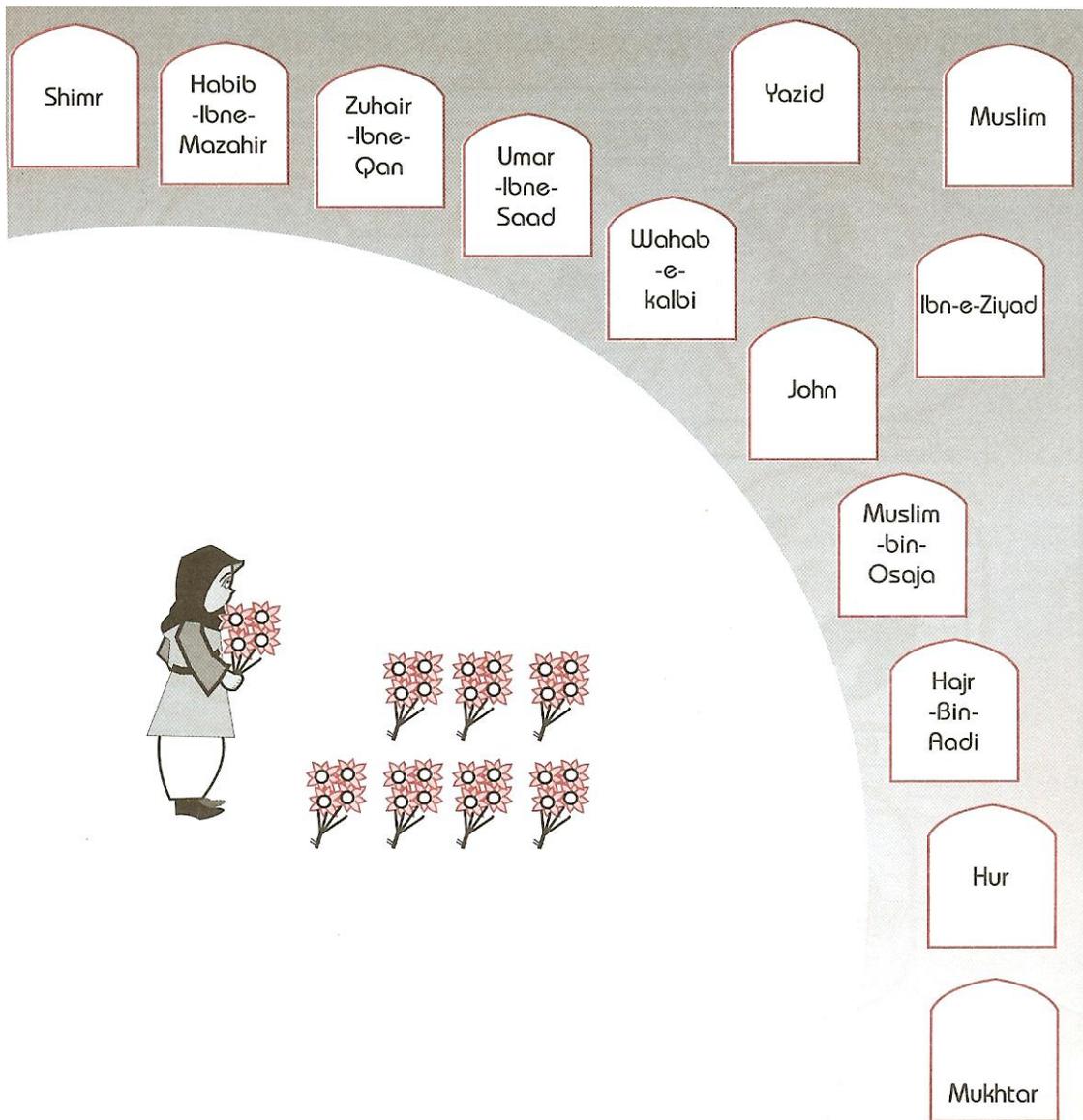
Sa'id was a prominent Shia from Kufa and was known for his bravery and devotion to prayers. On the day of Ashura he stood in front of Imam Hussein (a) and his men while they prayed. Just as the prayers finished, he fell down dead with 13 arrows in his body.

16.5 Zuhayr bin Qayn bin Qays al-Bajali

He was an experienced warrior who had originally disagreed with the views of Imam Ali (a) regarding the revenge of the murder of Othman, the third Caliph. But on his way back from Hajj, he met Imam Hussein (a) at Zarud and their discussion made him convert completely to the cause of Imam Hussein (a). He commanded the right wing of the army and fought bravely in the initial stages of the battle. At the time of prayers he also stood guard and was grievously wounded by arrows. When he saw that the enemy had reached dangerously close, he made his final charge and fell fighting.

16.6 Worksheet: Friends of Imam Hussein (a)

The friends and companions of Imam Hussein (a) helped him to save Islam by offering their lives. Fatimah wishes to present bouquet to them. Please help Fatimah and color the names of companions of Imam Hussein (a) in red.



P X J K S I Z Z P A W W N Y R
 I R R U I T M N B D S A H Z G
 G F C R Z X U U R A C H 0 B 0
 I D L L U C T V E Y I A J V Z
 A A B I S H F E E N A B M M T
 I V E L A Z D U ,wC D R D P T
 H T W M B A Z W A H S B U V P
 J A A L A L I H E 0 M M F B Y
 S M B J V R Z F R I I U I R T
 A E 0 I F U A Y M P L L D U A
 L T D M B N A N E B S J H V I
 A F R E Q H H C M G U X A N Z
 G J Q R U P P J J B M T U S M
 L C X Z U H L I H P Z I N H F
 H B V 0 S T W D Y H U Z U U N

16.7 Find the following names

AABIS
 HABIB
 JOHN
 SAEED

ABUTHAMAMA
 HILAL
 MUSLIM
 SHA WZAB

BURAYR
 HURR
 NAFE
 WAHAB

16.8 Questions:

1. Write a story of one of the friends of Imam Hussein (a) who died in Kerbala in your own words. Why is he special? What do we learn from his story?

2. Salaah (prayers) is mentioned many times by the friends of Imam Hussein (a). What do we know about the feeling for Salaah? What does this teach us about Salaah?

Chapter 17: The Tragedy of Kerbala: Sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (a)

Imam Hussein (a) sent his cousin Muslim bin Aqeel (a) to Kufa as his emissary. Muslim (a) had taken with him his two sons Muhammad and Ibraheem. After Muslim (a) was killed; Muhammad and Ibraheem were also arrested and put into a dungeon. It is said that Muhammad was just eight years old and Ibraheem was ten years old.

On the 20th of Dul-Hajj in 60 Hijrah, when the jailer came to give the children their evening meal, he saw them saying their prayers. The jailer waited. When the boys had finished their prayers, he asked them who they were. When the jailer learnt that they were the sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (a) and the grandsons of Imam Ali (a), he let them escape. The children came out of the prison. It was a dark night. Their first thought was to go to Imam Hussein (a) and warn him not to go to Kufa. Everywhere they went, they found the roads blocked by Ibne Ziyad soldiers. It was impossible to get out of Kufa. Now it was almost day-break. Where could these two young boys go?

They found themselves by the side of the river Euphrates. They drank some water from the river and then went up a tree to hide for the day. Just then a woman came to the river to get water. She saw the two young boys and asked them who they were. Ibraheem said, "We are two orphans, could you please leave us alone and not tell anyone that you have seen us?" The woman asked them to accompany her to her mistress who would help them.

The woman's mistress was a kind lady. After talking to the boys for a while she realized who they were. She gave them food and said to them, "You can spend the day here and I will try to help you. Unfortunately my husband Harith is working for Ibne Ziyad. He is out at the moment. You can rest in the spare room but make no noise otherwise when he comes back, he will find out you are here".

The children said their prayers and went to sleep. In the evening Muhammad woke up and started crying. Ibraheem asked him why he was crying. Muhammad said "I saw our father in my dream. He was calling out for us". Ibraheem said, "Brother, be patient, I also saw our father in my dream beckoning us to him". They both started weeping. Harith, who had come back, heard the children crying. He opened the door and asked the children who they were. On learning they were sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (a), he tied both the boys to a pillar. Harith's wife tried to stop him, but he beat her up. Harith wanted to collect the reward which Ibne Ziyad had offered to anyone capturing the children.

The children spent the whole night tied to the pillar. In the morning Harith dragged them to the river bank. He took out his sword. Ibraheem asked him, "Harith, are you going to kill us?" Harith said, "Yes!" Ibraheem said, "In that case give us time to finish our morning prayers". The two boys said their prayers. They raised their hands and cried out "Inna Lillaah Wa Inna Ilay-hi Rajeeoon! O Allah we are coming to you. Give our mother courage when she hears of our death and judge between us and our killers!!" The sword came down! There were splashes in the water. Two young bodies were seen floating away in the waters of the river Euphrates.

17.1 Worksheet: Martyrdom of sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (a)

Choose the correct answer:

1. Muslim bin Aqeel (a) was the cousin of _____
 - a. Prophet Muhammad (s)
 - b. Imam Hussein (a)
 - c. Imam Ali (a)

2. Muslim bin Aqeel (a) was killed in _____
 - a. Kerbala
 - b. Medina
 - c. Kufa

3. The two sons of Muslim bin Aqeel (a) were _____
 - a. Hassan and Hussein (a)
 - b. Musa and Haroon (a)
 - c. Muhammad and Ibraheem (a)

4. _____ wanted to collect the reward which Ibne Ziyad had offered to anyone capturing the children.
 - a. Shimr
 - b. Harith
 - c. Yazid

5. Sons of Muslim bin Aqeel(a) were martyred near river_____
 - a. Nile
 - b. Euphrates
 - c. Tigris

Chapter 18: Events after the Day of Ashura

Not content with spilling the innocent blood of Imam Hussein (a) and his companions, Amar ibne Sa'ad, the commander of Yazid's army, ordered the horses to be run over the bodies of the martyrs.

Yazid's soldiers marched into the camp of Imam Hussein (a) where they looted the tents and snatched from the women their ornaments and even their hijabs from their heads.

Not satisfied with this, the enemy set fire to the tents.

On 12th Muharram, when the Umayyad forces left Kerbala, the people of the tribe of Bani Asad from the nearby village came down and buried the bodies of Imam Hussein (a) and his companions on the spot where they were murdered.

18.1 The Journey to Damascus

The commander of Yazid's army, Amar ibne Sa'ad decided that the captives should be led through Kufa to Damascus to the court of Yazid. Amar ibne Sa'ad marched directly on to Damascus to inform Yazid about the events of Kerbala, and to obtain his promised reward.

Seventy two heads were raised on the points of the lances, each of them held by one soldier followed by women of the Prophet's family on camels.

Some soldiers were appointed to bind the ladies and children. They tied ropes and chains around their hands and feet. They ladies were put on camels with no saddles. Imam Zainul Abideen (a) was heavily chained and made to walk on foot, despite his weakened condition.

Finally the caravans go underway for Kufa. Within few hours, the caravan reached the outskirts of Kufa. Shimr decided to send a messenger to inform the governor, Ubaydallah ibne Ziyad, of their arrival. The messenger returned, saying that all preparations have been made, and the captives should be marched through the main streets of the town.

Finally the caravan reached the court of the governor. Syeda Zainab (a) related the status of the Holy Prophet (s) and his Holy Ahlul'bait (a).

- She reminded the governor of the teachings of Islam about the considerations to be given to prisoners, especially women and children.
- She warned him about the temporary nature of his victory and the doom that he and his evil master Yazid would soon face.

- She began to tell the assembled people about the inhuman crimes committed against Imam Hussein (a) and his companions

Ubaydallah realized at once that the situation could get out of hand. The speech of Syeda Zainab (a) could cause an uprising against him if he did not act quickly. He ordered his men to get rid of the companion of the Holy Prophet (s) and told Shimr and Khooli to get the captives out of Kufa immediately.

18.2 The Journey from Kufa to Damascus

The caravan of the captive families of Imam Hussein (a) and his companions was led by Shimr through the deserts of Iraq and Syria, from Kufa to Damascus (Sham).

Throughout the journey people noted with wonder that the lips of the severed head of Imam Hussein (a) kept on reciting verses from the holy Qur'an. The following verse was clearly heard by the people.

Do you think that the people of the Cave and of the Inscription were of Our wonderful miracles? Sura-e-Kahf 18:9

The captives finally reached Damascus. On reaching the city gates, the caravan was halted and Yazid was informed of their arrival and his permission was sought to bring the captives into his court.

18.3 The Court of Yazid

As the caravan was paraded through the streets, the people of Damascus saw the captives and were moved by their pitiable condition. The children were crying with hunger and thirst, many onlookers threw them dried dates as alms. *Syeda Zainab (a) and Syeda Umme Kulthum (a) asked the hungry children not to eat these dates as it was Haraam for them. They requested the people not to throw them food as Sadqah, because the Holy Prophet (S) had forbidden his family to eat sadqa.*

Finally, the prisoners arrived at the court of Yazid. After a wait of one full hour under the scorching sun, the orders came from Yazid to admit the captives into the court. As they entered they saw that the Yazid sat on an elevated gold throne while his courtiers and foreign ambassadors sat on gilded chairs around him. Yazid was already quite drunk.

Amar ibne Sa'ad introduced the Ahlul'bait to him.

Syeda Zainab (a) and Imam Zain ul Abedeen (a) gave historical sermons; Yazid would up the session, deciding to imprison the captives in the dark dungeons of the fort of Damascus.

Imam Zain ul Abedeen (a) and the women from the House of Prophet remained in the prison in Damascus for over a year.

By these cruelties, the Muslims were made to see how wicked the Umayyads are. People began to show love towards the prisoners, and cursed Yazid. It became necessary for Yazid to free them or else his rulership was in danger.

It is important to note that Yazid did not free Imam Hussein's family from prison out of kindness. It is not true also to think that Yazid was sorry for what he did to the family of the Holy Prophet (s).

18.4 Worksheet: Events after the Day of Ashura

Answer the following questions.

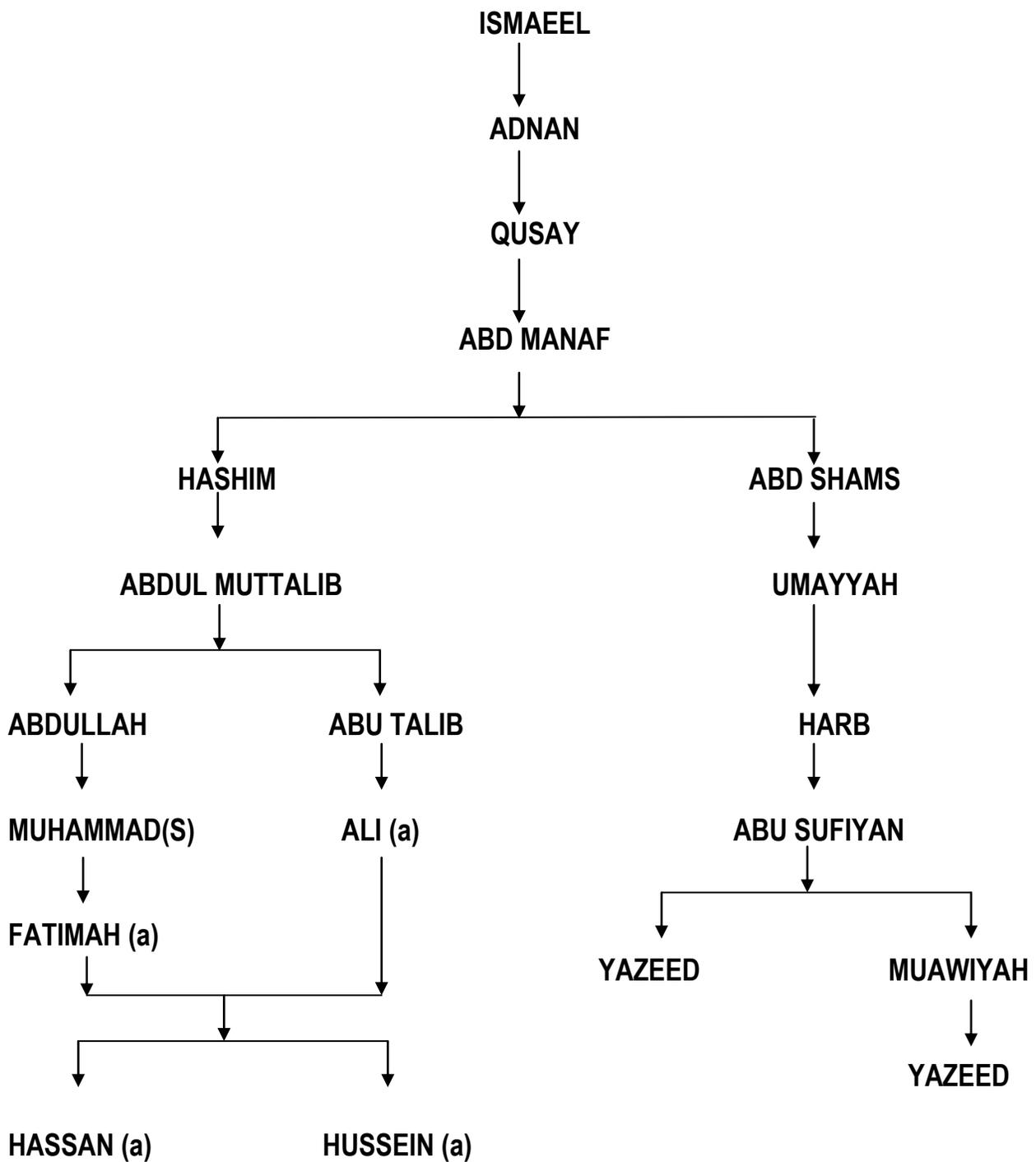
1. Briefly describe Imam Zain ul Abideen (a) and Ahlul'bait journey to Damascus.

2. Why did Ubaydallah ibne Ziyad feared that Syeda Zainab's (a) sermon could cause uprising against him?

3. What was the impact of Imam Zain ul Abideen(a) and Syeda Zainab(a)'s sermons in the court of Yazid?

Understanding Kerbala

18.5 Prophet Muhammad's (s) Family Tree

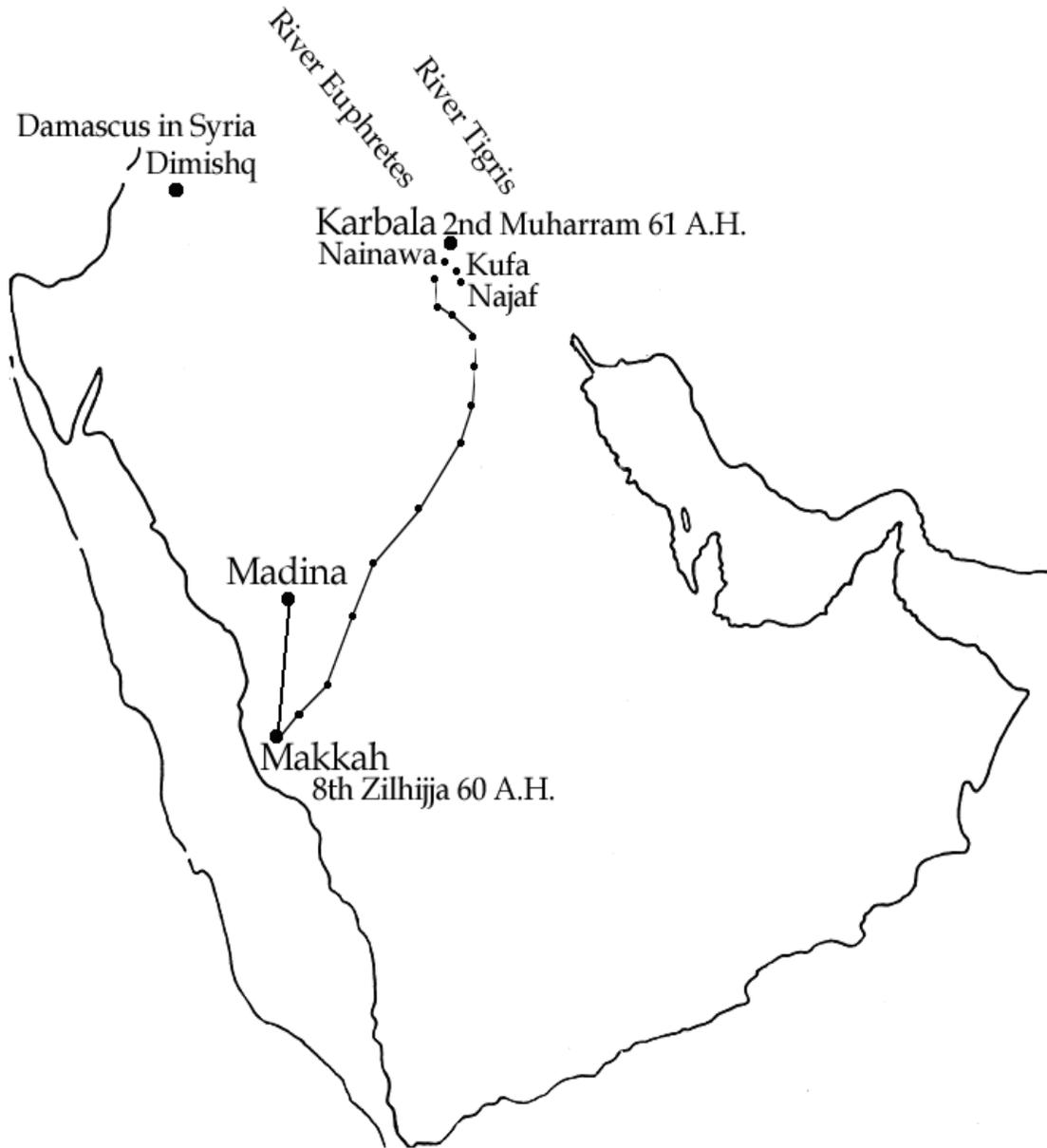


Imam Hussein (a) is born 4AH	Prophet Mohammed (s) very happy; names him Hussein and calls him his son.		
Imam Hussein (a) 6 years old.	Prophet Mohammed (s) dies. Rightful successor is Imam Ali (a). Abu bakr takes khalifa (against our Prophet's will) for 2 years.		
Imam Hussein (a) 8 years old.	Omar becomes 2nd khalifa. He makes Yazeed, then his brother Muawiyah, governor of Syria. Umar rules for 10 years		
Imam Hussein (a) 19 years old	Othman becomes khalifa. Him and Muawiyah (governor of Syria) cause a lot of trouble. Othman starts to downfall and asks for Imam Ali's (a) help. Imam helps him. Othman rules for 12 years.		
Imam Hussein (a) 31 years old	Imam Ali (a) becomes khalifa. He puts conditions--he will rule only in islamic way and all governors should swear loyalty. Muawiyah does not swear loyalty.		
Imam Hussein (a) 36 years old	Imam Ali (a) is martyred. Imam Hassan (a) becomes khalifa. Muawiyah and Ziyad continue to cause problems. Imam Hassan (a) makes a peace treaty with Muawiyah. Muawiyah breaks treaty; nominates his son Yazeed as his successor.		
Imam Hussein (a) 45 years	Imam Hassan (a) is poisoned to death by Muawiyah's plot		
Imam Hussein (a) 55 years old (60 AH)	Muawiyah dies and now Yazeed is in power. He is immoral, unjust, and cruel. He wants total control. He asks bay'at (allegiance) from Imam Hussein (a). Imam refuses and travels to Mecca. The people of Kufa write to him. They want him to be their leader. Imam sends his cousin Muslim bin Aqeel to Kufa. Muslim writes to Imam that Kufa is supportive to islam. Imam starts his journey to Kufa. Yazeed finds out what's happening through his spies in Kufa. He quickly sends Ubaydallah Ziyad. Ubaydallah then becomes governor of Kufa and terrorizes all that support Imam Hussein (a).		
On 9 Zilhaj 60 AH	Ubaydallah carries out Yazeed's orders and gets Muslim killed.		
After 9 Zilhaj (60 AH)	Imam hears of Muslim's death in the middle of his journey to Kufa. He learns that the atmosphere in Kufa is very different now. At Nainawa, Hurr and his army receive an order from Ubaydallah to stop Imam Hussein (a) at Kerbala.		
Imam Hussein (a) 56 years old (2nd Muharram 61 AH)	Imam Hussein (a) arrives in Kerbala.		

18.6 Maps of the Middle East



18.7 Route of Imam Hussein (a)



18.8 Events at Kerbala

2 – 9 Muharram 61 AH

Muharram date	Event
2nd	+ arrives at Kerbala + camp positioned by Hurr at Alqama
3rd	+ Amar Saad arrives with army unit + More army units arrive
7th	+ Ubaydallah orders to cut off water supply + Shimr Ziljawshan arrives
9th	+ assault starts; postponed + Imam talks to his group + Both sides prepare for the next day

18.9 ASHURA Day

FRIDAY 10 MUHARRAM 61 AH

(FRIDAY 10 OCTOBER 680 AD)

Dawn

+ Fajr prayers led by Imam (a)

Early morning

+ Imam's speech to Yazeed's army
+ Kufian's speech to Yazeed's army
+ Hurr, others change sides
+ Amar-e- Saad shoots first arrow
+ Battle begins
+ Shaheed's 1 to 12

Late morning

+ First general attack
+ Shaheed's 13 to 62
+ Imam's camp attacked
+ Shaheed's 63 and 64

After noon

+ Prayer's time, battle not suspended
Imam shielded during prayers
+ Shaheed's 65 to 92
+ Imam's family Shaheed's: 93 to 110

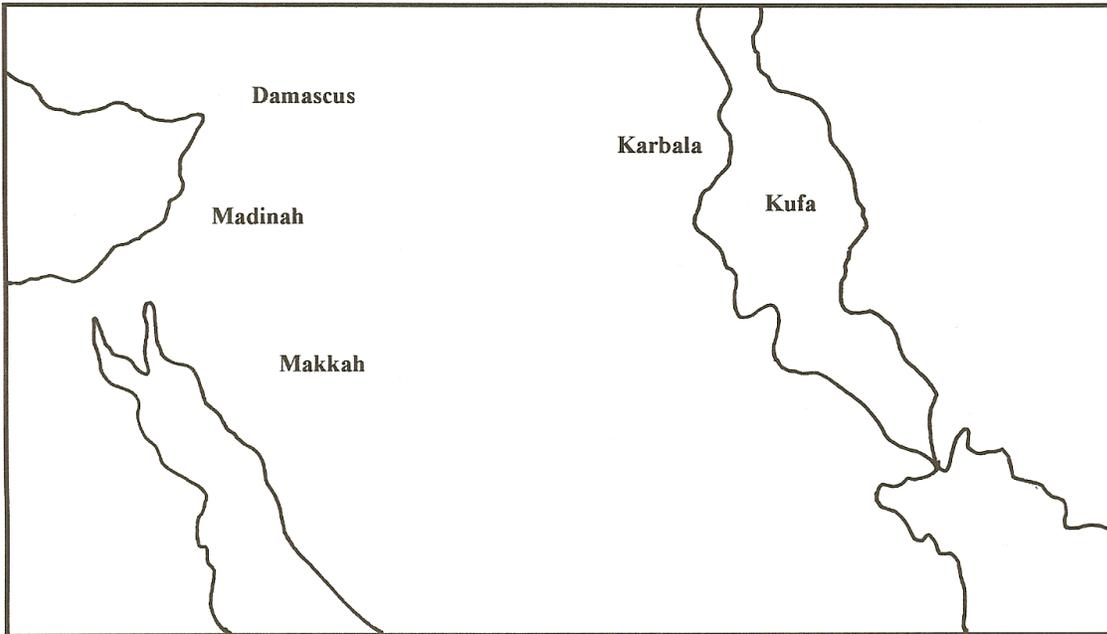
Early evening

+ heads cut off from bodies
+ Imam's camp looted, set on fire

18.10 Worksheet: Understanding Kerbala

Journey of Imam Hussein (a):

In the map below, draw the route of Imam's journey to Kerbala. Then answer the questions below



1. In which month did Imam Hussein(a) leave Medina?

- a) Ramadhan b) Rajab c) Muharram

2. Why was Imam Hussein (a) forced to leave Mecca?

- a) It was too hot there.
b) Yazid's army was waiting for him at Kerbala.
c) Yazid had sent men as Hajjis to kill Imam Hussein (a) during

Hajj.

3. The people of Kufa wrote many letters to Imam inviting him to go there.

Who did Imam send there first?

- a) His cousin Muslim bin Aqeel.
b) His son Ali-Akbar
c) His brother Abbas.

4. Imam was stopped from entering Kufa by the soldiers of Yazid. Who was the leader of those soldiers?

- a) Amar ibne Saad.
b) Ibne Ziyad. c) Hurr



18.11 Find the Correct Numbers:

Put the correct number beside each of the following sentences. You may choose from the numbers at the bottom.

1. _____ people were martyred in Kerbala.
2. Water was not allowed into the tents of Imam Hussein (a) from the _____ th of Muharram
3. Ashura is the _____ th day of Muharram.
4. Tragedy of Kerbala took place in _____ A. H.
5. Imam Hussein (a) had _____ faithful friends who died with him in Kerbala.



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