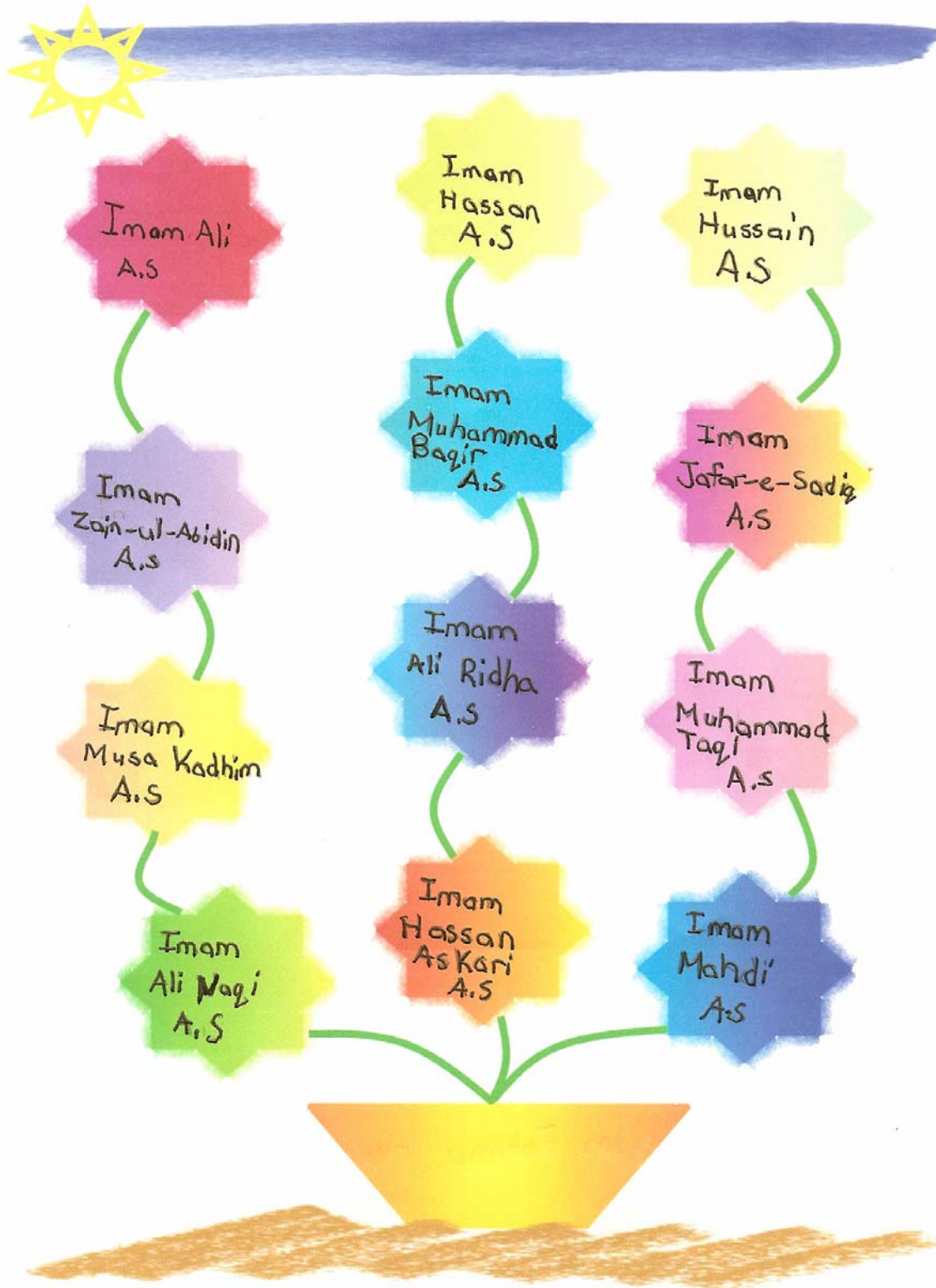


Grade 2 History



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The Publishers and the Authors have made every effort to present the Quranic verses, prophetic and masomeen traditions, their explanations and the material from the sources referenced in an accurate, complete and clear manner. We ask for forgiveness from Allah (SWT) and the readers if any mistakes have been overlooked during the review process.

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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
Madrasat Ahlul’Bait**

Preface

Ahlul Kisaa' were covered in previous grades. Now we look at some of the reasons why these five personalities are very important in the history of Islam. Students are taught brief life histories of past prophets Moosaa and 'Eesaa. A brief information on the four heavenly books, to whom were they revealed, Qur'anic verses on the heavenly books is covered in this grade. The contributions of Bibi Zaynab and Hadhrat 'Abbas are mentioned from the history of Kerbala. Brief life histories from the fourth to the last & twelfth Imams are introduced so as to familiarize them to the students.

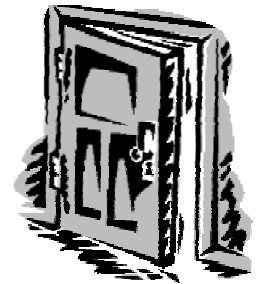
Section I: Islamic History

Chapter 1: Ahlul Kisa 1

AHLUL =	People
KISA =	Blanket
HADITH =	Story
AHLUL KISA =	People of the Blanket.
HADITH-E-KISA:	Story of the blanket.

1.1 Hadith-e-Kisa

One day **Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)** went to the house of his daughter, **Bibi Fatimah (a.s.)** and told her that he wanted to lie down and could she give him a blanket, (**Kisa**), which she did.



A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hasan (a.s.)**. He said Salam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. **Imam Hasan (a.s.)** went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hussein (a.s.)**. He said salam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. **Imam Hussein (a.s.)** went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed, so **Imam Hussein (a.s.)** joined his grandfather and his brother, under the Kisa.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her husband, **Imam Ali (a.s.)**. He said Salam to his wife and then asked if his cousin, the Prophet (s.a.w.) was in the house. His wife replied that he was. **Imam Ali (a.s.)** went to his cousin and

asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed. So, **Imam Ali (a.s.)** then joined his cousin (and father-in-law), and his two sons, under the Kisa.

A little while later **Bibi Fatimah (a.s.)** went to her father and asked if she may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed, so she joined her father, her husband, and her two sons, under the Kisa.

The Angel Jibrail asked Allah who was under the blanket and he was told that it was:



“FATIMAH, with HER FATHER, PROPHET MUHAMMAD (s.a.w.),
HER HUSBAND, **IMAM ALI (a.s.)** and
HER TWO SONS.”, **IMAM HASAN (a.s.) AND IMAM HUSSEIN (a.s.)**

Ahlul Kisa = Ahlul Bait = Panjatan are:

- Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.),
- Imam Ali (a.s.),
- Bibi Fatimah (a.s.),
- Imam Hasan (a.s.),
- Imam Hussein (a.s.).

إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ
أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُم تَطْهِيرًا



1.2 Worksheet: Ahlul Kisa

Find the names of the Ahlul Kisa in the Word search below:

F	L	T	A	L	I	B	P	H	H
A	U	A	N	A	S	A	H	U	I
T	H	S	A	T	W	Q	S	Y	W
M	U	H	A	M	M	A	D	G	I
J	K	H	S	L	I	L	F	G	Q
H	A	M	I	T	A	F	B	N	X

Chapter 2: Ahlul Kisa -2

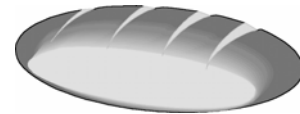


Once, when Imam Hasan (a.s.) and Imam Hussein (a.s.) were children they both fell ill. Their parents, Imam Ali (a.s.) and Bibi Fatimah (a.s.), made a nazr that they would fast three days if their children became well.

Nazr is a promise that you make to Allah to do something extra for His pleasure if your wish comes true.

Both Imam children recovered from their illness very soon. Their parents decided to fast the next day. The young Imams (a.s.) also decided to fast, as well as their maid Bibi Fizza.

On the first day of the fasting, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) prepared some bread to break their fast with.



In the evening, they all prayed then sat down to break their fast. Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.



They all gave their bread to the beggar, and broke their fast with water only.

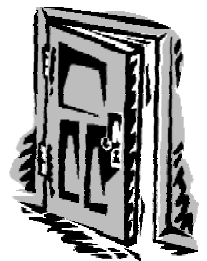


The next day, they fasted for a second time. Again, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) made bread for their Iftar.



This time, as they were about to break their fast, an orphan came to their door asking for food.

Although Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) and her family had not eaten for two days, they all happily gave their loaf of bread to the orphan and again slept without any food.





On the third day of their fasting, as they sat down to break their fast, a prisoner knocked at the door asking for food.



Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.

Allah revealed Sura Ad-Dahr in the Holy Qur'an, in praise of the sacrifice made by this holy family.



Moral: Always think of others before yourself. It is not how much you give but the intention with which you give.

2.1 Worksheet: Ahlul Kisa - 2

What was the nazr the family kept and why did they make this nazr?

Who did they give their food to on each of the three days?

What was the sacrifice that this family made for which a Surah of the Holy Qur'an was revealed and what was the name of this Surah?

Chapter 3: Prophet Nuh

A long time ago there was a group of people who worshipped idols.



Then Allah sent **PROPHET NUH** to guide these people to the right path.

PROPHET NUH was a wise and patient man and he tried to teach the people about Allah and told them not to worship pieces of clay or wood, which they had made themselves as their gods. The **people did not listen to him** and when he warned them to be afraid of Allah's punishment, they laughed at him.



Believe in One
God and pray to
Him for your
needs – **DO NOT
WORSHIP
IDOLS!!**

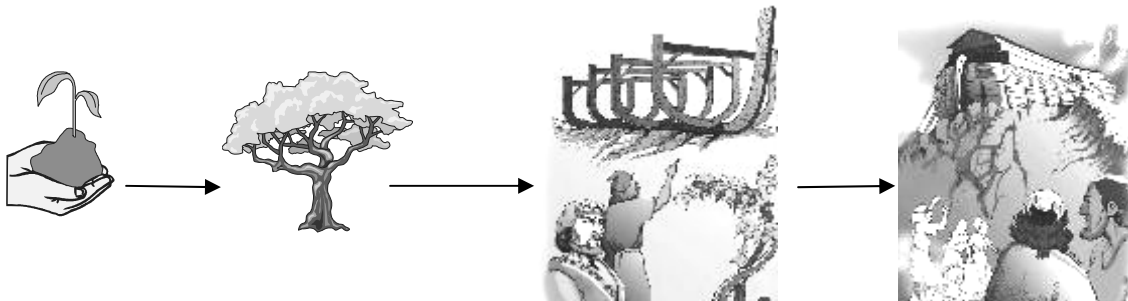


PROPHET NUH did not give up and continued to preach the message of Allah to them for 950 years. But as time passed, the people grew worse, and began to attack him with stones whenever he tried to talk them.

Finally **PROPHET NUH** complained to Allah about the people and asked Him to **HELP**. Allah accepted the prayer of **PROPHET NUH** and ordered him to built a large boat, an ark, and also told him that there would be a great flood in which all the bad people would be drowned.



PROPHET NUH planted small trees and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to make the ark.



80 years to complete

It took 80 years to complete the ark, and during this time the people began teasing him saying that he had given up being a Prophet and had become a carpenter.

When the ark was ready, Allah told **PROPHET NUH** to tell **his followers** to go inside the ark **and also to take one pair of each type of animal.**



Suddenly, it began to rain heavily and streams of water came out from the ground. Soon the land was covered with water and the ark began to float.



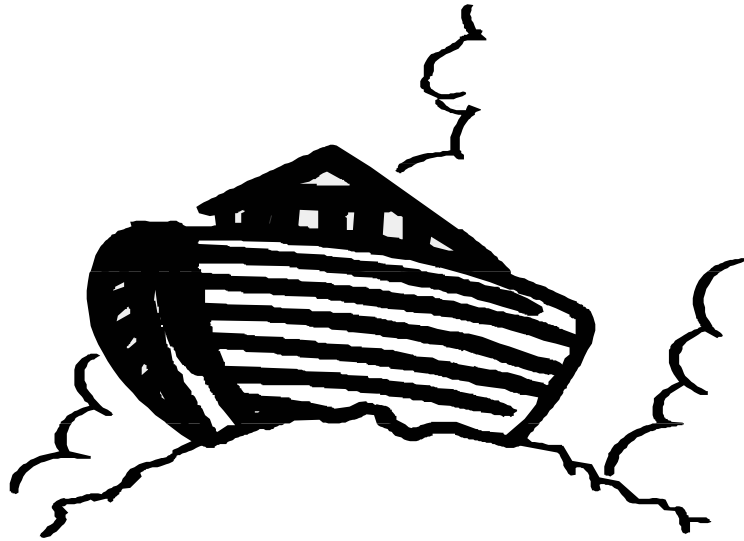
His son **Kanaan**, who was an unbeliever, refused to come with them.

PROPHET NUH saw his son **Kanaan** struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kanaan replied that he would go to top of a mountain and be safe there.

PROPHET NUH warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's Curse, except in the ark. In the meantime, a huge wave came and swept **Kanaan** off forever.



The ark floated for a long time while the whole land was flooded so that nobody was left alive on it. Finally, the punishment of Allah was over and it stopped raining. The water level began to get less and the ark came down on a mountain called **Judi**.

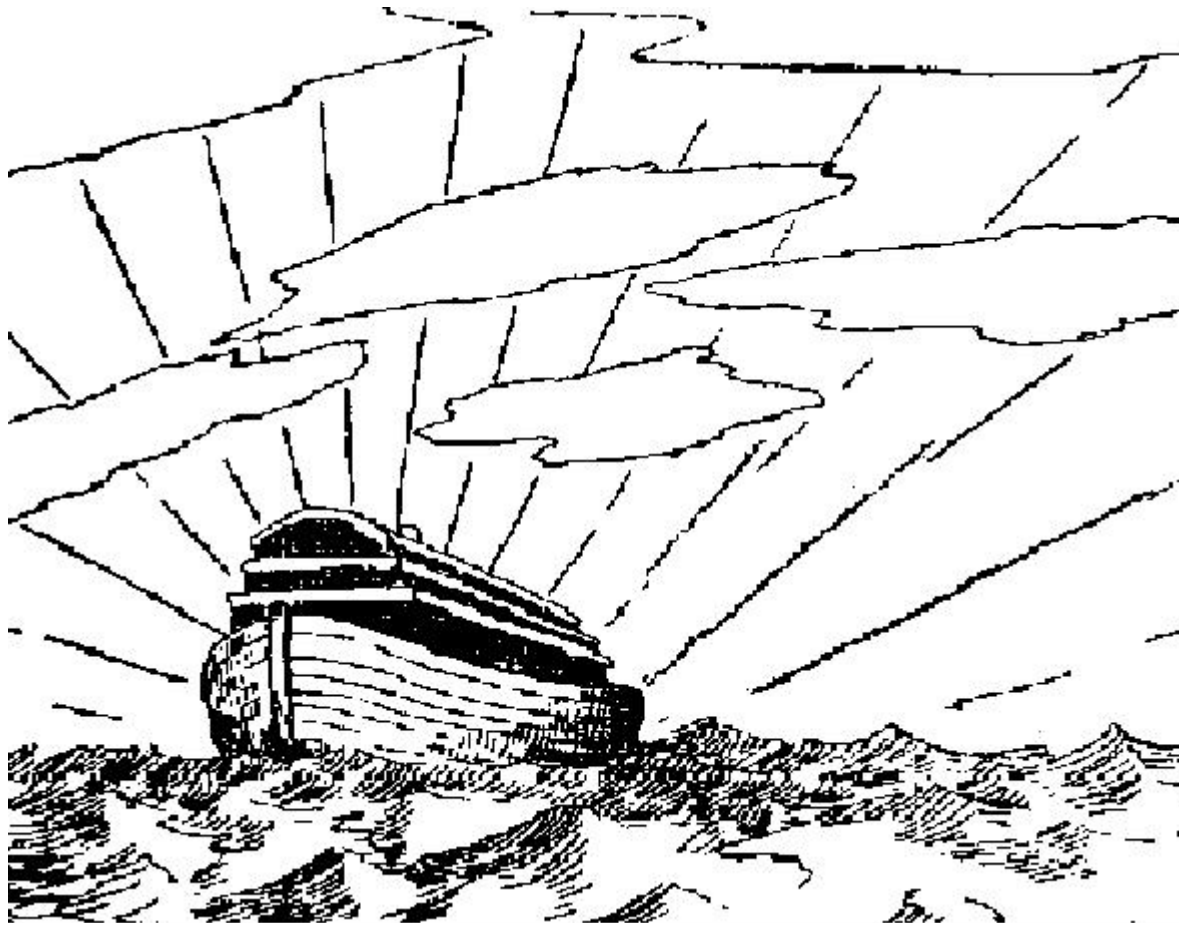


Mt. Judi

PROPHET NUH was commanded to come out of the ark with his followers and the animals. In this new land they began their lives a fresh under the blessings of Allah.

3.1 Worksheet: Prophet Nuh

Colour the picture and answer the questions below.



1. Who did Prophet Nuh (A) put in the Ark?

Prophet Nuh put:

_____ in the Ark.

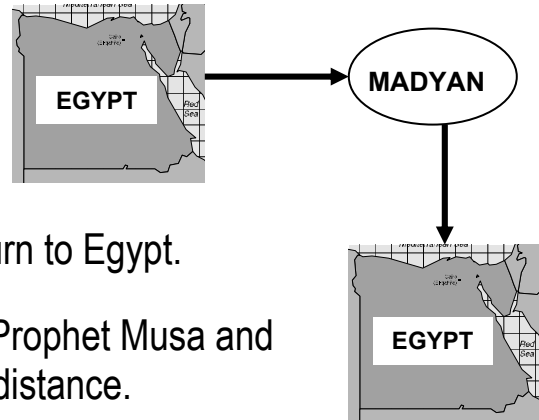
2. Which of Prophet Nuh's (A) son was drowned?

_____ drowned.

3. Where did the Ark land? _____

Chapter 4: Prophet Musa 1

As the years passed, Prophet Musa grew up strong and healthy. He then left Egypt and went to Madyan where he married Safura daughter of Prophet Shuaib



After staying in Madyan for a while, he left to return to Egypt.

On their way to Egypt in the severe winter night Prophet Musa and his wife who had lost their way, saw a fire in the distance.

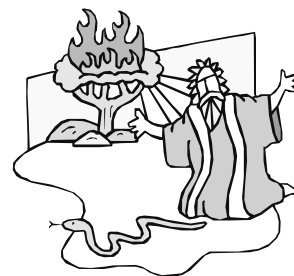
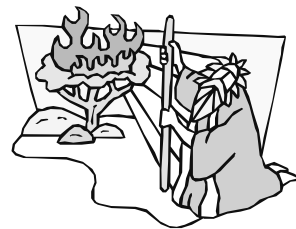
Prophet Musa told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.



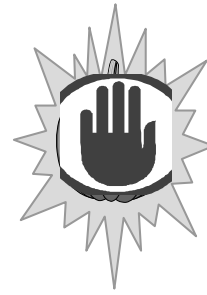
When he reached the fire, he saw that the flames were coming from a green tree, but there was no one there.

While Prophet Musa looked around in surprise, he suddenly heard a voice saying, **"O Musa, I am your Lord!"**

The voice then asked him to throw his staff onto the ground. At once it changed into a serpent, scaring him. He was then commanded to lift the snake without fear and as he did so, it changed back into a stick.



Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



The Divine voice said to him, **"O Musa! These are the two great Signs of your Lord. Go back to Fir'aun and his people and invite them towards your Lord!"**

Prophet Musa told Fir'aun that he was a Messenger of Allah and that he was speaking the truth. He threw his staff on the ground and it changed into a snake.



The miracle frightened Fir'aun and he turned to his ministers for advice. They told him that Prophet Musa was just a good magician and that their own magicians could easily perform such tricks.

Fir'aun called all the great magicians to his court. When they were told what had to be done, they were not worried. They threw pieces of rope on the ground and these cords began to wriggle like snakes.

But when Prophet Musa (A) cast his staff down his serpent ate all the pieces of rope. The magicians immediately realised **that this was no magic but a miracle**, and threw themselves in prostration saying, **"We believe in the faith of Musa"**.

This made Fir'aun very angry and he warned them that if they did not take back their words, they would be killed. They did not change their minds and so he killed them.

4.1 Worksheet: Prophet Musa 1

Draw below the two miracles that Allah gave to Prophet Musa (A):



Chapter 5: Prophet Musa 2

Allah told Prophet Musa to warn Fir'aun that He would punish him and his people if they continued in their ways; but Fir'aun was too proud to listen to the warning.

Soon lots of locusts ate away their crops.
The River Nile got flooded and the people suffered with lice and illnesses.



When all of this happened the people rushed to Prophet Musa asking him to pray for their relief and promised to follow his religion. But when they were cured and the situation improved, they returned to their idol worship.



Prophet Musa collected the people of Bani Israa'il and left for Palestine. Fir'aun learnt of their escape and followed them with a huge army.

When the Bani Israa'il reached the Red Sea they saw Fir'aun approaching and were sure they were going to be killed. However, Prophet Musa struck the waters of the sea with his staff and the waters parted, making a dry path. The people rushed through and crossed safely.



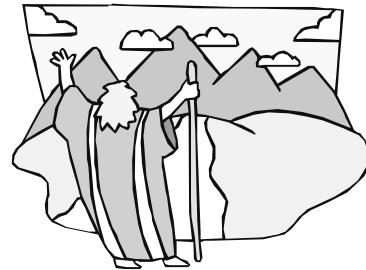
When Fir'aun saw the path he entered the sea at the head of his army. But while he was in the middle of the sea the waters suddenly closed around him and his men.



In the final moments of his life Fir'aun realised the Power and Greatness of Allah, but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.

Prophet Musa had promised the Bani Israa'il that once they left Egypt he would bring to them a Divine Book for their guidance.

Prophet Musa prayed to Allah for that Book. Allah told him to come to Mount Sinai and pass thirty nights there.

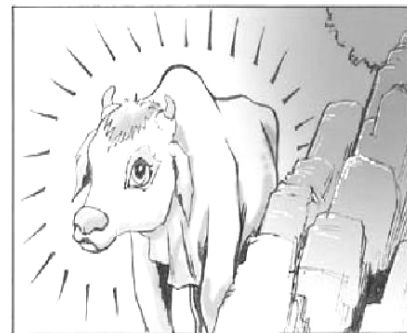


When Prophet Musa returned to his people from Mount Sinai, he had with him the Tawrat, with the Divine revelations written on tablets of stone.



However, while he was away, a man called Samiri made a golden calf by collecting gold from the people.

Then he had sprinkled some dust into its mouth, which he had collected from under the feet of Angel Jibraeel on the day that Fir'aun had drowned. So, the calf made a sound and the people began to worship it.



The made Prophet Musa very angry, and he asked them if they too wanted to displease Allah as Fir'aun had done.

The people blamed Samiri for misguiding them and were sorry actions. Prophet Musa then got the golden calf melted and threw every trace of it in the sea



5.1 Worksheet: Prophet Musa 2

1. Draw how Prophet Musa parted the river:



2. When Firaun and his men entered the parted river what happened?

When Fir'ain and his men entered the river _____

_____.

3. How it was possible that the calf made of gold could make noises?

The calf could make noises because _____



Chapter 6: Prophet Eesa (a)

Prophet Eesa's mother = Bibi Maryam

He had no father.

When Prophet Eesa was 30 years old, he got the order of Allah to start his mission and the Divine Book, **Injil**, was revealed to him.

He too could perform miracles like:

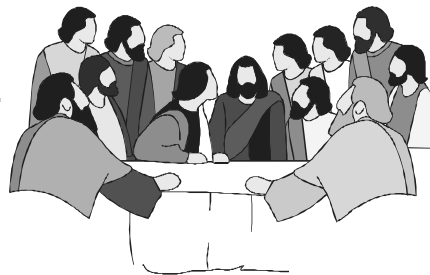
- make a dead person alive again
- make a blind person see again
- curing illnesses

These miracles made the Jew believe in him and others became his enemies.

He chose 12 people from his followers and taught them from the Injil, so that they could travel and teach others.

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

They gave, Yahuda, one of his followers, 30 pieces of silver to tell them which house Prophet Eesa was in. They wanted to nail him to a cross and kill him.

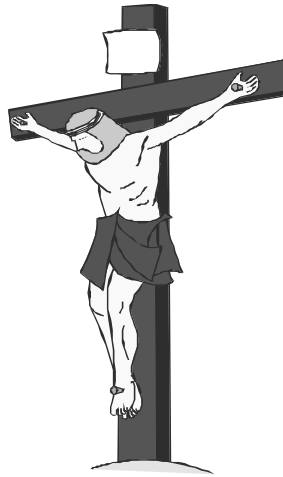


At this time, Allah raised Prophet Eesa to the heavens to keep him safe.

In the meantime, Yahuda went to his house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah changed his face to look like Prophet Eesa's.

When he came out of the house to tell the enemies that the house was empty, they grabbed him and took him away.

Although he told them that he wasn't Prophet Eesa, they wouldn't believe him and he was crucified instead.



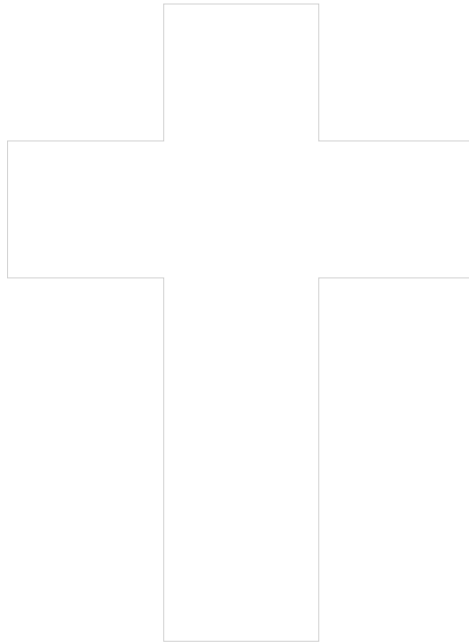
Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said: When our 12th Imam (a.s.) re-appears, Prophet Eesa will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.

6.1 Worksheet: Prophet Eesa (a)

1. Which of the followers of Prophet Eesa told his enemies where to find him?

_____.

2. In the cross below, write the name of the person who was mistaken for Prophet Eesa and killed on the cross:



3. Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Eesa?

This person was mistaken for Prophet Eesa because: _____

_____.

4. What happened to Prophet Eesa?

Prophet Eesa: _____

Chapter 7: Four Heavenly Books

There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets who brought laws for human beings from Allah.

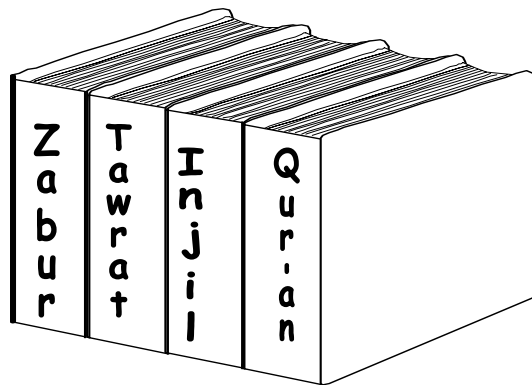
- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Eesa
- Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

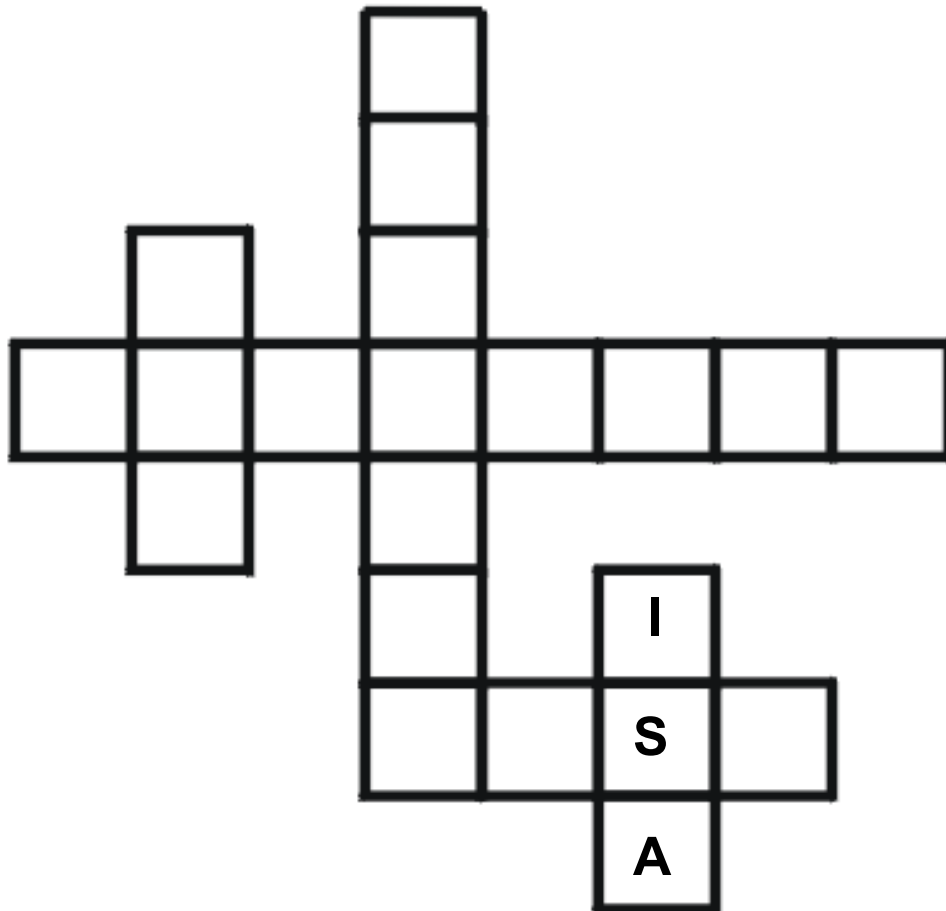
The other Divine books that we know of are:

1. Zabur – revealed to Prophet Dawood
2. Tawrat – revealed to Prophet Musa
3. Injil – revealed to Prophet Eesa
4. Qur'an – revealed to Prophet Muhammad



7.1 Worksheet: Four Heavenly Books

1. Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword? One has been done for you.



2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:

Chapter 8: The life of Bibi Zainab binte Ali (a)

Name : Zainab
Title : Siddiqa-e-Sughra
Kunyat : Umm-ul-Massaib
Born at : Medina on 5th of Jamadiul Awaal
Father : Imam Ali (a)
Mother : Bibi Fatimah (a)

It was in 5th Hijri that Prophet Muhammad's (p) daughter Bibi Fatimah Zehra (a.s) had a baby girl. Prophet Muhammad (p) named her ZAINAB

8.1 Growing Up in Medina:

Bibi Zainab (a.s) shared her extraordinary childhood with her two brothers, Imam Hasan (a.s) and Imam Hussein (a.s) and a sister Bibi Kulthum (a.s) under the guidance of her grand father, the Prophet of Allah(saw)and her parents Imam Ali (a.s) and Bibi Fatema (a.s)

When she was seven her grand father passed away which was soon followed by the demise of her mother

While still a young girl, she was fully able to care for and be responsible for the running her father's household.

As much as she cared for her family she was very kind and generous to the poor, homeless and orphan.

From very early on she developed an unbreakable bond of attachment to her brother Imam Hussein (a.s).

8.2 Character:

Bibi Zainab (a.s) was

- As SERENE as her grandmother Bibi Khadija (a.s).
- As MODEST as her mother Bibi fatema Zehra (a.s).
- As EXPRESSIVE as her father Imam Ali (a.s).
- As PATIENT as Imam Hasan (a.s).
- As BRAVE as Imam Hussein (a.s).

8.3 Marriage:

She was married to her first cousin Abdullah ibne Jafer Tayaar.

8.4 Children:

Bibi Zainab and Abdullah had five children, four boys and a girl.

1. Ali
2. Aun
3. Muhammad
4. Abbas
5. Umme Kulthum

8.5 Role in Kerbala:

Bibi Zainab, (a.s), was the source of courage and the rallying point for the survivors of the tragedy of Karbala. Her devotion to Imam Hussein, as, and her vital role after the great tragedy are unparalleled.

8.5.1 Role After the Tragedy of Karbala:

On the night of Ashoor, when Yazid's army set fire to their tents, it was Bibi Zainab, as, who saved Imam Zainul `Abedeen, as, and the children from being burnt alive. She then gathered the women and children and guarded them throughout the night.

The next day, when they were being taken to Kufah, she consoled the Ahlulbait when they were made to pass by the corpses of their loved ones. The caravan was taken to the court of Ibne Ziyaad , Later, the caravan was marched to Damascus. During this part of the journey the women and children were treated with utmost cruelty. Bibi Zainab, sa, tried her best to comfort them.

8.5.2 In the Court of Yazid:

It was in Damascus that their suffering reached its peak. The bazaars of Damascus had been decorated to give them a festive look and people had gathered in the streets to witness the caravan's arrival. They had been told that Yazid's army had successfully crushed a rebellion and now the prisoners were being marched to the court of Yazid. However, when they saw the noble and innocent faces of the children and the dignified ladies they were confused. When the members of the caravan entered Yazid's court, Imam Zainul `Abedeen(as), gave a sermon strongly condemning Yazid, and reminded him that they were the family of the Holy Prophet(saw). This sermon had a profound effect on all present in the court.

8.5.3 Return to Medina:

After the members of the caravan were released from Yazid's prison, Bibi Zainab (a), requested that they be given a house where they could mourn their loved ones. Here she conducted the first majlis. Later, when she returned to Medina, she continued to narrate the tragedy of Karbala to the people of Medina and devoted the rest of her life to the remembrance of Imam Hussein .

Bibi Zainab, as, has shown us how to keep the memory of Imam Hussein, as, and the tragedy of Karbala alive. Therefore, it is our duty to conduct majalis, especially for the younger generation, to ensure that Imam Hussein's sacrifice to save Islam is never forgotten.

8.5.4 Death:

Bibi Zainab (a.s) died in Sham and her tomb is in Damascus, Syria.

8.6 Worksheet: The Life of Bibi Zainab binte Ali (a)

Circle the correct answer.

1. The title of Bibi Zainab (a) is

- Siddiqa
- Siddiqa Kubra
- Siddiqa Sughra

2. Bibi Zainab (a) was _____ years old when her grand father and mother died.

- 5
- 10
- 7

3. Yazid's court was in the city of _____.

- Kufah
- Karbala
- Damascus

4. The first majlis for Imam Hussein (a) was conducted by _____.

- Bibi Fizza
- Bibi Zainab
- Bibi Ruquia

5. The tomb of Bibi Zainab (a) is in _____.

- Karbala
- Damascus
- Najaf



Chapter 9: 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	: bibi Shahr Bano (a), daughter of King Yazdigard II
Death	: 25 th Muharram 95 AH. Poisoned by Waleed bin Marwan
Buried	: Jannat-ul-Baqee, Medina.

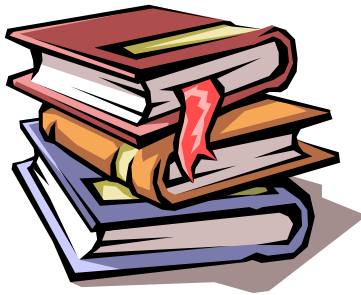
Imam (a) was the eldest son of Imam Hussein (a). His mother was the Persian princess Bibi Shahr Bano(a). He spent the first two years of his life under the care of his grandfather Imam Ali (a) and next 12 years under the guidance of his uncle Imam Hasan (a).He was present in Karbala, where his father, 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 Imam. 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 Karbala. 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) decide 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-Sajjadiyya**" - 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-Sajjadiyya, as there is so much to learn from them.

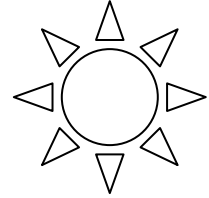
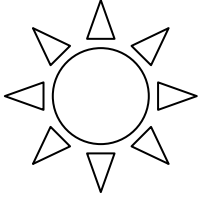
9.1 Worksheet: Imam Zain ul Abideen (a)

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?

Color:



Zainul Abideen

The Jewel of Worshipers



Chapter 10: Imam Muhammad Bin Ali Al Baqir (a)

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

10.1 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 Hasan daughter of 3rd Imam Hasan (a) .

When he was four years old, Imam Baqir (a) accompanied his parents and his grand father Imam Hussein (a) to Karbala. After the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (a), along with other Ahlulbait he went through the hardships of **KUFA** and **SHAM**.

10.2 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."

10.3 Imam

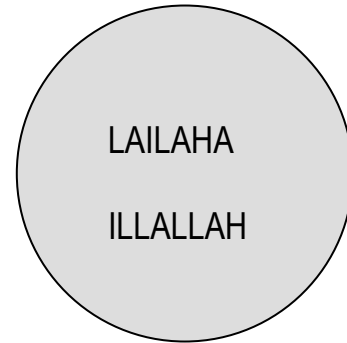
After the death of Imam Zain ul Abedeen (a), it was the time of Imam Baqir’s imamate. Imam was able to preach Islam freely as the rulers were busy with other problems.

Imam (a) set up and conducted classes on the teachings of Holy prophet (saw) and the Ahlulbait(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 RASULULLAH”



10.4 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.

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

10.5 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 Hasan (a)
- c. Imam Zain ul Abedeen.

3. Was he in Karbala when Imam Hussein (a) was martyred?

- a. Yes
- b. No

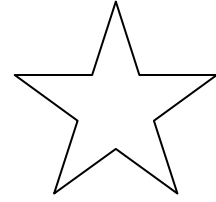
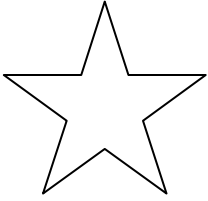
4. He died because he

- 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

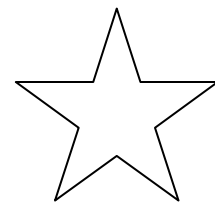
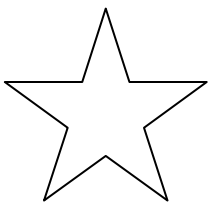
Color



Haadi

Shakir

Baqir





Chapter 11: Imam Jafar 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 Jafar 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:

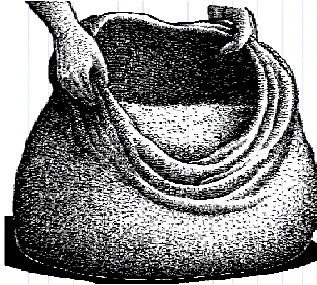
Hisham bin Hakam

Jabir bin Hayyaan

Abu Hanifa.

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

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

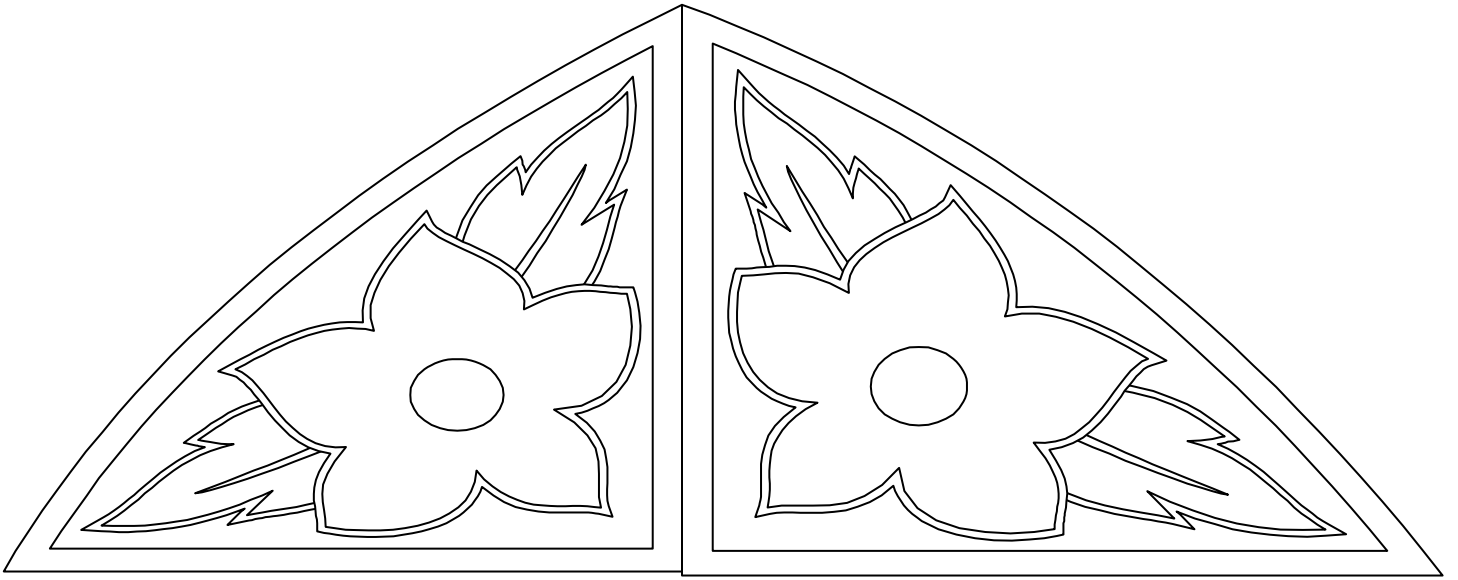


Once in Medina there was a shortage of wheat flour and prices of the flour were very high. Imam (a) asked his servant what their situation was. The servant replied that they had plenty of wheat and should have no problem for a long time. Imam (a) said, “sell the wheat in the market and let us face the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

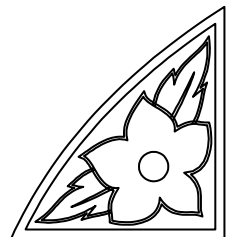
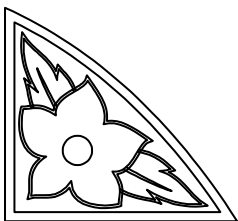
hoarding.

11.2 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 Sulaiman. 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



11.3 Worksheet: Imam Sadiq (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. Imam Jafar as Sadiq (a) shares the same birthday as the _____.
2. His father name is _____.
3. His grand father 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

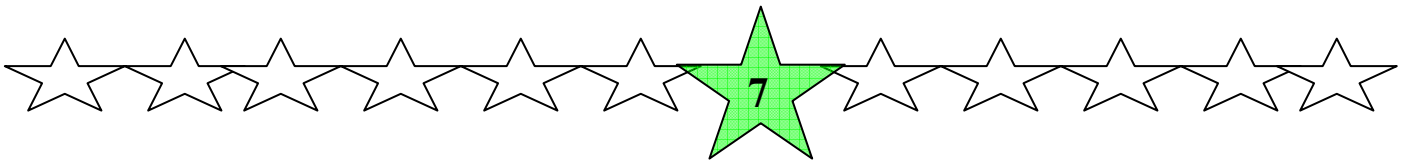
Abu Abdullah

148A.H

Prophet Muhammad (saw)

Abu Hanifa

Imam Zainul Abideen (a)



Chapter 12: Imam Musa Al Kazim (a)

Name : Musa

Title : Al-Kazim (one who controls his anger)

Kunyat : Abu Ibrahim, Abul Hasan and Abu Ali.

Birthdate : 7th Safar 128 A.H. , at Abwa .

Father : Ja'far ibn Muhammad (a.s)

Mother : Hamida Khatoon (a.s)

Martyrdom : 25th Rajab 183 AH. Poisoned by Harun-al-Rashid the Abbaside caliph

Buried : Kazmain, Baghdad (Iraq)

12.1 Birth:

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

12.2 Imamat:

Imam Musa Kazim (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.

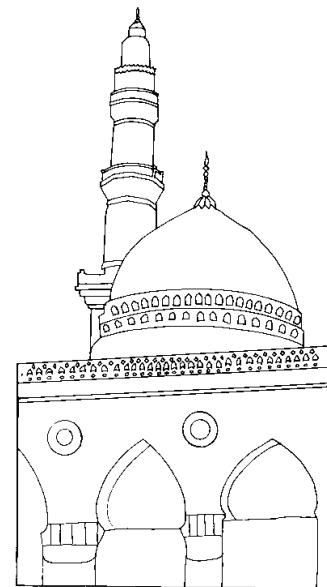
12.3 Rulers During His Imamat:

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 Holay 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.

12.4 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).

12.5 Worksheet: Imam Musa Al Kazim (a)

Match the right answer.

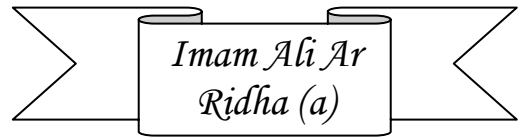
Imam Musa Kazim (a)
was born here.



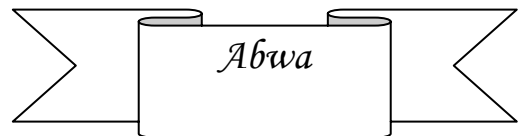
Imam Musa Kazim (a)'s
Mother.



Capital city in Haroon's
rule.



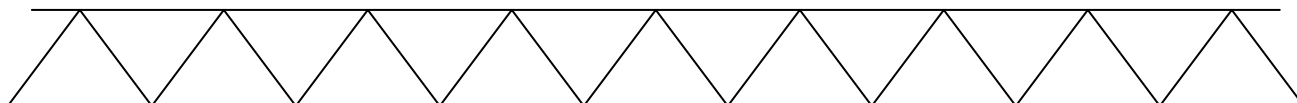
Imam Musa Kazim (a)'s
Tomb is here.



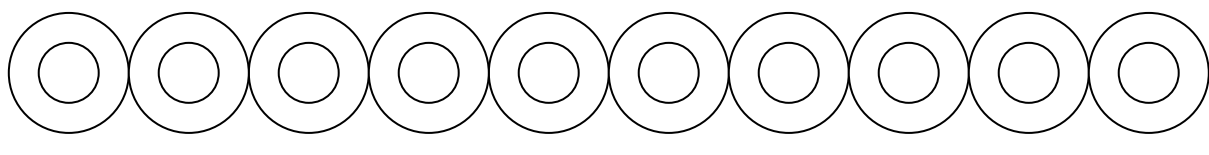
Son of Imam Musa
Kazim (a).



Color:



Al Kazim





Chapter 13: Imam Ali Ar Ridha (a)

Name : Ali
Title : Ar-Ridha (One with whom Allah is pleased)
Kunyat : Abul Hasan
Birthdate : 11th of Zilqad 148 A.H. , at Medina
Father : Moosa 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.

13.1 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.



13.2 Imamatus

Imam Ridha (a) took over the great responsibility of Imamatus 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.

13.3 Fortress of Allah

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

The angel Jibrael (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.”

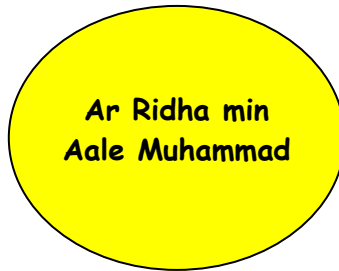
Then Imam (a) went forward a little and then stopped. He then informed them that there were some conditions that need to be fulfilled before entering the Fortress of Allah. One of which was complete submission to the Imam of that time.

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.

13.4 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 Karbala, 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.

13.5 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.

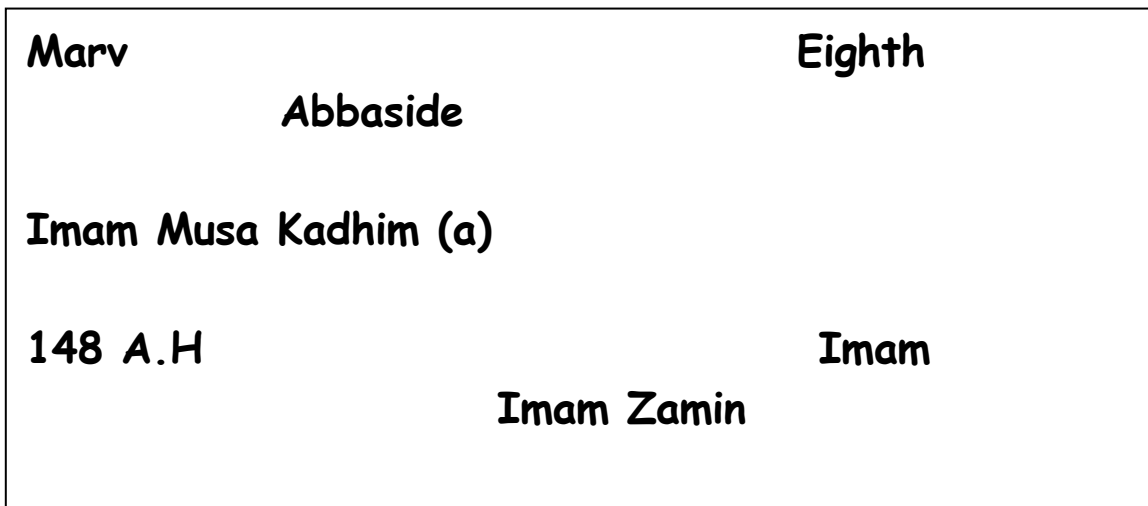
13.6 Worksheet: Imam Ali Ar Ridha (a)

Project:

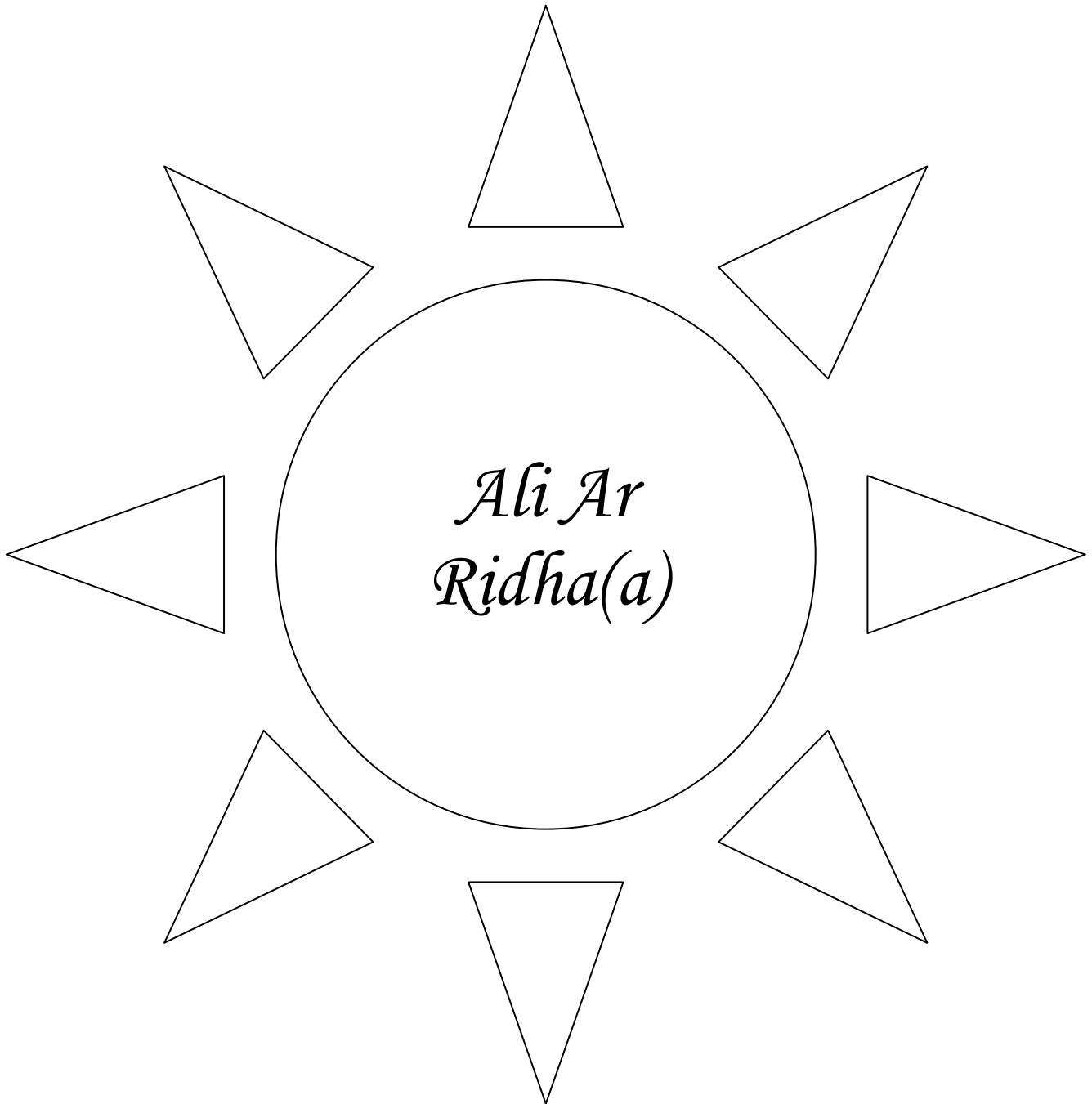
Let's make an Imam Zamin.

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



Color





Chapter 14: 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	: 29th Zilqad 220 AH. Poisoned by Mu'tasin the Abbaside caliph
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.

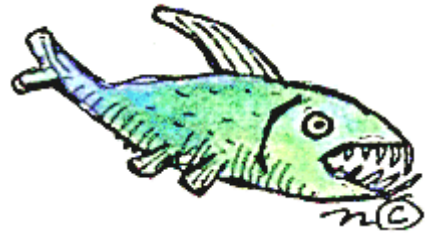
After the martyrdom of Imam Ridha (a) in 203 A.H, Imam Taqi (a) took over the duties of imamat at the age of 8 years.

14.1 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.”

14.2 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 Quran and all the laws of Islam and who were good Muslims. This is called **Taqleed**.

14.3 Martyrdom

After Mamoon, Mu'tasim Billah came to the throne. He was the cruel enemy of Ahlulbait. 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 sajda).

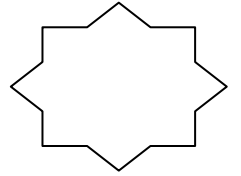
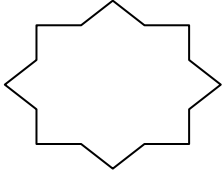
Mu'tasim arranged for Imam (a) to be poisoned. Imam was only 25 years old when he was martyred by poison, given to him in a drink by Ummul Fadhl.

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

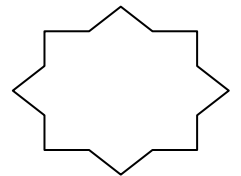
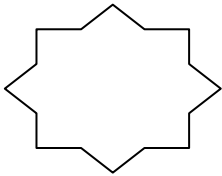
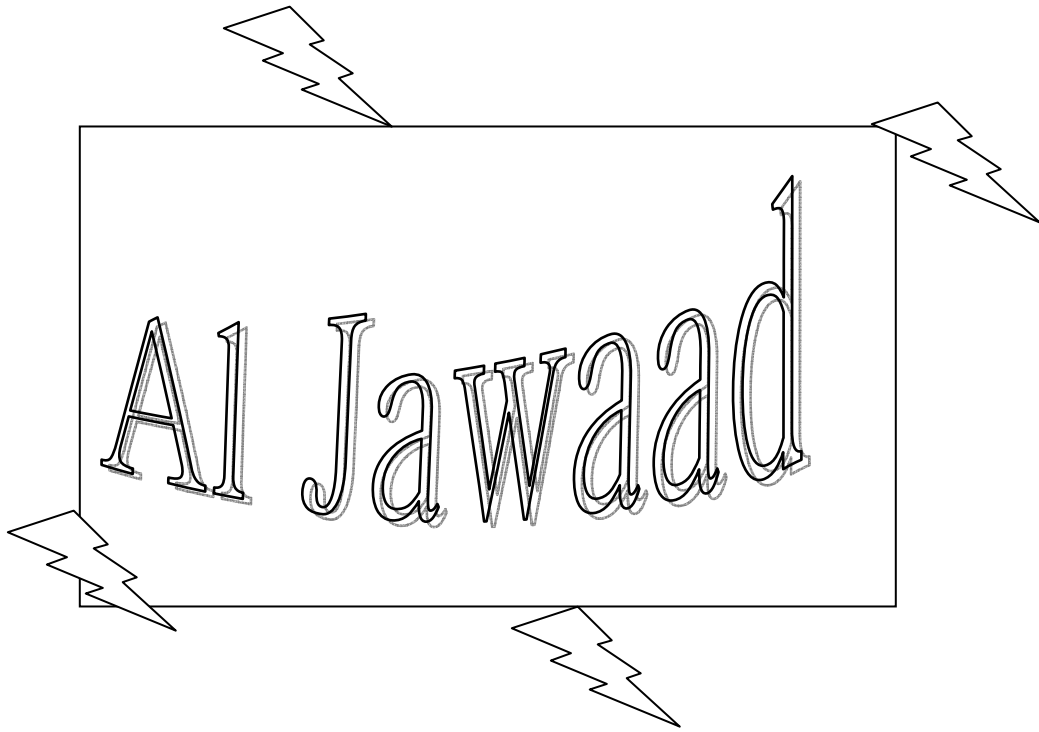
14.4 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad at-Taqi (a)

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



Color



Chapter 15: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a)

Name	: Ali (a)
Title	: An-Naqi (The pure) and Al-Hadi (The Guide)
Kunyat	: Abul Hasan
Birth date	: 15th of Zilhajj 212 A.H., at Medina.
Father	: Muhammad ibn Ali At Taqi (a)
Mother	: Summana Khatoon (a)
Martyrdom	: 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.

15.1 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-bayt” 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”.

15.2 Rulers During the Time of Imam (a)

Mamoon Rashid

Mu'tasim, He ruled for 8 years.

Wathiq Billah: During his rule Imam (a) and His Shia were allowed to live peacefully.

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.

Muntansir: He succeeded his father Mutawakkil by Killing him.

Mustain Billah

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.

15.3 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.

15.4 Martyrdom

It was Mu'taz who finally poisoned him.

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

15.5 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 Hasan Al Askari(a)

34

The Pure

AN NAQI

The Pure

AL HADI

The Guide

Color



Chapter 16: Imam Hasan al-Askari (a)

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

16.1 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 HASAN. 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 Hasan 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 Hasan 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.

16.2 Special Features of Imam's (a) Morality

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 Hasan Askari (A.S.). If the caliphate goes out of the Bani Abbaside's hands then no one except "Hasan Askari (A.S.) will be capable and fit for it".** Then he said, **"one day I was present with my father when Hasan 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"**

16.3 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 Hasan 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.

16.4 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 Hasan 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.

16.5 Imam's (a) Definition of Momin

The Imam (a) was once asked of the signs of a momin

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

16.6 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 Hasan Askari (a) is buried besides his father in Sammra.

16.7 Worksheet: Imam Hasan al-Askari (a)

Circle the right answer.

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

2. Imam Hasan 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 momin is a person who prostrates on _____ during Salat .
 - a. Carpet
 - b. Khake Shifa
 - c. plastic

4. A momin recites _____-loudly in salat.
 - a. Mashallah
 - b. Alhamdulillah
 - c. Bismillah

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



Al Askari (a)

Color



Chapter 17: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a)

Name	: Muhammad bin Hasan (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 Hasan 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 Hasan Al Askari. The name of the mother of Imam Mahdi (A) is Bibi Narjis Khatun (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 Eesa (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 Hasan 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 Hasan 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.

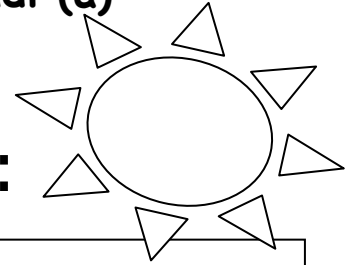
1. **Uthman bin Said**
2. **Muhammad bin Uthman.**
3. **Hussein bin Rauh.**
4. **Ali bin Muhammad Samry.**

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.**



17.1 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a)



Imam Al-Mahdi (a) was born on:

Date:

Month:



Year:



Town:



Country:



HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Color the banners.



Al Mahdi



Al Qaim



Al Muntazar



Al Muntazir



Al Hujjat

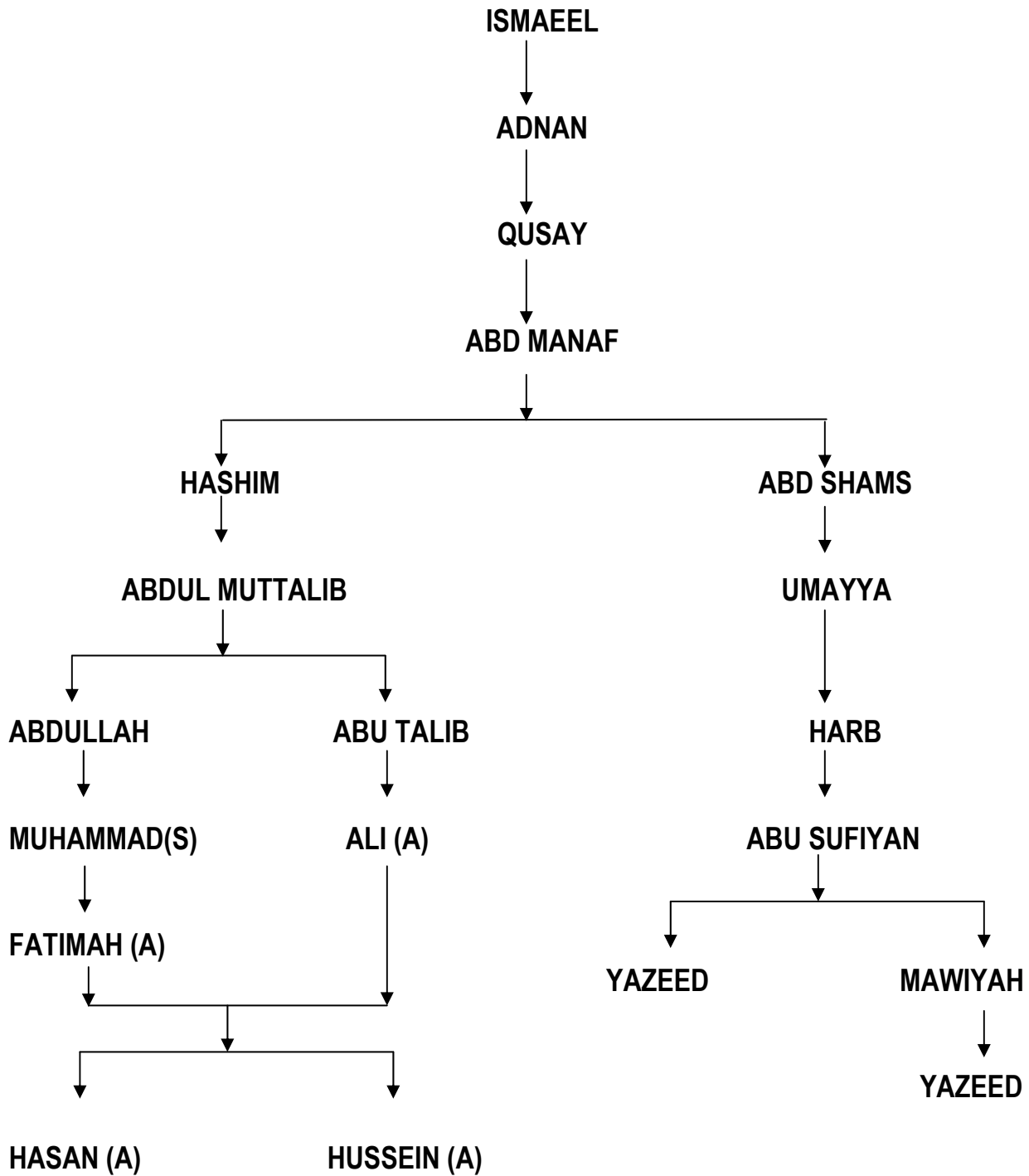


Saheb uz Zaman

SECTION II: *Special Occasions*

Chapter 18: Understanding Kerbala

18.1 Prophet Muhammad's (s) Family Tree



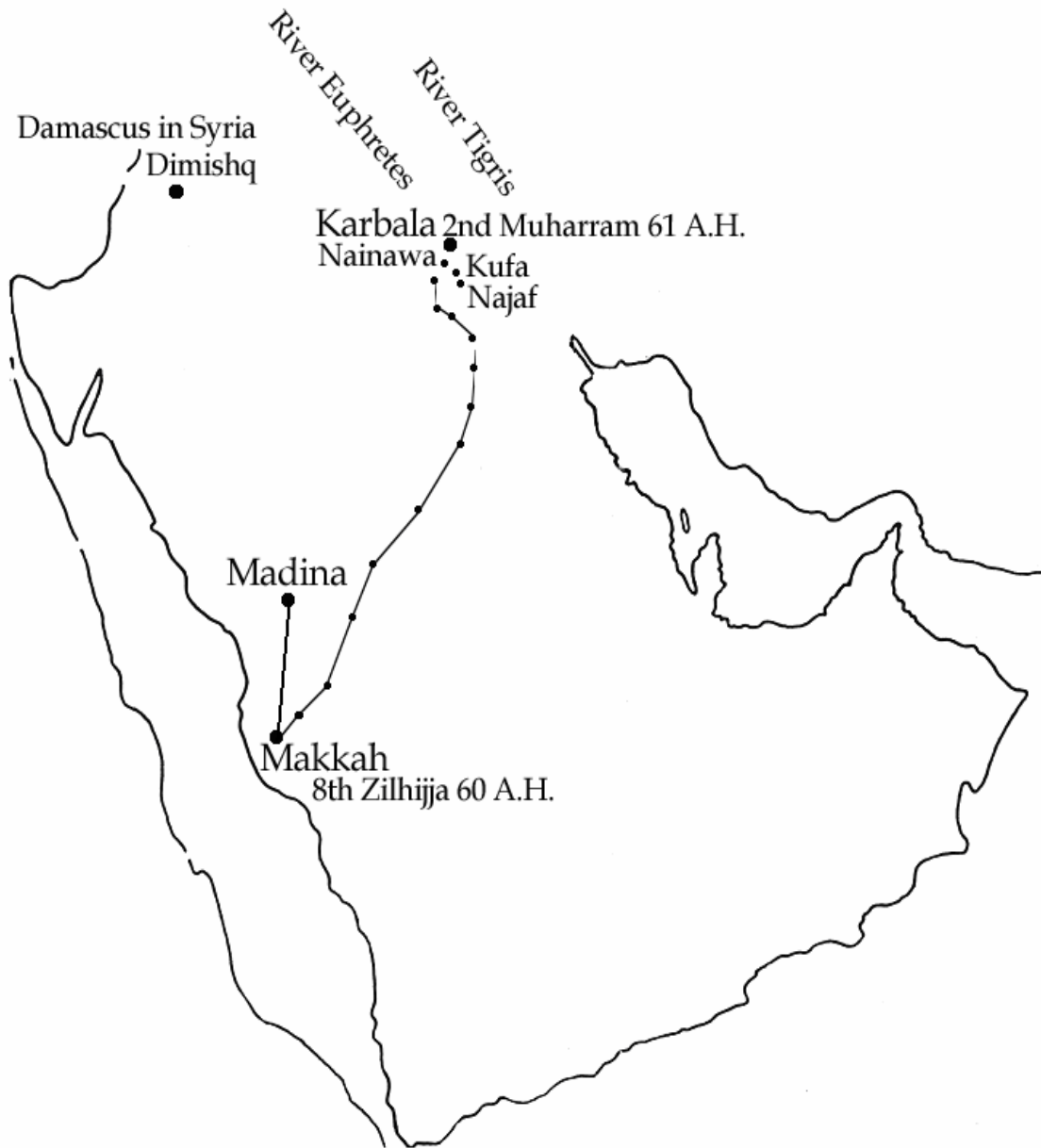
Overview of the life of Imam Hussein (as)

Imam Hussein (a) born	Prophet Mohammed (s) very happy; names him Hussein and calls him his son.
Imam Hussein (a) 7 years old.	Prophet Mohammed (s) dies. Rightful successor is Imam Ali (a). Abu bakr becomes khalifa (against our Prophet's will) for 3 years.
Imam Hussein (a) 10 years old.	Umar becomes 2nd khalifa. He makes Yazeed, then his brother Muawiyah, governor of Syria. Umar rules for 10 years
Imam Hussein (a) 20 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) 32 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) 37 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) 47 years	Imam Hassan (a) is poisoned to death.
Imam Hussein (a) 57 years old (60 AH)	Muawiyah dies and now Yazeed is in power. He is immoral, unjust, and cruel. He wants total control. He asks 'bayat' form 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 stops over in Kufa and finds the atmosphere very different now. He decides to move on to Kerbala. At Nainawa, Hurr and his army receive an order from Ubaydallah to stop Imam Hussein (a).
Imam Hussein (a) 58 years old (2nd Muharram 61 AH)	Imam Hussein (a) arrives in Kerbala.

18.2 Maps of the Middle East



18.3 Route of Imam Hussein (a)



18.4 Events at Kerbala

2 – 9 Muharram 61 AH

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

18.5 ASHURA Day

FRIDAY 10 MUHARRAM 61 AH

(FRIDAY 10 OCTOBER 680 AD)

Dawn

+ Fajr prayers led by Imam

Early morning

+ Imam's speech to Yazeed's army
+ Kufian's speech to Yazeed's army
+ Hurr, others change sides
+ Umar-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

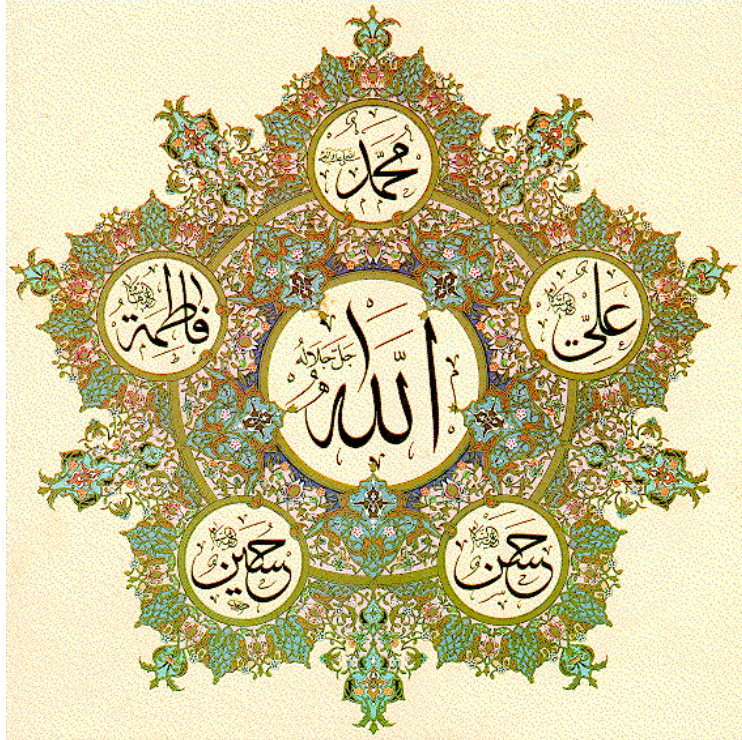
After noon

+ Prayer's time, battle not suspended
Imam shielded during prayers
+ Shaheed's 65 to 82
+ Imam's family Shaheed's: 93 to 111

Early evening

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

Chapter 19: Why Do We Remember Ashura



Ashura was the day when Islam was saved by Imam Hussein (a). But why do we remember it every year? Why don't we simply remember it while reading about it in the history books, or when we study it in Sunday school?

Whenever a very important occasion occurs, people have always celebrated anniversary. If the event is very important, it is remembered five, ten, and even fifty years after its occurrence. But there are some events that are extremely important and are remembered and celebrated every year. **Ashura** is one of those occasion. Other examples of such events are Christmas, which is the birthday of Prophet Essa (a) celebrated by Christians all over the world.

It is important to remember what happened on `Ashura because the Prophet (s) and the Imams before Imam Hussein (a) had remembered it, and the Imams who came after Imam Hussein (a) remembered it as well. Being Muslims, we obey and follow the Prophet (s) and his family (a). Here are some examples from history where the Imams and the Prophet (s) remembered what happened in Karbala:

19.1 Prophet Muhammad:

One day the Holy Prophet Muhammad (s) was in the house of Umm-e-Salama (a), his wife...Imam Hussein (a), who was a child at that time, entered inside and rushed to the Prophet. Umm-e-Salama (a) followed him and saw Imam Hussein seated on the chest of the Prophet and the Prophet was crying. In his hand there was something which he was turning upside down. Then he said,

"O Umme Salma! Jibra'eel has come to me and told me that my Hussein will be martyred. This piece of earth is from his place of martyrdom. Preserve this with you, and the day that this earth turns into blood, you will know that Hussein (a) has been martyred."

Umme Salma said, "O Prophet of Allah! Why don't you make du`a to Allah that Hussein (a) will not have to go through that."

The Prophet replied,

"Yes I prayed to Allah for it, but Allah revealed to me that due to his martyrdom, he will achieve a very high status, which will be unapproachable by anyone else. And he will have many followers (Shi'ah)...And that al-Mahdi (a) will be from his progeny. So it is very good for people to befriend Hussein to be among his followers (Shi'ah), because on the day of Qiyamah they will be successful."

19.2 Imam Ali (a):

One day, Imam Ali (a) was on a journey with his companions, and they passed by the land of Karbala. There they recited their fajr prayers. Afterwards, Imam Ali (a) took a handful of earth, smelled it, and said:

"Peace be upon you, earth of Karbala! A group of people (who will be buried in you) will enter straight into heaven."

19.3 Imam Ali Ar Ridha(a):

One day, someone named Rayyan, the son of Shabeeb, went to meet the 8th Imam, Imam Ali al-Rida (a) on the first day of the month of Moharram. He said that the Imam (a) told him:

"O son of Shabeeb! Muharram is such an important month that even Arabs of the age of ignorance (*jahiliyaa*) respected its importance. They didn't allow fighting and blood-shed in it. But these people (the Umayyads) did not honor the importance of this month nor of their Prophet. In this month they killed the son of the Prophet and imprisoned the women in his family after stealing and plundering their belongings. Allah will never forgive this crime of theirs."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you want to cry and weep for anyone, cry for Hussein bin Ali bin Abi Talib (a.s.) because he was beheaded like a lamb. Eighteen people from his family were also killed with him. The heavens and the earth cried for the death of Hussein. Four thousand angels' came down from the heavens to aid him, but when they arrived they saw that he had already been martyred...O son of Shabeeb! My father (Imam Moosa al Kazim) has told me...that when my grandfather Imam Hussein (a.s.) was martyred, the sky rained blood and red sand."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you cry over what happened to Hussein (a) so that tears flow from your eyes and fall upon your cheeks, Allah will forgive all your sins whether big or small and less or large in number."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you want to earn the reward of those who were martyred along with Imam Hussein (a), then whenever you remember him, say: I wish I could have been with them, because then I too would have attained the Great Victory (meaning I would have become a martyr as well)."

19.4 Imam Zainul Abideen(a):

Imam Zain ul Abideen (a) used to cry a lot whenever he remembered `Ashura. There were times when the glass of water he drank, would become so full of tears that he would not be able to drink that water. When people asked him why he cried so much, he said,

"Yes indeed, I do not cry for the killing of my family, but I cry because the humiliation that the whole family faced on the way to Damascus was beyond description. I cry for that disgrace of women and children."

He would then call the people around and tell them the story of Karbala and what happened to the prisoners after Kerbala. People would also cry loudly. Sayyida Zaynab (a) used to also hold majalis for women and tell them about what happened in Karbala.

That's how the message of Karbala was spread and is still remembered after 1400 years.

19.5 Worksheet: Why Do We Remember Ashura

Fill in the blanks:

1. Ashoora was the day when Islam was saved by _____.
2. Imam Ali (a) said, "Peace be upon you, earth of _____
A group of people (who will be buried in you) will enter straight into heaven."
3. _____ angels came down from heavens to aid
Imam Hussein (a) but found him already martyred.
4. The Holy Prophet (saw) told his wife _____ about
the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (a).
5. _____ used to cry a lot when he
remembered Ashoora.
6. _____ started the majalis for women.

Imam ZainulAbedeen (a) Four thousand

Umme Salma

Karbala

Imam Hussein (a)

Sayyida Zainab (a)

Chapter 20: Hadhrat Abbas bin Ali (a)

Hadhrat Abbas (a) is the son of Imam Ali (a) and Ummul Baneen. Imam Ali (a) married Ummul Baneen after the death of Bibi Fatimah(a). They had four sons, Abbas, Uthman, Jafer, and Abdullah. All four brothers were martyred in Kerbala.

From his childhood, Hadhrat Abbas (a) was very devoted to his elder brother Imam Hussein (a).

Titles: Some of Hadhrat Abbas (a) titles are

Abbas Alamdar:

In Karbala Abbas (a) was the standard bearer of Imam Hussein's army. That is why he is also known as Abbas Alamdar, the one who held the flag

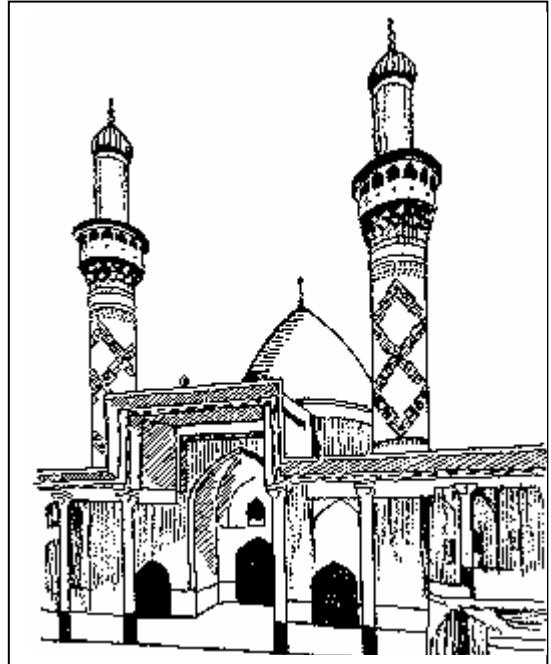
Qamar Bani Hashim, or the moon of Bani Hashim. Hadhrat Abbas (a) was very handsome and brave, and was thus known as moon of the family.

Saqqa-e- Sakina:

He went to get water for his niece Sakina, and is thus known as Saqqa-e- Sakina

On the day of Ashura, Imam Hussein (a) did not want Abbas(a) to go and fight. But Abbas (a) could not bear to see the thirst of his niece Sakina and other children of Ahlulbait. So he asked for permission from Imam (a) to fetch some water. He took his **Mashk** or water bag, and went to the river. The enemies were very afraid of him, for they knew of his bravery. Hadhrat Abbas filled his Mashk with water and turned towards the tents of Ahlulbait.

The enemies did not want him to take water to the **Khaima-gah** or the tents. They followed him, throwing spears and arrows at him. His right arm was cut off, and then his left. Finally an arrow pierced the mashk and water spilled out of it. Hadhrat Abbas (a) fell to the ground and call for Imam Hussein's (a) help.



20.1 Worksheet: Hadhrat Abbas bin Ali (a)

Answer the following questions.

1. Who were the parents of Hadhrat Abbas(a)?

Father_____.

Mother_____.

2. Who was the neice of Hadhrat Abbas (a) for whom he went to fetch water?

_____.

3. Hadhrat Abbas(a) had three brothers who died with him in Kerbala.

_____, _____ and _____.

4. Hadhrat Abbas had many titles. Write two of them together with the meanings.

_____.

5. Where is Hadhrat Abbas buried?

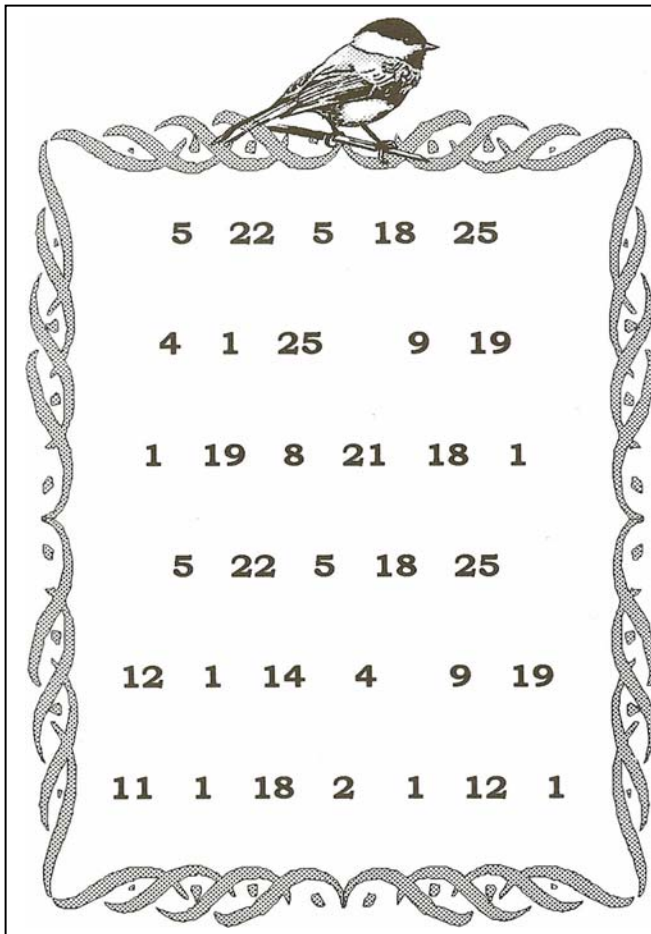
_____.

Chapter 21: Activity Sheets

21.1 A Secret Code

Use the code below to find out a Hadith of the sixth Imam (a) about Karbala. On a separate piece of paper, write what you understand from the Hadith. How does it apply to you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z



5 22 5 18 25

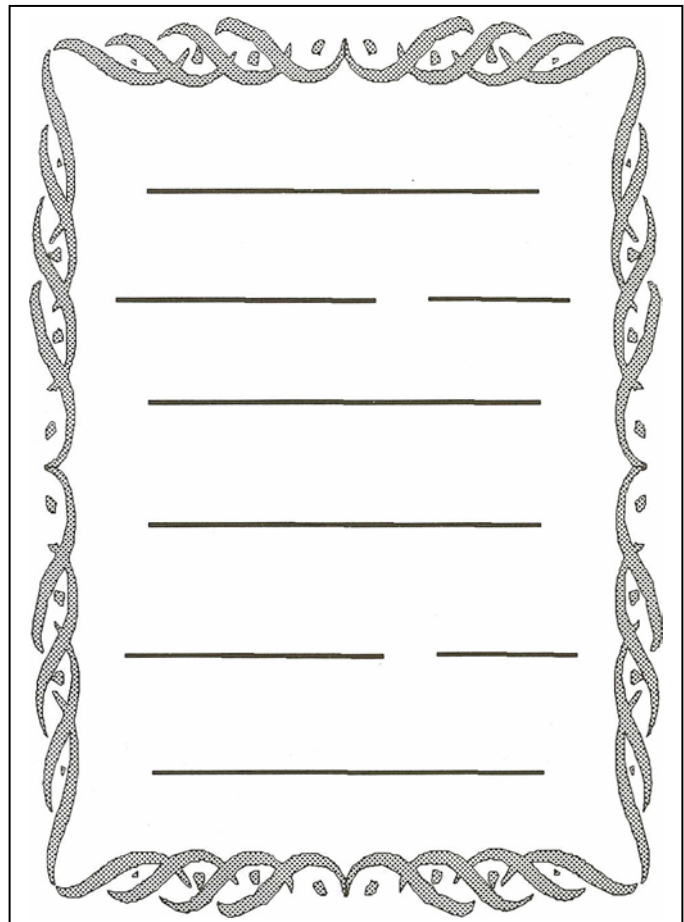
4 1 25 9 19

1 19 8 21 18 1

5 22 5 18 25

12 1 14 4 9 19

11 1 18 2 1 12 1



21.2 Secret Message

In the first week of Muharram a Muslim company releases the following seven balloons. The balloons have a secret message. Unscramble the words in each balloon to find the message.



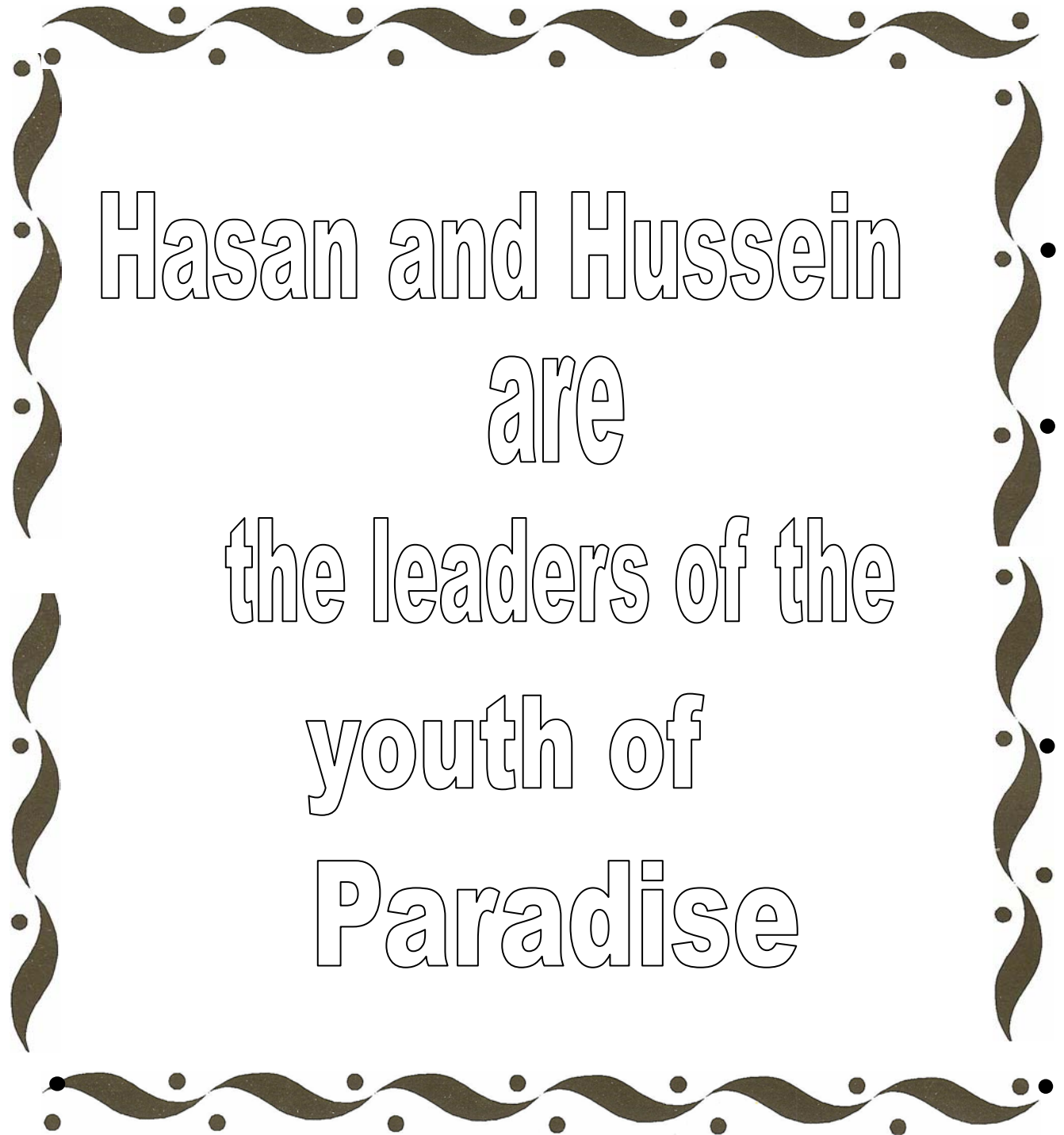
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____

21.3 Color a Hadith

Color and learn the following Hadith of the Holy Prophet(s)



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