

Imam Hasan

(PBUH)



IMAM HASAN (PBUH)

Name:	Hasan (Shabbar)
Parents:	Imam Ali (pbuh) & Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)
Kuniyya:	Abu Muhammad
Title:	Al Mujtaba (the Chosen One)
Birth:	15 th Ramadhan 3 AH (Madinat ul Munawaara)
Death:	7 th Safar 50 AH (Madinat ul Munawwara) Buried in Jannatul Baqee



TIMELINE

Date	Age	Event
624 CE 2 AH		On 1st Dhulhijja, Fatima (pbuh) married Ali (pbuh).
625 CE 3 AH		Imam Hasan (pbuh) was born on 15 th Ramadhan. He was the Prophet's (pbuh) first grandchild, and was named Hasan , as directed by Allah. He read the Adhan in the infant's right ear and Iqama in the left ear, a custom which is followed to this day. On the 7th day, The Prophet (pbuh) performed the first aqqa, when he cut the hair of Hasan (pbuh), gave silver in charity to the poor equal to the weight of the hair and sacrificed a ram. This has become the sunna since then.
626 CE 4 AH	1 yr	Birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh)
627 CE 5 AH	2	Battle of Ahzab/Khandaq (Coalition/Ditch)
629 CE 7 AH	4	Conquest of Makka



Date	Age	Event
630 CE 8 AH	5	Revelation of Ayatut Tatheer 33:33 and the event of Mubahila Imam Hasan (pbuh) accompanies the Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (pbuh), Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) & Imam Husayn (pbuh).
631 CE 10 AH	7	Farewell pilgrimage & event of Ghadeer
632 CE 11 AH	8	Imam Hasan (pbuh) loses his grandfather Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Abu Bakr elected at Saqifa. The Muslims forgot Ghadeer and appointment of Imam Ali (pbuh) as successor.
632 CE 11 AH	8	Imam Hasan (pbuh) loses his mother Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh).
633 CE 12 AH	9	Muslim armies sent to Persia. Muawiya appointed General by Abu Bakr.
634 CE 13 AH	10	Abu Bakr dies appointing Umar as his successor.



Date	Age	Event
634 – 635 CE 13/14 AH	10/11	Syria, Persia, Egypt come under Islamic rule
636 CE 15 AH	12	Damascus becomes stronghold of khalifas (Shaam at that time was Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan & Syria)
637 CE 16 AH	13	Jerusalem under Muslim rule
644 CE 24 AH	21	Umar killed by Abu Lulu appointing a biased 'shura' to decide successor. Uthman appointed successor.
646 CE 26/27 AH	23/24	Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria... under Muslim rule.
649 CE 30 AH	27	Abu Dharr Ghifari exiled to desert (Rabwa)
650 CE 30/31 AH	28	First organized news service introduced by Khalifas
655 AH 35 AH	32	Imam Ali (pbuh) sent Imam Hasan & Husayn (pbuh) to take food and drink to Uthman who was



Date	Age	Event
		<p>imprisoned in his house by a discontent mob of people who finally murdered him.</p> <p>Uthman murdered. Imam Ali (pbuh) urged to accept Khilafa that was usurped from him.</p> <p>In Dhulhijja 35 AH the Muslims gave their allegiance to Imam Ali (pbuh) as their Khalifa.</p> <p>Muawiya starts treachery against Imam using Damascus as stronghold.</p>
<p>656 CE 36 AH</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>Battle of Jamal</p>
<p>657 CE 37 AH</p>	<p>34</p>	<p>Battle of Siffeen</p> <p>Imam Hasan (pbuh) fully involved in the battle on the front line.</p>
<p>660 CE 40 AH</p>	<p>37</p>	<p>Imam Ali (pbuh) martyred in Masjid e Kufa by Abdul Rahman Ibn Muljim. Imam Hasan (pbuh) assumes Imama.</p> <p>Muawiya changes Khilafa to dynasty and so the beginning of the Umayyad dynasty</p>



Date	Age	Event
661 CE 41 AH	38	Imam mobilises an army of 20,000 to combat Muawiya's forces but Muawiya coerces the soldiers into paying allegiance to him rather than Imam Hasan (pbuh) using threats, bribery.... and spreads rumours that Imam does not wish to engage in combat. Muawiya calls the year 'Aamul Jama'a' Those who paid allegiance are known as Ahlul Sunna wal Jama'a.
661CE 41AH	38	A ceasefire treaty* is put in place. Imam signed an agreement with Muawiya (as the Prophet (pbuh) did in Hudaibiyya) where Muawiya besides other terms promised to follow the Qur'an and the sunna (way) of the Prophet (pbuh), not to harass and kill the followers of Imam Ali (pbuh) and to stop cursing Imam Ali (pbuh) in the Friday prayers.



Date	Age	Event
661CE 41 AH	38	Muawiya violates the stipulations of the treaty exposing his own treachery as he broke all the terms of the treaty.
661-670 CE 41-50AH	38-47	Imam gained time through the treaty to do tableegh. The environment of hatred against Imam Ali (pbuh), created by Muawiya was changed by Imam. In the 10 years of 'peace' he undid what Muawiya and his predecessors had done in 50 years, which was inciting people from childhood against Imam Ali (pbuh). The supporters of Imam Husayn (pbuh) in Karbala were a result of the efforts of Imam Hasan (pbuh).
670 CE 50 AH	47	Imam Hasan (pbuh) was poisoned by his wife Jo'da as instigated by Muawiya. He is buried in Jannatul Bagee after burial at the Prophet's side is refused. Imam Husayn (pbuh) assumes Imama.



IMAM'S WIVES

1. Khawla bint Mandhoor Fazariyya
2. Umm Ishaq bint Talha
3. Ja'da bint Al-Ash'ath
4. Umm Basheer

CHILDREN

1. Zayd (Umm Basheer)
2. Hasan Al Muthanna (Khawla)
3. Qasim (Umm Farwa)
4. 'Amru
5. Abdullah (Umm Farwa)
6. Abu Bakr (Umm Farwa)
7. Abdul Rahman
8. Husayn Al Athram (Umm Ishaq)
9. Talha (Umm Ishaq)
10. Umm al Hasan (Umm Basheer)
11. Umm al Husayn (Umm Basheer)
12. Umm Salama
13. Ruqayya
14. Umm Abdullah
15. Fatima (Umm Ishaq)



THE TREATY

This is a treaty between Muawiya the son of Abu Sufyan and Imam Hasan (pbuh), the son of Imam Ali (pbuh):

1. That Muawiya should deal according to the Qur'an and Sunna of the Holy Prophet.
2. That all Muslims in the Muslim empire - Syria, Iraq, Hejaz, Yemen and Egypt - will live in peace and enjoy amnesty against persecution.
3. That he shall appoint none as his successor.
4. The friends, companions and followers of Imam Ali (pbuh) and all their families shall be protected against all fear and allowed to live in peace.
5. That Muawiya should not in any way harass, harm, threaten or plot (secretly or otherwise) against Imam Hasan (pbuh) and Imam Husayn (pbuh)
6. Muawiya would not curse Imam Ali (pbuh) in qunoot, Jumua' prayers....etc..



Muawiya accepted all except the sixth one. When Imam Hasan (pbuh) saw his stubbornness he dictated that at least 'Lanat' (curses) should not be uttered in the presence of Imam Hasan (pbuh) and Imam Husayn (pbuh). Muawiya gave his oath to Imam Hasan (pbuh) that he would abide by all the conditions but on his return to Shaam he declared "I do not have to abide by any of these. I will do what I want".



EXTRACT FROM THE LIFE & TIMES OF HASAN BIN ALI (PBUH) BY SYED MOHSIN NAQUWI

THE FAMILY OF IMAM HASAN BIN ALI

1. His eldest was **Zayd**, whose mother was Umm Basheer d/o Abi Mas'ood Uqba Khazraji. There are also two daughters from the same mother named Umm al-Hasan and Umm al-Husayn. Both these daughters of Imam Hasan were at Karbala and when the soldiers attacked the tents, they along with Aatika d/o Muslim bin Aqeel (7 years old) got trampled under the hoofs and died. Zayd bin Hasan lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was a very pious man. Zayd married Lubaba d/o Abdullah bin Abbas, who was first married to Abbas bin Ali who had been martyred at Karbala. Zayd bin Hasan had a son named Hasan Ameer and a daughter named Nafeesa.
2. **Hasan bin Hasan, also known as Hasan Muthanna** (Hasan the second), was born of another wife named Khawla d/o Manzoor Fazaree. Hasan Muthanna went to Karbala



with Imam Husayn, fought and was wounded. After Yazeed's armies had left from Karbala, the local people came and looked for survivors. They found Hasan Muthanna badly wounded but still breathing. They took him to their home and treated him. One report says that he was actually taken prisoner but Asma bin Kharija took him away from the prisoners by asking Umar Sa'ad, the commander of Yazeed at Karbala. He was cured and returned to Madina. He married one of the daughters of Imam Husayn named Fatima, had several children, and was poisoned to death, only 35 years old, by Abdul Malik bin Marwan. His children from Fatima d/o Husayn were: Abdullah Mahadh, Ibraheem al-Ghamar, Hasan Muthallath (Hasan the 3rd), Zaynab and Umm Kulthoom.

Abdullah Mahadh lived in the last days of Banu Umayya and the beginning days of Banu Abbas. He had two sons, Ibraheem and Muhammad known as An- Nafs az-Zakiyya (the pure soul), due to his piety. Both of them were martyred in armed struggles. A great number of the male children of this family



were brutally killed by Mansoor and later Abbasi Khaleefas (the period between 136 and 158 Hijra).

Abdullah Mahadh had four more sons. One of them named Idrees bin Abdullah is the progenitor of the Idreesids (Adaarisa) of North African countries. Idrees had married a woman from the Berbers and his son (also named Idrees) ruled in that area for a long time. He was also assassinated by poisoning. Ibraheem al-Ghamar bin Hasan Muthanna had a son named Isma'eel ad-Deebaj. Ad-Deebaj had two sons: Hasan bin Isma'eel ad-Deebaj - he left a large progeny; and Ibraheem bin Isma'eel ad-Deebaj - he came to be known as Tabataba. It is mostly his progeny who have spread across Iran and Iraq who are known as the Tabatabai and use that as their last name.

It was the children of Imam Hasan and their children who came to India as the first Muslims in Sind. This was in the time of Hajjaj bin Yusuf. Later many of them moved from Sind to other parts of India. Hasani Syeds populate a town named Rudawlee near



Lucknow, in Punjab and in other areas of the sub-continent.

3. Abu Bakr, Qasim and Abdullah were from a slave wife. All three brothers were martyred at Karbala.
4. Imam Hasan also married Umm Ishaq d/o Talha bin Ubayd Allah of Taym. From this union were two sons: Talha, Husayn al-Athram, and a daughter Fatima.
5. Imam Hasan had also married J'uda d/o Ash'ath al-Kindi. There were no children from this union.
6. There are another son named Abdur Rahmaan, and four other daughters: Umm Abd Allah, Fatima, Umm Salama and Ruqaiyya. These children were from different mothers.



