

IMAM MUSA AL-KADHIM (PBUH)

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| Name: | Musa bin Ja'fer |
| Parents: | Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) & Sayyida Hamida Al-Barbariyya |
| Kuniyya: | Abu Ibrahim |
| Titles: | Al-Kadhim, Faqih, Aalim, Babul Hawaij |
| Birth: | 7th Safar 128 AH (Abwa – place between Makka & Madina) |
| Death: | 25th Rajab 183 AH (Baghdad) Buried in Kadhmayn |

Summary of his Life Works

In a situation in which the family and followers of the Ahlul Bayt were being murdered and tortured Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh) through his character and piety showed the meaning of tabligh living up to the hadith of the 6th Imam - "Acquire a true Islamic character and that shall spread Islam".



CHILDREN

Imam had 37 children – 19 sons and 18 daughters, the most illustrious of them being Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) and Sayyida Masuma Qum both born to Sayyida Suttana (Najma). He had 3 other wives.

ISMAILIS

Ismail was Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq's (pbuh) eldest son. When he died (in Imam's lifetime) in a village called Uraiz outside Madina, Imam arranged for his body to be brought to Madina uncovering his face three times during the journey, asserting the fact that he was dead. However, there were some who were adamant that the death was staged and Ismail was the Imam after Imam Sadiq (pbuh). They are known as Ismailis who further split into two main groups - the Aghakhanis and the Bohras. Aghakhanis are Nizaris (followers of Nizar) and Bohras are Musta'lis (followers of Musta'li – Nizar's brother (19th Imam).



TIMELINE

| Year | Age | Event |
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| 745 CE 7 Safar 128AH | | Imam Musa Al Kadhim (pbuh) born to Hamida Berberiyya in Al Abwa between Makka & Madina (place where Sayyida Amina (mother of Rasulullah) is buried. Imam Sadiq (pbuh) names him Musa as he resembled Prophet Musa (pbuh). |
| 750 CE 133 AH | 4 | Umayyad rule ends with Marwan II defeated at the battle of Zab and the Abbasid rule begins with Abu Al Abbas. |
| 751 CE 134 AH | 5 | Answered the questions of Abu Hanifa who acknowledges his excellence. |
| 752 CE 135AH | 7 | His eldest brother Ismail dies and is buried in Madina |
| 762 CE 145 AH | 17 | Baghdad is made the capital of the Abbasid rulers. |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| 765 CE 25 Shawwal 148 AH | 20 | He loses his father Imam Sadiq (pbuh) who is poisoned by Mansur Dawanaqi. |
| 765 CE 11 Dhulqa'da 148 AH | 20 | A month after the wafat of his father, his son Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) is born to Sayyida Suttana (Najma) in Madina. |
| 768CE – 774CE | 23-30 | Muhammad ibn Mansur al-Mahdi becomes Khalifa. He requests Imam to meet him in Baghdad to reassure him that he would not be a threat to him like his father. The Learning Institute is revitalized. Imam builds a suburb of Madina called Surba, which becomes a locality to meet and discuss. Many of his father's students continued to study under him, graduated and wrote books. |
| 772 CE | 24 | Jabir ibn Hayyan – a student of Imam Sadiq (pbuh) |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| | | becomes one of the leading scientists in Kufa while practicing medicine and alchemy. He is also known as the "father of chemistry" for his major works on classifying the elements and testing their properties. |
| 781CE 164 AH | 36 | The khalifa Al Mahdi exiles Imam to Baghdad where he is imprisoned for a year. |
| 785 CE 168 AH | 40 | The khalifa Musa Al Hadi increases tyranny on the Shia at one time beheading countless children from the lineage of the Prophet (pbuh) in one sitting. Imam Ridha (Pbuh) refers to this as a tragedy next in gravity to the day of 'Ashura. |
| 786 CE 169 AH | 41 | Harun Al-Rashid becomes khalifa. His reign is at the height of Abbasid rule. Despite being intellectually |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| | | and politically resourceful he has a hatred for the Ahlul Bayt just like his forefathers. He systematically alienates the descendants of Imam Ali (pbuh) and terrorises the Shias. It was one of the worst periods of oppression for the Shias. |
| 787 CE 170 AH | 42 | <p>Harun Al-Rashid began a crackdown against Imam's followers. Wāhab ibn Amar and a few others met the Imam and sought advice. Imam replied with the Arabic letter ج (jīm) Each of these companions took their own interpretation of the letter: jala'u l-waṭān "exile", jabl "refuge in the mountains" and for Wāhab, junūn "madness". The next day, Wāhab left his wealthy life, wearing rags and came into the streets.</p> |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| | | He was soon called Bahlūl. |
| 790 CE 173AH | 45 | Birth of Fatima al-Masuma Qum to Sayyida Suttana (Najma) in Madina. |
| 790 -793 CE 173 – 179 AH | 45-51 | Harun Al-Rashid is determined to make life difficult for Imam – He is jealous at the respect Imam commands despite his simple lifestyle, compared to Harun’s opulence, and his lineage. |
| 793 CE 179AH | 51 | Harun Al-Rashid was returning from Hajj, when he stopped in Madina. He visited the tomb of the Prophet (pbuh) and said, “O Messenger of Allah, forgive me for what I intend to do.” Then gave order to arrest Imam (pbuh) without charges and to take him away from Madina to Basra, where he was to be detained. His guard was Isa bin Ja’fer who after a year wrote to Harun |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| | | <p>Al-Rashid saying: <i>"... I have set spies on him throughout this period and I have not found him do anything except pray. . I set someone to listen to what he said in his duas. He has never prayed against you or me. He has never mentioned us with malice. He does not pray for himself except for forgiveness and mercy. Either you send someone whom I can hand him over to or I will let him free. I am troubled at detaining him"</i></p> <p>His awesome patience earns him the title Al Kadhim (One who controls his anger even when provoked)</p> |
| <p>794 CE 180 AH</p> | <p>52</p> | <p>Imam is transferred to be detained under Fadhl Ibn Rabi and then Fadhl Ibn Yahya. They report to Harun saying</p> |



| Year | Age | Event |
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| | | they could not hurt a man who fasted during the day and prayed during the night. |
| 797 CE 183 AH | 55 | Imam is transferred to the prison of Sind Ibn Shahik who was infamous for his cruelty. He tortures Imam and poisons him and leaves his body on the bridge of Baghdad for all to see. Harun's brother Sulayman arranges for the burial in a Quraysh cemetery outside Baghdad. A town grew around it called Kadhmayn (meaning the two Kadhims – the 7th and 9th Imamayn) |



