

Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (PBUH)



Year	Age	Event
677CE 57AH		Birth of Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) to Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh) and Fatima Kubra (daughter of Imam Hasan (pbuh))
680CE 28 Rajab 60AH	3 yrs	Muawiya dies and Yazid becomes Khalifa. Yazid demands allegiance from Imam Husayn (pbuh) who refuses and leaves with his family including Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh) to go to Makka
680 CE 8th Dhulhijja 60 AH	3 yrs	Soldiers arrive in Makka dressed as pilgrims to kill Imam Husayn (pbuh) Imam and his family leave Makka without performing the Hajj (doing just Umra) for fear of causing bloodshed in Makka.



Year	Age	Event
10 October 680CE 10 Muharram 61AH DAY OF 'ASHURA	3 yrs	Imam Husayn (pbuh) and his 72 followers and family members are killed. Their bodies left on the desert sands. The camp is looted and plundered and the women and children and Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh) taken as prisoners. His wife Fatima and son Imam Baqir (pbuh) are both present in Karbala.
680 CE 29 Muharram 61 AH	3 yrs	Sent onwards from Kufa, they arrive in Damascus (Shaam) where they are imprisoned. (Distance 1200 km).
681 CE Muharram 61AH	3 yrs	Release from prison and return to Madina via Karbala



Year	Age	Event
683 CE 64 AH	5/6 yrs	Yazid attacks Madina & Makka burning the Ka'ba. Yazid dies and is succeeded by Muawiya II who gives the title to Marwan ibn Hakam after 4 months rule.
684 – 686 CE 65 – 68 AH	8-11 yrs	Uprising of Tawwabun (those who were repentant at not helping in Karbala) against Banu Umayya and the uprising of Mukhtar in Iraq to avenge the killing in Karbala. Ibn Zubayr seizes Makka and declares himself Khalifa.
691 CE 73 AH	16 yrs	Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock Masjid are built in Jerusalem.



Year	Age	Event
698 CE 81 AH	23 yrs	Marries Umm Farwa, the great granddaughter of Abu Bakr.
700 CE 82 AH	24 yrs	The Byzantine emperor threatens to withdraw the Byzantine currency thus destabilizing the Muslim Umma's economy unless the Muslims made concessions. The khalifa takes advice from Imam who suggests the minting of Muslim coins. Laa ilaha illallah on one side and Muhammadur Rasulullah on the other. Stamping the edge with the date and locality and ensuring each gold coin was accurately weighted.
702 CE 17 Rabi ul Awwal 83AH	26 yrs	Birth of Imam Ja'fer As Sadiq (pbuh) to Fatima (Umm Farwa).



Year	Age	Event
712 CE 25th Muharram 95AH	38 yrs	Imam Zaynul Abideen poisoned by Walid ibn Abdul Malik and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.
		Madina becomes a centre of learning. Students come from far and wide to hear Imam's discourse. Imam established a structure for the laws of Fiqh. 300 scholars graduated over a period of 18 years.
715 CE 98AH	41 yrs	Umar ibn Abdul Aziz returns Fadak.
715-732 CE	41-57 yrs	Madina becomes centre of learning
732 CE 7th Dhulhijja 114 AH	57 yrs	Imam was poisoned Hisham bin Abdul Malik and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.



IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (PBUH)
BAQIR UL ULOOM - ONE WHO SPLIT OPEN
KNOWLEDGE

Name:	Muhammad bin Ali (pbuh)
Title:	Baqir, Shakir, Haadi
Kuniyya:	Abu Ja'fer
Father:	Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh)
Mother:	Fatima binte Hasan -2nd Imam (Umme Abdullah)
Birth:	1st Rajab 57 A.H. (677 C.E.) in Madina
Death:	7th Dhulhijjah 114 A.H. in Madina. Buried in Jannatul Baqee

He is the only Imam who is connected with Imam Ali (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) from both sides. His father, Imam Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh) was their grandson and his mother, Fatima their granddaughter.



Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) was present in Karbala on the Day of Ashura. He was then a child of 3 years. He too was taken prisoner, with the women and children and his father, to Shaam (Damascus). They stayed in the prison for a whole year.

Prophecy of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

The Prophet had told his companion Jabir bin Abdullah Ansari that he would live to see his great, great grandson who would have the same name as himself and would be granted light and wisdom. The Prophet asked Jabir to convey his greetings to the Imam.

Many years later Jabir did just that to the young Imam. By this time Jabir was a very old man and had also lost his eyesight.

HIS TITLES

Al-Baqir

Baqir means to split open.



Baqir ul Ulum -One who split open knowledge. The Prophet had said "*God sends a person in every century with the responsibility of revitalising and spreading the religion*" (Mujaddid).

In the 1st century it was Imam Mohammed Al-Baqir (pbuh). His Imama was during a time when several threats faced Islam.

1. With the conquest of Iran and Rome, philosophy and new ideas came to Arabia. The simple-minded Arabs got deviated and started 'Innovations'-*Kiyaas* [this means they tried to use their own reasoning when they faced questions or problems (masail).
2. The Khalifas were occupied in achieving more power, 'looting' of new countries but were reluctant at having new converts to Islam as this would stop jizya (tax paid by non-Muslims) to come to the treasuries. Islamic rule extended from Marrakesh to Mongolia.



3. Imam lived in a time of rulers who claimed to be the representatives of the Prophet (pbuh) but their behaviour was totally un-Islamic.
4. Imam Mohammed Baqir's (pbuh) main mission and message was knowledge. He encouraged his followers to acquire a Muslim character and to have excellent morals-akhlaq and disperse in the world for this was the best form of tableegh. He once told his companion Jabir bin Yazid Al-Jufi: *"There is no Shia who has no taqwa and no obedience to Allah"* ie. One cannot call oneself a Shia without these two qualities.

When Umar bin Abdul Aziz became Khalifa in 99 A.H., he called Imam and asked him for some advice.

Imam gave him 3 pieces of advice:



1. Do not ever celebrate any occasion with excessive happiness which makes you forget 'halal' & 'haraam'.
2. Never lose yourself in anger so that you forget 'halal' & 'haraam'.
3. Never take away (usurp) anyone's property.

On hearing the third piece of advice Umar bin Abdul Aziz returned to Imam Mohammed Al-Baqir (pbuh) the garden of *Fadak* (it was this garden which Abu Bakr had snatched from Sayyida Fatima Zehra (pbuh)). His advisors tried to stop him but he did not listen to them [it was Umar bin Abdul Aziz who stopped the cursing of Imam Ali (pbuh) in the mosques].

In an environment where conversion to Islam was discouraged and where the Khalifas were engrossed in the world and had no morals and were unjust; it was the light and character of



Imam Mohammed Al-Baqir (pbuh) which kept the message of true Islam alive.

It was he who collected the saying of the Prophet and 'Aimma in the form of books establishing the laws of *Fiqh* as we know them today.

In 114 A.H. Hisham bin Abdul Malik arranged with Zaid bin Hasan (an uncle of Imam) to deliver a poisoned saddle to Imam as a gift.

Imam was thus poisoned and died after 3 days of illness. His son Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) buried him in Jannatul Baqee near Imam Hasan (pbuh)



Imam Mohammed Baqir's (pbuh) main mission and message was knowledge.

He has said: "The 'aalim whose knowledge is made use of is better than 70,000 worshippers."

He encouraged his followers to acquire an Islamic character and to have excellent morals-akhlaq, and to disperse in the world for this was the best form of tableegh.

He gave 12 signs of a Shia:

- a. Humility,
- b. Fear of Allah,
- c. Trustworthiness,
- d. Remembrance of Allah,
- e. Fasts,
- f. Prays salaa,
- g. Goodness to parents,
- h. Good to neighbours,
- i. Responsible towards widows, orphans & children,



- j. Fulfils his/her vows,
- k. Pays back his/her debts,
- l. Recites the Qur'an.

The Imam gave much importance in having majlis for Imam Husayn (pbuh), encouraging them as much as possible.

IMAM'S CHILDREN

He had seven children.

- 1. Ja'fer (6th Imam pbuh)
- 2. Abdullah
- 3. Ibrahim
- 4. Ubaydulla
- 5. Ali
- 6. Zaynab
- 7. Umm Salamah



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