

Imam Al-Sadiq

(PBUH)



Year	Age	Event
17 Rabi ul Awwal 702 CE 83 AH		Imam Ja'fer Al Sadiq was born in the early hours of Friday 17 th Rabi ul Awwal to Imam Muhammad Baqir and Sayyida Fatima bint Qasim bin Muhammad bin Abu Bakr (Umme Farwa). The same birth date as Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
712 CE 95 AH	12 yrs	Imam Zaynul Abideen poisoned by Walid ibn Abdul Malik and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.
712 – 731 CE 95 – 114 AH	12 – 31 yrs	Madina becomes a centre of learning. Students come from far and wide to hear Imam Baqir's discourse. Imam Baqir & Imam Sadiq establish a structure for the laws of Fiqh. 300 scholars graduated over a period of 18 years.



Year	Age	Event
724 CE 107 AH	24 yrs	Birth of Ismail to Fatima, granddaughter of Imam Hasan (pbuh). He died in Imam's lifetime. Even then, there developed a sect who believed that Ismail was the Imam after Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh). Today they are the Aghakhanis and the Bohras. Aghakhanis are Nizaris and Bohras are Musta'lis. They split up into two groups after their 18th 'Imam'.
732 CE 114 AH	31 yrs	Wafat of Imam Muhammad Al Baqir - buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.
732 – 766 CE 114 – 148 AH	32 – 63 yrs	Expanded centre of learning in Madina to include Chemistry, Maths, Medicine and Theology. 4000 students attend.



Year	Age	Event
746 CE 128 AH	46 yrs	Birth of Imam Musa Al Kadhim to Hamida Berberiyya
750 AH 132 AH	50 yrs	Banu Abbas overthrow Banu Umayya.
25 Shawwal 766 CE 148 AH	63 yrs	Imam was poisoned by Mansur Dawaniqi and is buried in Jannatul Baqee.



IMAM JA'FER AS-SADIQ (pbuh)

Name:	Ja'fer (meaning a stream - in traditional stream in paradise).
Birth:	17th Rabi ul Awwal 82 AH in Madina Qaim (steadfast), Saabir (patient), Musaddiq, Kaashiful Haqaeq
Titles:	(revealer of mysteries) Well-known as Sadiq (truthful). Faazil (excellent), Tahir (pure),
Kuniyya:	Abu Abdullah.
Father:	Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
Mother:	Fatima (Umme Farwa).
Death:	25th Shawwal 148 AH or 15th Rajab/Shawwal at the age of 63 years
Buried:	Jannatul Baqee, Madina.

He was born in the early dawn of Friday 17th Rabi ul Awwal in 82 AH, the same birth date as the Prophet (pbuh).

He grew up under the supervision of his grandfather Imam Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) up to the age of 13 years.



When the 4th Imam died, he was brought up by his father (5th Imam) until he was 32 years old.

When he was born the ruling dynasty was that of Banu Ummaya, with the khalifa Abdul Malik ibn Marwan. It was a very dangerous time when people were put to death without reason.

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) saw 10 kings (khalifs) of the Umayyads and witnessed the end of the Banu Ummayya and the rise of Banu Abbas.

All the khalifas of Banu Ummayya were against Ahlul Bayt except for Umar ibn Abdul Aziz who stopped the custom of *la'na* (cursing) of Imam Ali (pbuh) in the masjids. However, at the end of the reign of Banu Ummayya, torture, conflicts and taxation were at their limits and people had had enough. Certain Shias raised their voices saying they wanted a khalifa from the progeny of the Prophet.

It was in this era that Imam started opening his madrasas where at least 4000 students assembled



from all over the world to learn from him. The Banu Ummayya and Banu Abbas were fighting, paying little attention towards Imam which provided him with the opportunity to open these madrasas.

(Banu Abbas were fighting saying it was for the Ahlul Bayt - with black flag - but when they came to power, they killed any Hashimite claiming it).

Imam taught many subjects including *Fiqh*, *Tafseer*, *Hadith*, *Medicine*, *Chemistry*, *Jafr* (calculation in predicting future), *Kalaam* (roughly translated - theology).

His students include not only prominent people like Jabir bin Hayyan (known as Geber - Father of Chemistry) but also the so called 'Imams' of the Sunni schools of fiqh like Abu Hanifa (Noman ibn Sabit - Imam of the Hanafi's), Malik ibn Anas (Imam of the Maliki's), Ibrahim bin Saad Zahri (teacher of Ahmed bin Hambal - Imam of Hambali's), Saad bin Muslim Awii (teacher of Shafi).



His Imama also saw a time when Muslims themselves were divided into groups.

When the khalifas saw that the people were going to Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) for guidance, they appointed Imams (created political Imamate) in Kufa and Madina like Abu Hanifa & Malik bin Anas.

People were paid to ask Abu Hanifa and Malik bin Anas questions (masail) but fined for going to the 6th Imam.

They still went to Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh). Abu Hanifa always had confrontations with Imam (e.g. Well known hadith of Imam asking Abu Hanifa - *Which is better, Salaa or Fasting? Which is worse Adultery or Murder?*)

Both Abu Hanifa and Malik bin Anas added and took away things in religion according to their own thinking. Imam therefore had to confront so many counterparts and factions.



During the Imama of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh), Arabia had been influenced by the works of Greek philosophers and therefore Imam introduced the subject of *Ilmul Kalaam* (theology).

He also introduced the subject of *Hadith*. We have more ahadith (traditions) than any other school of thought. We have 4 books of ahadith mainly from Imam Sadiq (pbuh). He also created Muhaddiths (relaters of Ahadith) like Jabir, Jo'fi, Muhammad bin Muslim, Aban bin Talib. The trained ones were sent as missionaries.

We are known as JA'FERY - Followers of the fiqh of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)

Mansur Dawaniqi sent poisonous grapes to Muhammad bin Sulayman (governor of Madina) ordering him to poison Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh). As a result Imam died in the year 148 AH. He was buried in Jannatul Baqee, Madina, by his son, the 7th Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh)



Sheikh Mufeed says that Imam had 10 children - Ismail, Abdullah, Umm-e-Farwa, Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh), Ishaq, Muhammad, Abbas, Ali, Asma & Fatima.

Ismail

He was Imam's 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 and he arranged the face to be uncovered three times during the journey, asserting the fact that he was dead. Even then, there developed a sect who believed that Ismail was the Imam after Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh). Today they are the Aghakhanis and the Bohras. Aghakhanis are Nizaris and Bohras are Musta'lis. They split up into two groups after their 18th 'Imam'.



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