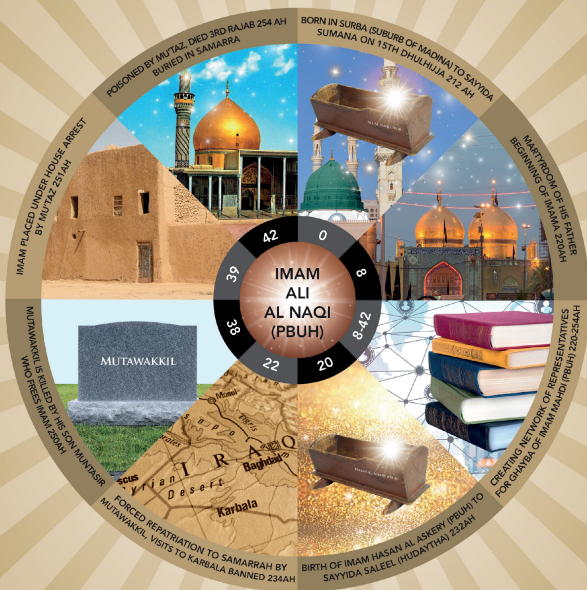


# Imam Ali Al Naqi

(PBUH)





Year	Age	Event
<b>15 Dhulhijja</b> <b>828 CE</b> <b>212 AH</b>		Born in Surba (suburb of Madina) to Imam Ali Muhammad Al Taqi and Sayyida Sumaanaa (from the progeny of Ammar Yasir).
<b>836 CE</b> <b>220 AH</b>	8 yrs	His father - Imam Muhammad Al Taqi is poisoned by Mu'tasam and is buried in Kadhmayn. Imam Haadi is in Madina with his mother.
<b>836 CE</b> <b>220 AH</b>	8/9 yrs	The khalifa wrote to the governor of Madina asking him to send the young Imam to a learned person called <i>Junaydi</i> for tutorage. He was a child protege - 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".



Year	Age	Event
<b>836 – 850 CE</b> <b>220 – 236 AH</b>	9 – 24 yrs	The Khalifas were engrossed in sorting out their own affairs (removing the Iranians from power, adding the Turks, and establishing power in Samarra). Imam used the time to hold discussion classes and the atmosphere in the mosque of the Prophet was once again like in the time of the Imam Ja'far Al Sadiq. Madina became the centre of learning
<b>8 Rabi ul</b> <b>Aakhir</b> <b>848 CE</b> <b>232 AH</b>	20 yrs	Birth of Imam Hasan Al Askery to Sayyida Saleel.



Year	Age	Event
<b>850 CE</b> <b>234 AH</b>	22 yrs	Mutawakkil becomes Khalifa and begins reign of terror. Non-Muslims to wear identifying badges, they could not hold any positions and their graves destroyed. He bans Ziyara to Karbala or Najaf ordering the graves of Imam Ali and Imam Husayn to be razed to the ground. There are mass protests. Shias are persecuted.
<b>852 CE</b> <b>236 AH</b>	24 yrs	Imam Haadi summoned to Samarra under the pretext of granting him respect as the son of Imam Ridha and then placed under surveillance – first in prison and then under house arrest. He takes his son Imam Askery with him



Year	Age	Event
<b>852 – 863 CE</b> <b>236 – 247 AH</b>	24 – 42 yrs	<p>Whilst under house arrest, Imam continued to prepare the people of Samarra for ghayba of Imam Mahdi Imam (pbuh). He spends time setting up networks of representatives for the economic and educational well-being of the community in preparation</p> <p>He arranged for the coming of Sayyida Nargis to Samarra and her mentoring by his sister Sayyida Hakima.</p>
<b>863 CE</b> <b>247 AH</b>	35 yrs	<p>Mutawakkil is killed by his son Muntasir who revokes all his father's ruling. He stops harassment of Shias and reinstates Ziyara to Najaf and Karbala.</p>



Year	Age	Event
<b>853 CE</b> <b>247 AH</b>	35 yrs	Muntasir remained in power for just 6 months and is killed. Then follows Mustan Billah (Ahmed bin Mu'tasam) and Mu'taz Billah who continue their tyranny on Imam.
<b>860 CE</b> <b>254 AH</b>	42 yrs	Imam Haadi (pbuh) falls ill (poisoned by Mu'taz) and dies. He is buried in his house in Samarra.



## IMAM ALI AN NAQI (PBUH)

<b>Name:</b>	Ali.
<b>Titles:</b>	An-Naqi, Al-Haadi
<b>Kuniyya:</b>	Abul Hasan
<b>Birth:</b>	Friday 15th Dhulhijjah 212 AH in Surba (Suburb of Madina)
<b>Father:</b>	Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)
<b>Mother:</b>	Sayyida Sumaana
<b>Death:</b>	3rd Rajab 254 AH in Samarra aged 42 yrs.
<b>Buried:</b>	In Samarra in his house.

He became an Imam at the age of 8 years. The khalifa wrote to the governor of Madina asking him to send the young Imam to a person called *Junaydi* for tutorage (the governor of Madina was threatened that if he did not do this then the people of Madina would be annihilated). Junaydi was a well-known poet of that time and 'anti - Ahlulbayt' and was 80 years old. The Khalifa felt that if this was done then anything





that the Imam did or said could be attributed to Junaydi (i.e., it was taught to Imam by Junaydi). 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". The Khalifa's plan had failed yet again.

For a while the Khalifa left Imam in peace and freedom as they were engrossed in sorting out their own affairs (removing the Iranians from power, adding the Turks, and establishing power in Samarra).

Imam used the time to open Madrasas and the atmosphere in the mosque of the Prophet was once again like in the time of the 6th Imam, Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)

He served the longest period of Imamate (besides the 12th Imam) - 34 years which can be



divided into two parts - 17 years of freedom and 17 years under arrest.

In 234 AH, came one of the most tyrannical rulers of the Abbasid Khilafa - Mutawakkil. He ruled with tyranny, killing, looting, and terrorizing, especially those who were the followers of Ahlulbayt. Mutawakkil is also the one who ordered the desecration of the grave of Imam Husayn (pbuh) wanting to remove Imam's body and burn it (he did not succeed). He tried running water over the grave so no traces of the grave would remain but was unsuccessful. He ordered that all those wanting to visit Karbala would have their fingers cut off, this later changed to hand and feet to be cut, and thereafter people were only allowed to visit if one member of the family was killed. Imam still asked Shias to visit Karbala. When Mutawakkil saw that all had failed and it did not discourage the visits, he banned all visits to Karbala completely.



Mutawakkil called Imam to Samarra. Imam was called under the pretext of respect and love towards him. Imam was aware of Mutawakkil's intentions and went knowing that this would be an opportunity to show the Turks too what true Islam was. On arriving in Samarra, the Turkish spies sent with Imam were amazed at Imam's knowledge of the Turkish language although he had never visited the Turks before.

It was an opportunity for Imam to prepare the Mu'mineen in Samarra for ghayba. Imam was put up in an Inn which was meant for beggars, destitute and criminals. From this Inn he was removed and put into the custody of an evil man called *Zarraqui* (who changed to be an avid supporter of Imam) and then a man called *Seyyid*.

Mutawakkil knew of the progress Imam had made in Madina in 14 years of spreading knowledge. Seeing that he could not humiliate



Imam in any way, Mutawakkil announced his arrival in Samarra as *Ibnur Ridha* (son of 8th Imam) and subjected him to things such as handing him a glass of wine in his court, asking him to sing, making him run in front of his (Mutawakkil's) carriage, etc.

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) was placed under separate house arrest from his father at the young age of 5 years as Mutawakkil did not want the birth of the 12th Imam.

Whilst under house arrest, Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) arranged for the coming of Sayyida Nargis to Samarra and for her to be well versed in Fiqh by his learned sister Sayyida Hakima.

Imam spent his life making the imminent ghayba of the 12th Imam easy.

Soon after, Mutawakkil was killed by his own son who could not stand his father's behaviour. His



son Muntasir became the successor, and he lifted the restrictions of visiting Karbala. His rule was unlike his father's tyranny and remained in power for just 6 months and died at the age of 25 years.

Then came Mustan Billah (Ahmed bin Mu'tasam) followed by Mu'taz Billah who continued his tyranny on Imam and his followers.

Mu'taz arranged for the poisoning of Imam through an ambassador and Imam was martyred on Monday 3rd Rajab 254 AH. Nobody except Imam Hasan Askery (pbuh) was present at the time of his death. He gave his father ghusl and kafan and wept bitterly.

### **Children**

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh), Husayn, Muhammad (known as Syed Muhammad - Tomb near town of Balad), Ja'fer and Aaliya.



## NOTES





