

This workbook has been designed to encourage and engage children in an interactive manner to learn about the 14 Ma'sumeen (M14).

The pages have blank templates with corresponding cut out circles for the students to cut out and stick on.

A completed version for each Ma'sum is also provided at the back of the book.

M14

This represents the 14 Ma'sumeen. It is the plural of Ma'sum which means someone who is infallible (does not commit sins). It comprises of the Prophet Muhammad, Sayyida Fatima and the 12 A'imma (plural of Imam).

In Islamic terminology an 'Imam' is one who has universal authority in all religious and secular affairs in succession to the Prophet (pbuh) (This should not be confused with the Imam who leads prayers for he does not have absolute command).

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was born in Makka on the 29th August 570 CE, Friday 17th Rabi ul Awwal. When he died at the age of 63 on 28th Safar, the whole of the Arabian Peninsula had changed from paganism and idol worship to the worship of One God;

from tribal quarrels and wars to national solidarity and cohesion;

from drunkenness and debauchery to sobriety and piety;

from lawlessness and anarchy to disciplined living;

from utter moral bankruptcy to the highest standards of moral excellence.

Human history has never known such a complete transformation of a people or a place before or since.

He was the most awesome man who walked the earth.

SAYYIDA FATIMA (PBUH)

There is Fatima the daughter that her father called Umm Al Abiha (the mother of her father), Fatima the wife for whom her husband Ali said "We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon", Fatima the mother of the A'imma, Fatima the teacher, Fatima the community worker, Fatima the upholder of truth and justice, Fatima the link between Nabuwwa (Prophet hood) and Imama (Leadership), and then there is Fatima whom the Qur'an refers to as 'Kawthar' (abundance of goodness).

She was born in Makka on the 20 th of Jamad ul Aakhir, 5 years after Be'that (615 CE) and when she died at the age of 18 years on the 14th of Jamad ul Awwal 11 AH (632 CE), this awesome personality had left a legacy of freedom and justice. She is the ideal for all women in all their roles – daughter, wife, mother, community member, teacher... She is an embodiment of moral features. Fatima (pbuh) proves that a Muslim woman can hold on to her dignity while taking part in social activities and preserve her nobility as a Muslim.

Her involvement in social and political matters is evidence that in an Islamic society, women cannot remain indifferent and passive observers. No words can describe the phenomenal legacy that she has left behind in her 18 years – Fatima and her sons will always be those who taught how to live the words of God revealed to Muhammad (pbuh)

IMAM ALI (PBUH)

The most perfect student and successor of the Prophet (pbuh), he was born in 600 AD in Makka in the Kaba.

His life can be looked at in 3 phases:

- 1st-phase: Childhood to the death of the Prophet
- 2nd-phase: From the Prophet's death to his rule
- 3rd-phase: Khilafa to martyrdom

1st-Phase

23 years of struggle for the establishment of an Islamic System

He was always by the Prophets side and thus the Prophet likening his position to that of Harun to Prophet Musa.

He married the daughter of the Prophet, Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) in 623 AH and they had five children.

In 10 AH, the Prophet took the Muslims to what is known as the farewell and on the way back stopped at a place called Johfa where aya 5:67 of the Quran was revealed. Oh Messenger, Deliver what has been revealed to you from your Lord; and if you do not do, then you have not delivered his message, and Allah will protect you from the people, surely Allah will not guide the unbelieving people. He declared the successor ship of Imam Ali by saying: Whoever I am the Master of, then Ali is his Master.

2nd-Phase

25 years to preserve Islamic Unity

Historians have recorded that after the death of the Prophet, Imam Ali chose not to pursue his right as the successor of the Prophet in order to prevent civil war with the self-appointed government as he was more concerned with preserving the Prophetic message and unity of the Umma. He became the fourth Caliph of Muslims, after the tenures of Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman.

3rd-Phase

5 years of struggle to establish Social Justice

In 35AH the Muslims, having got fed up of all the injustices urged Imam Ali to accept leadership and took the oath of allegiance. He devoted the entire period to implement social justice and to uproot the class system that had crept in after the death of the Prophet. He was constantly opposed by prominent figures throughout his khilafa for his attempts to rule in line with Prophetic traditions and was eventually murdered in the Mosque of Kufa by Abd al-Rahman ibn Muljim who struck him on the head with a poisoned sword whilst he was in sajda. He died on the 21 Ramadhan 40 AH at the age of sixty three and is buried in Najaf, Iraq.

"Tomorrow you will look back to my time and my innermost thoughts will be revealed to you. Then you will recognise me after I have left my position and another has taken mine."

IMAM HASAN (PBUH)

Born in Madina in 3AH after the battle of Badr, he was the first grandson of the Prophet (pbuh).

He lost his grandfather and mother at the age of eight and witnessed the turbulent period in the aftermath of the death of the Prophet (pbuh) and when his father Imam Ali (pbuh) assumed leadership.

It was Imam Hasan who went to Kufa to build support for his father before Imam Ali moved to make Kufa the capital.

He participated in the three civil wars that were fought in that period (Jamal, Siffeen & Nahrwan).

After the death of his father Imam 'Ali, he assumed leadership encountering corruption and injustice that had overwhelmed the Umma. To avoid further bloodshed, he entered into a truce (treaty) with Muawiya who violated all the conditions thus exposing his treachery and dishonesty.

Imam Hasan died at the age of forty-seven, poisoned by his wife Jo'da, who was bribed by Muawiya in 50 AH.

IMAM HUSAYN (PBUH)

Born in 4 AH, the Prophet (pbuh) had tears in his eyes when he set eyes on him for he had been warned by the Angel Jibraail about the tragedy that would befall Husayn (pbuh) in the land of Karbala.

He shared the title "Sayyed al-Shabab Ahl al-Janna" (The Leader of the Youths of the People of Paradise) with his brother Imam Hasan (pbuh). To the world he became a symbol of freedom and justice with his unwavering trust in God.

After the death of Imam Hasan, the treaty agreed with Muawiya, stipulated the return of Khilafa to Imam Husayn after Mu'awiya's death; but the treaty was violated and Mu'awiya's son Yazid was instated to power by his father prior to his death.

Seeing the ensuing moral decadence, corruption and injustice, Imam refused to accept allegiance to Yazid and watch while the sanctity of Islam being destroyed. The people of Kufa initially pledged allegiance to him and he made his way towards them leaving Madina.

Yazid forced them to renege on their pledge, and Imam found himself in Karbala with a group of 72 against Yazid's army of 30,000.

On the day of 'Ashura, in the year 61 AH after watching all of his companions and many family members being killed, he was murdered by Yazid's army. His sacrifice became the standpoint for freedom and justice and the return for the values of the Prophet (pbuh).

IMAM ALI ZAYNUL AABEDEEN (PBUH)

Imam Sajjad (pbuh) was born in 38 AH.

His mother was Shahrbanu, a noble Persian brought to Madina.

His devotion in prayer gave him the titles Zayn al-'Abideen (The Adornment of the Worshippers) and al-Sajjad (Prostration).

He was a survivor of the massacre at Karbala in which he witnessed the murder of his father and family. Imam Sajjad played a crucial role in narrating the tragedies and confronting Yazid's Government in Syria.

His wrote many works which served to revive the religious knowledge through various modes, the most famous being "Al-Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyyah" (The Psalms of Al-Sajjad) and "Risalat al-Huqooq" (The Treatise on Rights)

IMAM MUHAMMD AL BAAQIR (PBUH)

Born in 57 AH he is a direct descendant of both Imam Hasan and Husayn (pbuh). His father being Imam Sajjad and his mother Fatima (daughter of Imam Hasan).

His title "Al-Baqir" means "the one who splits open knowledge" and is reported to have been attributed to him via a Prophecy of the Prophet (pbuh). He taught a wide range of subjects in Masjidun Nabi. Scholars including Abu Hanifa and Malik b. Anas all studied under the him and Imam Sadiq.

It was under him that there were significant advancements in knowledge. There are more traditions narrated from Imam Baqir and Imam Sadiq than the rest of the Aimmah

IMAM JA'FER AL SAADIQ (PBUH)

Born in Madina in 83 AH, his mother was a scholar – Umm Farwa (granddaughter of Muhammad bin Abu Bakr). He continued the advancement of knowledge like his father.

Thousands of students of ahadith (Prophetic sayings) would gather around him and learn directly from him. Besides religious sciences, the study of natural sciences, also flourished under his leadership.

Companions such as Jabir ibn Hayyan (Geber), who is known as the Father of Chemistry would carry the name of their teacher into the world.

Imam died in 148 AH.

IMAM MUSA AL KAADHIM (PBUH)

Imam's mother was Huamyda who accompanied Imam Sadiq (pbuh) to Makka for Hajj. On the way back, she went into labour at a place called Abwa' (where the Prophets father Abdullah is buried). It was here that Imam Musa al-Kadhim was born on the seventh of Safar (128AH. When his parents arrived back in Madina, Imam Sadiq held a three day banquet for the people in honour of his newly born son.

Imam Musa al-Kadhim assumed the Imamate in 148 AH after the death of his father. However, there was a group who believed that the successor to Imam Sadiq (pbuh) was his deceased eldest son, Isma'il whom they believed had never died and simply gone into hiding. This group went on to become the Isma'ili sect.

Imam Musa al-Kadhim's political life was limited as he was contemporary to four repressive Abbasid khalifas; the most brutal of them being Harun Rashid. Imam chose quiet opposition rather than active opposition and forbade his followers from associating with the regime or cooperating and working with it. During Harun al-Rashid's reign, Imam was imprisoned first in Basra and later in Baghdad.

His final prison was in the house of al-Sindi b. Shahik who poisoned Imam in 183 AH.

IMAM ALI AL RIDHAA (PBUH)

Imam Ali Al-Ridha (pbuh) was born in Madina in 148 AH. Imam Ridha's Imama saw the period of three Abbasid rulers – Harun al-Rashid and his sons Amin and Ma'mun. After the death of Harun Rashid, his two sons Amin and Ma'mun became involved in a power struggle which ended with Ma'mun killing Amin.

Ma'mun followed a different policy towards the Ahlulbayt wishing to be seen as someone who had respect for them. He ordered the Imams of mosques to praise Imam Ali (pbuh) as being the best person after the Prophet and returned the ownership of the land of Fadak.

Ma'mun wanted to appoint Imam Ridha as the heir to the throne to serve his political objectives. The conflict between Ma'mun and his brother Amin had caused a revolt and appointing Imam Ridha as heir apparent would give the false impression that the rebellion had achieved its aim of reinstating the rightful authority of the household of the Prophet. Another reason was to uncover the Shi'a cells that had long opposed Abbasid rule. Thus Ma'mun implemented several policies to relieve the fears of Shi'a and entice them into coming out in plain view of his regime. He summoned Imam Ridha to his strong hold Marw in Iran declaring him to be the heir apparent.

Growing ever more isolated, with parts of his empire being lost to his opponents, Ma'mun was desperate to find a way to return to Baghdad and establish his authority from the traditional seat of Abbasid power. However, he identified two people that represented a barrier between him and the achievement of his desire – his minister Fadl bin Sahl, and Imam Ridha who had won over the public.

Ma'mun assassinated his minister Fadl bin Sahl and poisoned Imam who died in 203 AH and is buried in Mash had in Iran.

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL TAQI AL JAWAAD (PBUH)

Born in Madina in Rajab of 195 AH to Imam Ridha and Sabika, and the only child of Imam Ridha, he assumed responsibilities from a young age (7 years) as his father was forced to leave Madina and travel to Iran at the order of Ma'mun Rashid.

His young age presented a significant problem to his father's companions and followers, who were unable to accept a boy of his age as their Imam.

Ma'mun needed to continue his policy of showing kindness to the ahlulbayt in order to stem rebellions so he married his daughter Umm al-Fadl to Imam Jawad.

After the death of Ma'mun, his brother Mu'tasim took over and he was jealous of Imam Jawad's popularity with the scholars and the general public.

Everyone who met Imam was impressed by his personality, piety, and knowledge. Mu'tasim summoned Imam al-Jawad to Baghdad so that he could keep a close eye on him. He entered Baghdad in Muharram 220 AH, but less than a year later, Imam Jawad was poisoned at the age of 25.

IMAM ALI AL NAQI AL HAADI (PBUH)

Imam was born in the village of Sarya on the outskirts of Madina in Rajab 212 AH.

Like his father he assumed responsibilities at a young age. His wealth of knowledge and his character made him popular among the general public.

Imam Haadi (pbuh) used Masjidun Nabi in Madina as his base where he taught. He became popular amongst the residents of Madina and those from surrounding places who visited and came to study under his guidance.

Ziyara Jamia is attributed to him as a response to one of his companions who had asked to be taught a dua he could use when visiting the grave of any one of the AImma.

Mutawakkil (the Abbasid Khalifa) feared Imam's popularity and summoned him to Samarra with his entire family where he spent the rest of his life preparing for the ghayba of Imam Mahdi (pbuh). Imam died at the age of forty in 254 AH.

IMAM HASAN AL ASKERY (PBUH)

At a time when the dark ages were coming to an end in Europe, Bukhari was busy writing his Sahi and Ibn Hanbal was writing his Musnad; was born in 232 AH in Madina, Imam Hasan ibn Ali to Imam Haadi (pbuh) and Sayyida Saleel.

The second last line to change in this section is: Imam married Sayyida Nargis (a Roman Christian princess who embraced Islam) and Imam Al Mahdi was born in 255 AH.

Imam Hasan Al Askery strengthened the network his father had built of representatives in Egypt, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, and Syria which allowed the collection and distribution of Zakat and Khums.

His twenties was a time when the shrines in Karbala and Najaf were destroyed and then re built when the Khalifa Muntasir took over from his father Mutawakkil. He was detained and placed under house arrest several times. When the circumstances were less harsh, he received delegations from all over the world. Imam was the first to systematize the writing of Tafseer. His system has been emulated by all scholars up to the present time. He commented on the Sura, then commented on the Ayaa, then each word giving its several possible meanings.

Imam married Sayyida Nargis (a Roman Christian princess who embraced Islam) and Imam Al Mahdi born in 255 AH.

His Salaa 'alal Mayyit was led by Imam Mahdi who moved aside his uncle Ja'fer. Imam was buried in the house in which his father was buried in Samarra.

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL MAHDI (PBUH)

"And We intend to bestow our favour upon those who were considered weak in the land and to make them the Aimma and to make them the heirs." 28:5

Imagine that you live your entire life in a place where the sun is always behind the clouds. Your parents and grandparents lived here too, and so did their parents and grandparents. You have adequate sustenance and you survive because that is what you have been taught to do. You know that the sun exists because of the very fact that you survive.

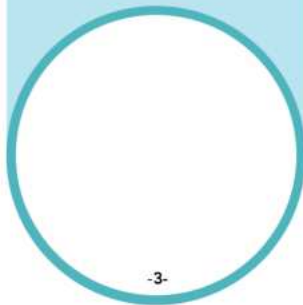
"The world subsists due to his existence, due to his blessings, creation is sustained and on account of his existence – the heavens and earth remain intact" Dua Adeelah.

You have been taught the ideology of tawheed and although around you there is ample proof of the existence of Allah, you wish to see and hear such an individual that will prove conclusively not only to you but to all who have doubted you. The restlessness and sadness in the soul is the missing of the hujjat of Allah, **for Imam is the sun behind the clouds.**

PROPHET MUHAMMAD PBUH

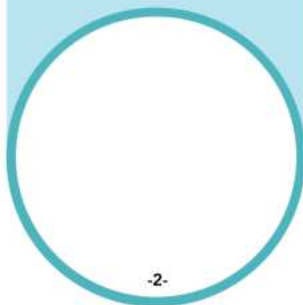


Be'that (40 years) - 1st 5 ayaat of Qur'an brought by Jibraail in the cave of Hiraa



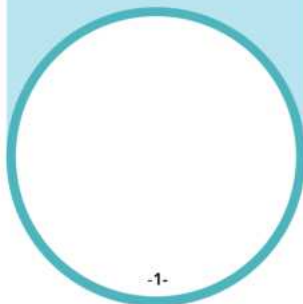
-3-

TTC — Truthful, Trustworthy, Compassionate (very kind)



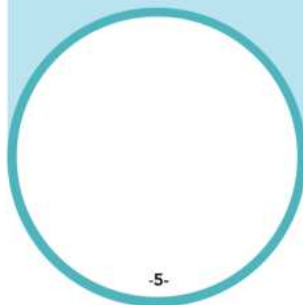
-2-

Born in Makka on 17 Rabiul Awwal 570 CE



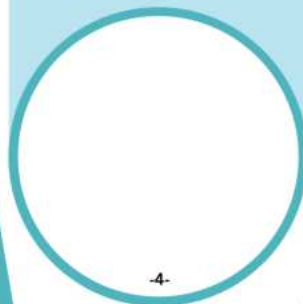
-1-

Hijra to Madina (Yathrib)



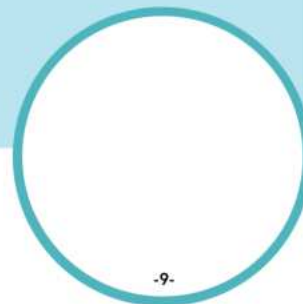
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Birth of Sayyida Fatima



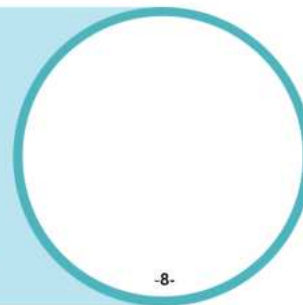
-4-

Buried in Madina



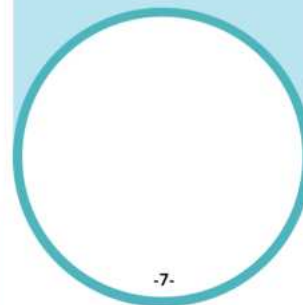
-9-

Ghadeer - Imam Ali as the leader after him



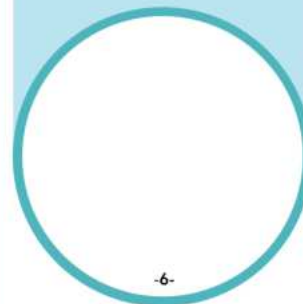
-8-

Change of Qibla from Jerusalem to Makka



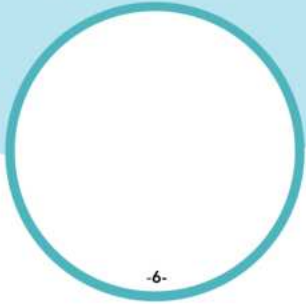
-7-

Building of the mosque in Madina



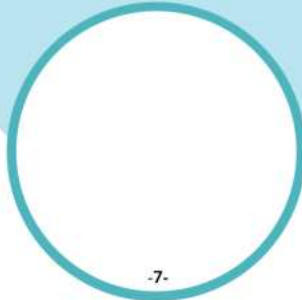
-6-

Gifted with Tasbeeh of
Fatima by Prophet 34x
Allahu Akber 33x
Alhamdulillah 33x
Subhanallah



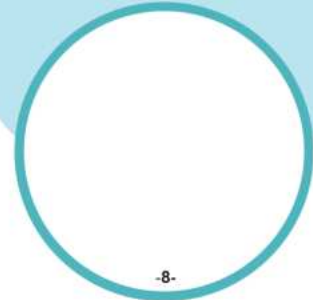
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One of the starts of
Ahlul Kisaa and
Mubahila



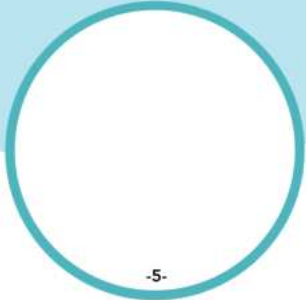
-7-

Protested against
wrong by
withdrawing from
society - Baytul Huzn



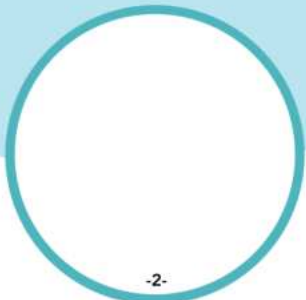
-8-

5 children - Imam
Hasan, Imam Husayn,
Zaynab, Umm Kulthum
and Muhsin



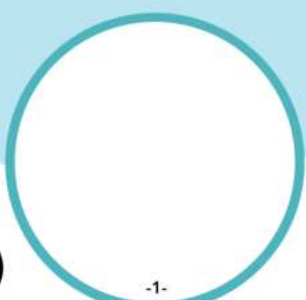
-5-

Mum died when
Fatima was 5



-2-

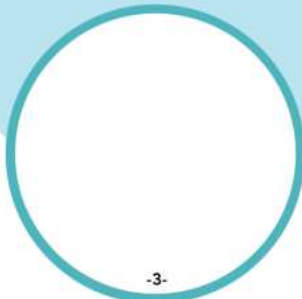
Born in Makka to the
Prophet and Sayyida
Khadija



-1-

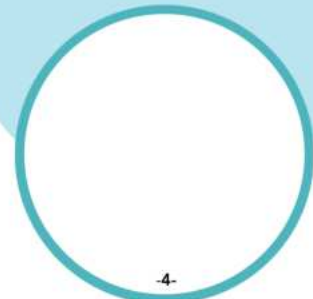


Moved to Madina
(Hijra)



-3-

Married Imam Ali
pbuh



-4-

SAYYIDA FATIMA PBUH

Ghadeer -
Successor
of the
Prophet
(pbuh)

-7-

Put
together
the
Qur'an

-8-



Super clever

-6-

Marriage to
Sayyida Fatima
(pbuh)

-5-

Protector of the
orphans,
widows & the
poor

-4-

Defender of the
Prophet (pbuh)

-3-

Most perfect
student of the
Prophet (pbuh)

-2-

Born 13th Rajab
600CE in the
Ka'ba

-1-

IMAM ALI PBUH

IMAM HASAN PBUH



Born in Madina
on 15 Ramadan
3AH to Imam Ali
& Sayyida
Fatima pbuh

-1-

First grandchild
of the Prophet -
Fills the house
with joy

-2-

Looked like
the Prophet

-3-

When he
recited Qur'an,
people queued
in the street

-4-

Big brother to Imam
Husayn, Sayyid Zaynab and
Kulsum. Hazrat Abbas and
other sons of Ummulbanin

-5-

One of the
starts of
Ahlul Kisaa

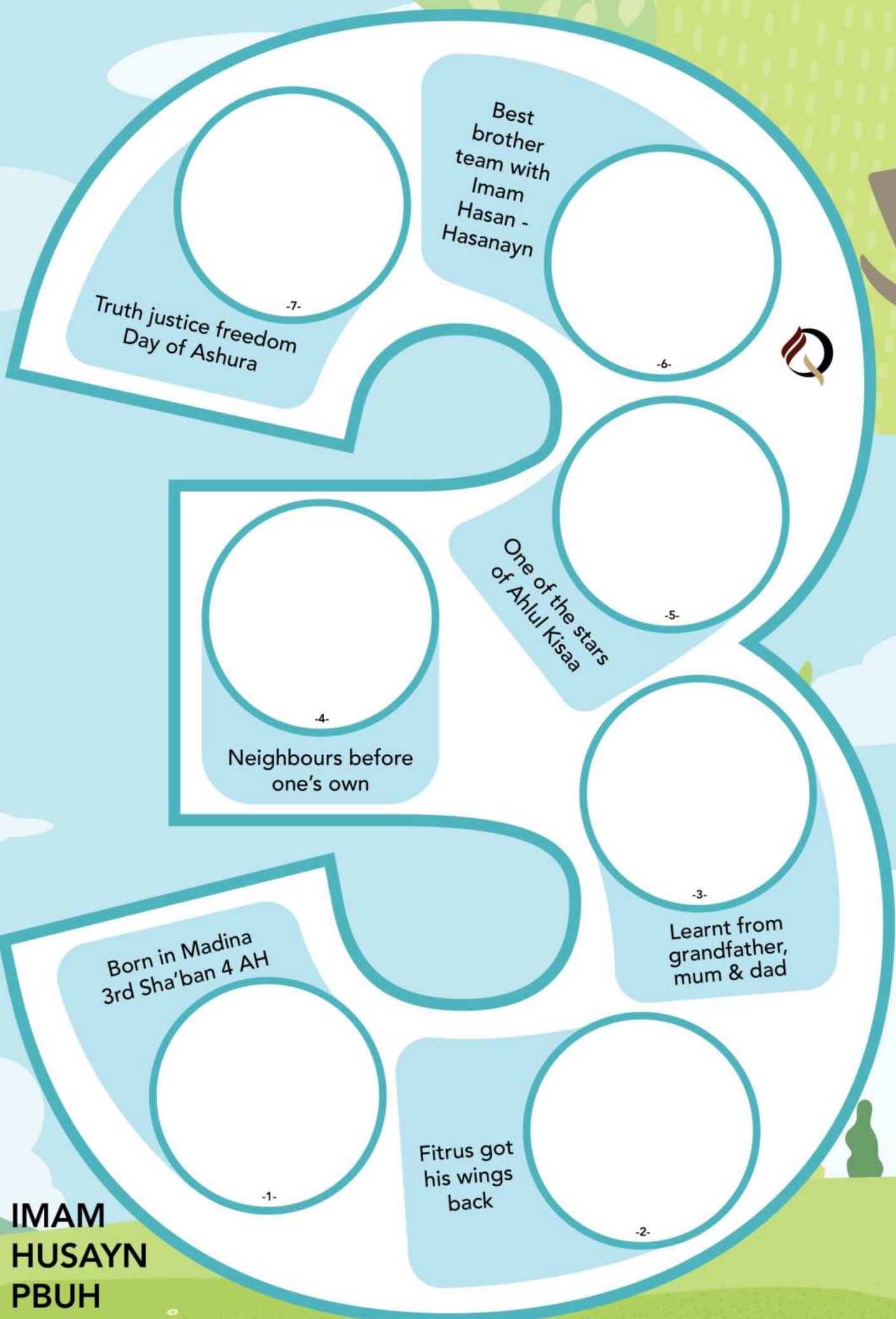
-6-

Signed a
ceasefire
agreement
with
Muawiyah

-7-

Laid Foundation of
freedom of truth with
Imam Husayn. They were
the dream team

-8-



Best
brother
team with
Imam
Hasan -
Hasanayn

Truth justice freedom
Day of Ashura

One of the stars
of Ahlul Kisaa

Neighbours before
one's own

Born in Madina
3rd Sha'ban 4 AH

Learnt from
grandfather,
mum & dad

Fitrus got
his wings
back

IMAM
HUSAYN
PBUH

Suggests using earth of
Karbala for sajda in
Salaat

-8-

Co-founder of majlis with
Sayyida Zaynab
Encourages Ziyara of Karbala
and majalis

-7-

3 generation team teaches scholars
Imam Sajjad
Imam Baqir - Son
Imam Sadiq - Grandson
160 scholars graduate

-6-

Speaks about
freedom of truth
and justice to
Ibn Ziyad in
Kufa & Yazid after
Friday prayers in
Masjid Umawi

Teaches
manners
through dua -
Sahifa
Al Sajjadiyyaa

-5-

Taken
prisoner
with
women
and
children

-3-

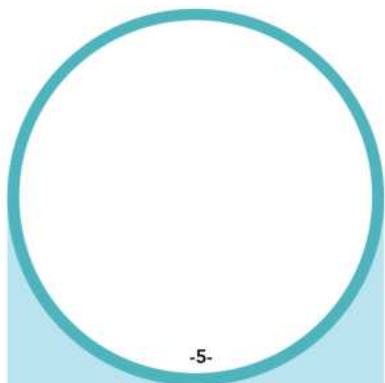
Truth
justice
freedom
- Day of
Ashura

-2-

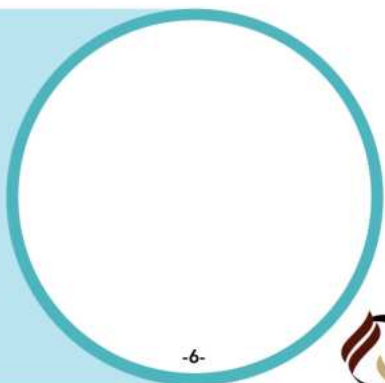
Born in
Madina 5th
Sha'ban
38AH

-1-

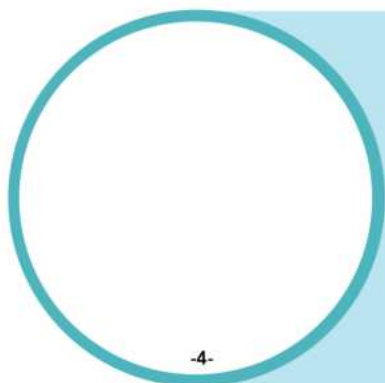
**IMAM ALI
ZAYNUL AABIDEEN
(AL SAJJAD) PBUH**



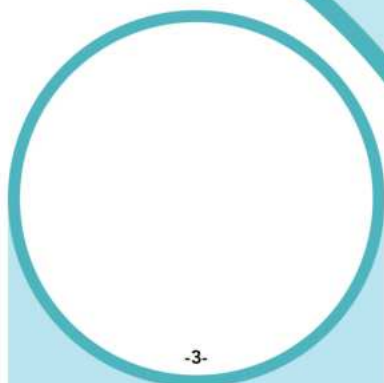
Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (pbuh) is called 'Baqir al Uloom' one who explains knowledge.



Dua for students:
Rabbi zidnee ilma
"My Lord increase
me in knowledge"
20:114

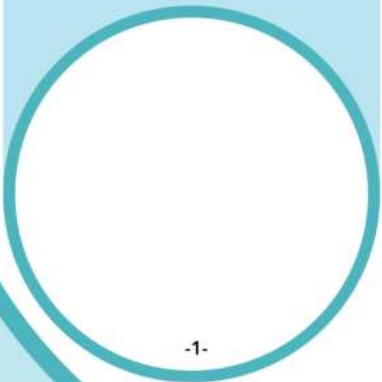


Prays Salaa

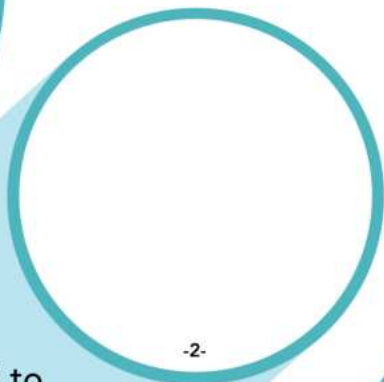


Recites Qur'an

Good to neighbours



Good to
parents



**IMAM
MUHAMMAD**

BAQIR PBUH

He said a Muslim can never be a liar

-6-

An awesome teacher who walked the talk

-5-

4000 students graduated from the Centre of Learning

-4-

With his father, he made Madina the Centre of Learning

-2-

Besides Qur'an and Religion he taught Chemistry, Maths and Medicine

-3-

Born in Madina on 17 Rabi ul Awwal 82AH to Imam Baqir (pbuh) and Umm Farwa

-1-



**IMAM JA'FER
AS SADIQ PBUH**

Buried in Kadhmayn (outside Baghdad)

-7-

Spent a long
time in prison

-6-

He said
"Practise what
you learn"

-5-

Opens
another
Centre of
Learning in
Surba (outside
Madina)

-4-

Looked like
Prophet Musa

-3-

Teacher at the
Madina
Centre of
Learning with
his father

-2-

Born in Abwa
to Imam Sadiq
and Umm
Hameeda

-1-



**IMAM MUSA
AL KADHIM PBUH**

Hadith of the
Golden Chain -
"Laa Ilaahaa
Illallaah" There
is no God but
Allah

Makes Iran a
Centre of
Learning

Imam
Summoned
to Iran

Taught with
his father at
Surba Centre
of Learning

Born in Madina on 11
Dhulqa'da 148 AH to
Imam Kadhim and
Sayyida Suttaanaa

**IMAM ALI
RIDHA PBUH**

Set up a network to help people everywhere

-5-



Made it easy for people to learn laws through scholars

-6-

Summoned to Baghdad and won a contest which challenged his physically and mentally

-4-

Child genius who taught his teachers

-3-

Was given the title Jawaad for his generosity

-2-

Born to Imam Ridha and Sayyida Sabika Madina on 10 Rajab 195 AH

-1-

**IMAM MUHAMMAD
AT TAQI PBUH**

IMAM ALI AN NAQI PBUH



-3-

A child genius
like his father
who taught his
teachers

-2-

Was given the
title Haadi for
being an
awesome
teacher

-1-

Born in Surba to
Imam
Muhammad Taqi
and Sayyida
Sumaanaa

Made the network
of helping others
stronger

-5-

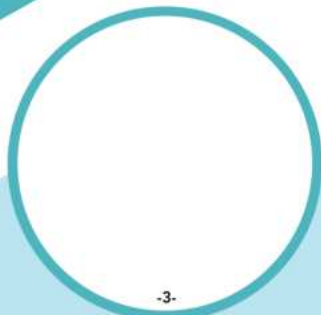
-6-

Restarted the Cente
of Learning
in Madina

Arranged
for Sayyida
Nargis
(mother of
Imam
Mahdi) to
come from
Rome

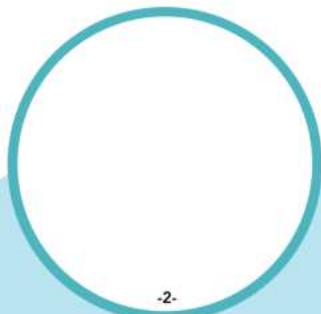
-4-

IMAM HASAN ASKERY PBUH



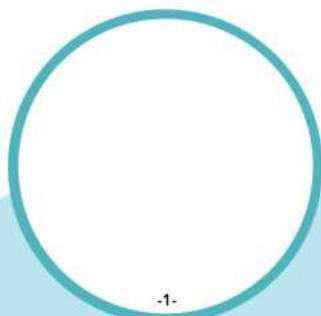
-3-

Set up network for people to get help just like his father and grand father



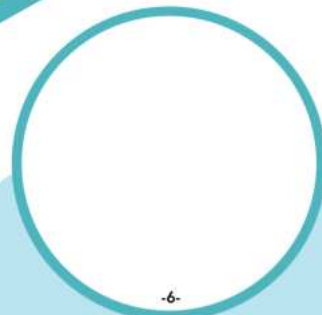
-2-

Titled Askery (place where he lived in Samarra). All scholars continue this practice. E.g. Seestani from Seestan



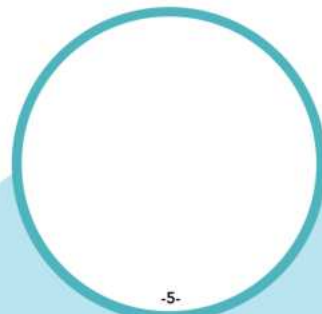
-1-

Born in Madina to Imam Ali Naqi and Sayyida Saleel on 10 Rabi ul Aakhir 232 AH



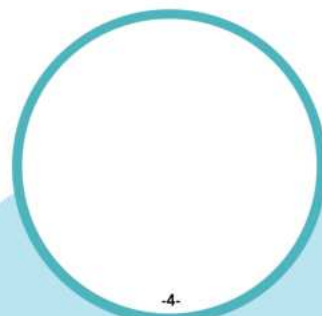
-6-

He said "Say Bismillah loudly in Salaa"



-5-

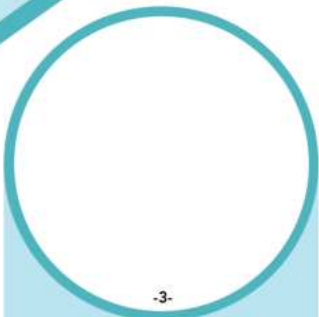
He said "Do sijda on earth"



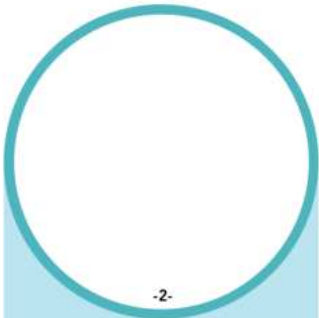
-4-

Wrote a tafseer (explanation) of Qur'an. Tafseer Askari

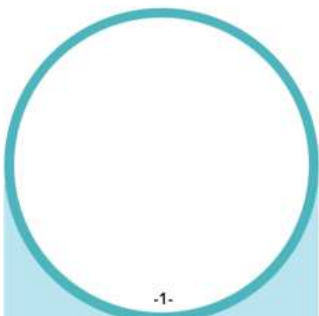
IMAM MUHAMMAD AL MAHDIPBUH - 1189 YEARS - 1444 AH



He is always there when you need him - call him by Ya Aba Salih, Ya Mahdi Adrikni

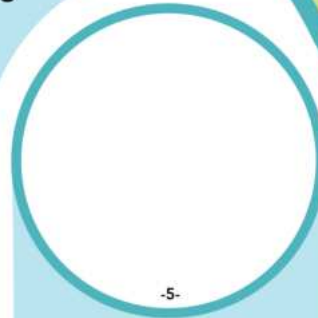
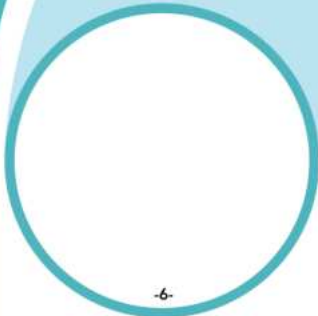


Leads funeral prayers for father at 5 years old

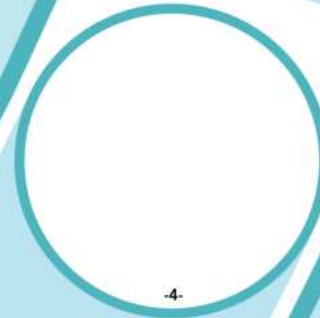


Born 15th Sha'ban 255AH to Imam Hasan Al Askery & Sayyda Nargis

Zhuhr
He will restore freedom, truth, justice and have a global government.



Ghaya Al Kubra to Zhuhr - 74 years to present day
Communicates to people through a network of scholars



Ghayba*
Al Sughra
5-74 years

Gets in touch with people through four deputies:

- Uthman bin Saeed 2yrs
- Muhammad bin Uthman 43 yrs
- Husayn bin Rawh 21 yrs
- Ali bin Muhammad Samirry 3 yrs

* Ghayba is when someone lives amongst people but no-one recognises him.

Be'that (40 years) - 1st 5 ayaat of Qur'an brought by Jibraail in the cave of Hiraa



TTC — Truthful, Trustworthy, Compassionate (very kind)



Born in Makka on 17 Rabiul Awwal 570 CE



Hijra to Madina (Yathrib)



Birth of Sayyida Fatima



Buried in Madina



Ghadeer - Imam Ali as the leader after him



Change of Qibla from Jerusalem to Makka



Building of the mosque in Madina



Gifted with Tasbeeh of
Fatima by Prophet 34x
Allahu Akber 33x
Alhamdulillah 33x
Subhanallah



One of the starts of
Ahlul Kisaa and
Mubahila



Protested against
wrong by
withdrawing from
society - Baytul Huzn



5 children - Imam
Hasan, Imam Husayn,
Zaynab, Umm Kulthum
and Muhsin



Mum died when
Fatima was 5



Born in Makka to the
Prophet and Sayyida
Khadija



Moved to Madina
(Hijra)



Married Imam Ali
pbuh



SAYYIDA FATIMA PBUH

Put
together
the
Qur'an



Ghadeer -
Successor
of the
Prophet
(pbuh)



Super clever



Marriage to
Sayyida Fatima
(pbuh)



Protector of the
orphans,
widows & the
poor



Defender of the
Prophet (pbuh)



Most perfect
student of the
Prophet (pbuh)



Born 13th Rajab
600CE in the
Ka'ba



IMAM ALI PBUH

Laid Foundation of freedom of truth with Imam Husayn. They were the dream team



Signed a ceasefire agreement with Muawiyah



One of the starts of Ahlul Kisaa



Big brother to Imam Husayn, Sayyid Zaynab and Kulsum. Hazrat Abbas and other sons of Ummulbanin



When he recited Qur'an, people queued in the street



Looked like the Prophet



IMAM HASAN PBUH

First grandchild of the Prophet - Fills the house with joy



Born in Madina on 15 Ramadan 3AH to Imam Ali & Sayyida Fatima pbuh



IMAM HUSAYN PBUH



Truth justice freedom
Day of Ashura

www.qfatima.com
-7-

Best
brother
team with
Imam
Hasan -
Hasanayn



www.qfatima.com
-6-



Neighbours before
one's own

www.qfatima.com
-4-

One of the stars
of Ahlul Kisaa



www.qfatima.com
-5-



Learnt from
grandfather,
mum & dad

www.qfatima.com
-3-

Born in Madina
3rd Sha'ban 4 AH



www.qfatima.com
-1-

Fitrus got
his wings
back



www.qfatima.com
-2-

Suggests using earth of
Karbala for sajda in
Salaa



Co-founder of majlis with
Sayyida Zaynab
Encourages Ziyara of Karbala
and majalis



3 generation team teaches scholars
Imam Sajjad
Imam Baqir - Son
Imam Sadiq - Grandson
160 scholars graduate



Speaks about
freedom of truth
and justice to
Ibn Ziyad in
Kufa & Yazid after
Friday prayers in
Masjid Umawi

Teaches
manners
through dua -
Sahifa
Al Sajjadiyyaa



Taken
prisoner
with
women
and
children



Truth
justice
freedom
- Day of
Ashura



**IMAM ALI
ZAYNUL AABIDEEN
(AL SAJJAD) PBUH**

Born in
Madina 5th
Sha'ban
38AH





Dua for students:
Rabbi zidnee ilma
"My Lord increase
me in knowledge"
20:114

Imam Muhammad Al
Baqir (pbuh) is called
'Baqir al Uloom' one
who explains
knowledge.



Prays Salaa



Recites Qur'an

Good to neighbours



Good to
parents

IMAM
MUHAMMAD

BAQIR PBUH



He said a Muslim can never be a liar



An awesome teacher who walked the talk



4000 students graduated from the Centre of Learning



With his father, he made Madina the Centre of Learning



Besides Qur'an and Religion he taught Chemistry, Maths and Medicine



Born in Madina on 17 Rabi ul Awwal 82AH to Imam Baqir (pbuh) and Umm Farwa

**IMAM JA'FER
AS SADIQ PBUH**

Buried in Kadhmayn (outside Baghdad)



Spent a long time in prison



He said
"Practise what
you learn"



Opens
another
Centre of
Learning in
Surba (outside
Madina)



Looked like
Prophet Musa



Teacher at the
Madina
Centre of
Learning with
his father



Born in Abwa
to Imam Sadiq
and Umm
Hameeda



**IMAM MUSA
AL KADHIM PBUH**



Makes Iran a
Centre of
Learning

Hadith of the
Golden Chain -
"Laa Ilaahaa
Illallaah" There
is no God but
Allah



Imam
Summoned
to Iran

Taught with
his father at
Surba Centre
of Learning



Born in Madina on 11
Dhulqa'da 148 AH to
Imam Kadhim and
Sayyida Suttaanaa



**IMAM ALI
RIDHA PBUH**

Set up a network to help people everywhere



Made it easy for people to learn laws through scholars



Summoned to Baghdad and won a contest which challenged his physically and mentally



Child genius who taught his teachers



Was given the title Jawaad for his generosity



Born to Imam Ridha and Sayyida Sabika Madina on 10 Rajab 195 AH



**IMAM MUHAMMAD
AT TAQI PBUH**



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Imam
Muhammad Taqi
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PROPHET MUHAMMAD PBUH



SAYYIDA FATIMA PBUH



IMAM ALI PBUH



IMAM HASAN PBUH



IMAM HUSAYN PBUH



IMAM ALI ZAYNUL AABIDEEN (AL SAJJAD) PBUH



IMAM MUHAMMAD BAQIR PBUH



IMAM JA'FER AS SADIQ PBUH



IMAM MUSA AL KADHIM PBUH



IMAM ALI RIDHA PBUH



IMAM MUHAMMAD AT TAQI PBUH



IMAM ALI AN NAQI PBUH



IMAM HASAN ASKERY PBUH



IMAM MUHAMMAD AL MAHDIPBUH 1189 YEARS - 1444 AH



