

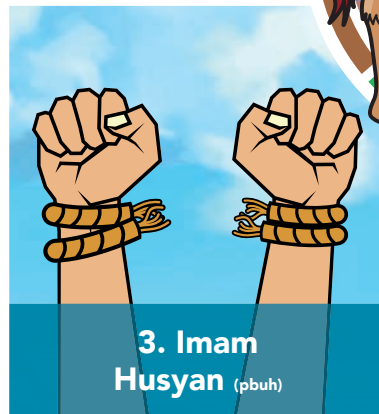
# Let us learn about Aimmati



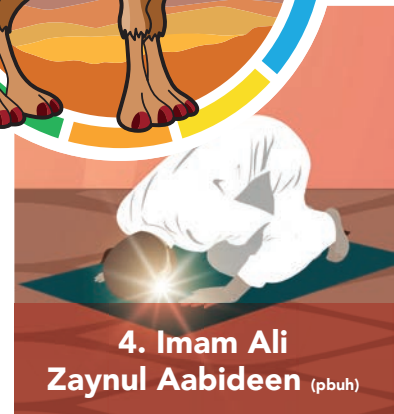
1. Imam  
Ali (pbuh)



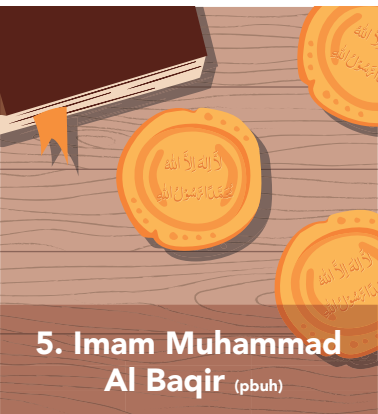
2. Imam  
Hasan (pbuh)



3. Imam  
Husyan (pbuh)



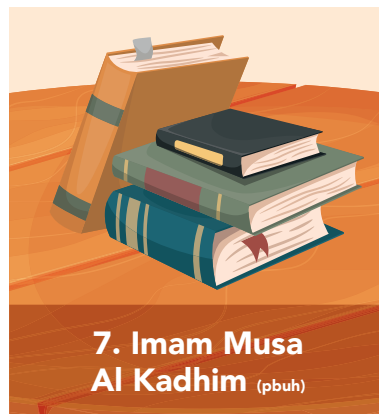
4. Imam Ali  
Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh)



5. Imam Muhammad  
Al Baqir (pbuh)



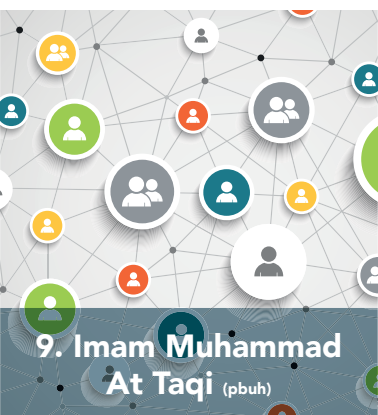
6. Imam Ja'fer  
As Sadiq (pbuh)



7. Imam Musa  
Al Kadhim (pbuh)



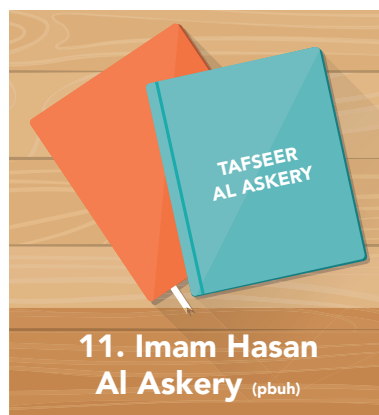
8. Imam Ali  
Ar Ridha (pbuh)



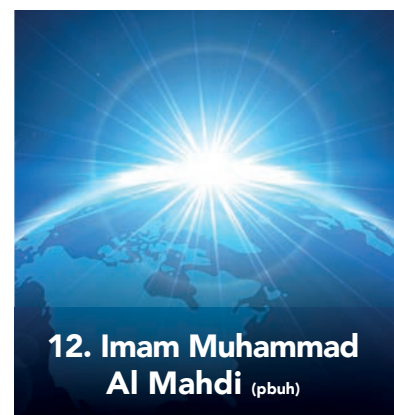
9. Imam Muhammad  
At Taqi (pbuh)



10. Imam Ali  
An Naqi (pbuh)



11. Imam Hasan  
Al Askery (pbuh)



12. Imam Muhammad  
Al Mahdi (pbuh)



After the wafat of the Prophet (pbuh), whenever there was a query, the companions acted according to the Qur'an and the Sunna of the Prophet (pbuh). Whenever they met new problems, they referred them to Imam Ali (pbuh) who was the gate to the Prophet's Knowledge. (Babul 'Ilm) "I am the city of knowledge and Ali is its gate" Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

During this time, the ahadith of the Prophet (pbuh) and the general customs of the Prophet (pbuh) were the most important basis of legislation after the Qur'an. As the Qur'an states: "...What the Prophet gives, you take! And refrain from what he prohibits you from..." Suratul Hashr - 59:7

After the shahadat of Imam Ali (pbuh), Imam Hasan & Husayn (pbuh), one after the other became the Aemma. The 'Islamic government' at that time, however, was in an unfortunate state and the Aemma had no opportunity to be in contact with the Muslims as a whole or even their own followers. They had to rise against the tyranny and oppression and were only able to explain the laws to their immediate followers.

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeem (pbuh) was subjected to strict limitations. He explained shari'a, akhlaq, morals, and even political matters in the form of

duas. The collection of these duas is called Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya. A treatise of rights has also been written by Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh) called Risalatul Huquq.

At the time of Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh), the rulers- Bani Umayya were constantly fighting with the Bani Abbas. As they were engrossed in their disputes, it provided Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) the conditions to be able to teach and inform people and scholars about the laws of Islam.

In the period of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh), the anarchy of the Bani Umayya reached its climax, and he took advantage of the period to teach and spread knowledge. It is said that 4,000 students benefitted from Imam, and they compiled nearly 400 books about various subjects from his sayings and lessons.

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh) was subjected to severe oppression by the leadership, spending 19 years of his life in prison. However, this concentration on Imam gave relief to his followers who dispersed from Arabia to Iran, India, and thereby spreading Islam. The responsibility of guidance was delegated to the close companions of Imam.



In the time of Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) there were many movements in the field of culture and learning, but with the transferrance of Imam to Mash'had, Iran, the freedom of propogating decreased.

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) was poisoned at the age of 25 years and was subject to severe restrictions.

Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) was transferred from his home in Madina to Samarrah and the limitations upon Imam Hasan Askeri (pbuh) were such that he spent virtually all his life in imprisonment.

During these times, the students of these Aimma were able to answer questions and spread the ahadith and knowledge secretly.

After Imam Hasan Al-Askari (pbuh), the Imam of our time, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh) solved problems and difficulties through 4 appointed representatives. These were:

1. Uthman bin Saeed (A.R.)
2. Muhammad bin Uthman (A.R.)
3. Husayn bin Rawh (A.R.)
4. Ali bin Muhammad Samry (A.R.)

## GHAYBAT E KUBRA

The appointed representatives were no more, and the role of guiding the Muslims changed. During this time Imam continues to guide his follower.

Numerous letters have been written by him to quote a few - Ishaq bin Yaqub, Sheikh Mufid etc... It is reported from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) that 30 people all over the world meet with him regularly. They are not necessarily mujtahideen but can be ordinary mu'mineen.



Birth	13th of Rajab - the year 30 'Aamul Feel. He was born in the Ka'ba in Makka. His mother had called him Haydar and Asad, but Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) gave him the name Ali.
Father	Hazrat Abu Talib (pbuh). His name was 'Imran
Mother	Sayyida Fatima binte 'Asad (pbuh)
Death	21st Ramadhan 40 A.H. at the age of 63. Buried in Najaf, Iraq

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) brought him up as his own child. He said "I was still a young child when the Prophet took me from my parents. I used to cling to him. Each day a new aspect of his character would shine out and I would accept it and follow it as a command."

He was very clever. The Prophet (pbuh) said: "I am the city of knowledge, and Ali is it's gate"

He was a very brave man and the hero of all the battles of Islam. He had a special sword called Zulfikar.

When Imam Ali (pbuh) was 22 years old, the Prophet (pbuh) went from Makka to Madina because the people of Makka wanted to kill him. Imam Ali (pbuh) slept in the Prophet's bed so that the people of Makka would not know that he had left.

He married the Prophet's daughter - Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh) and they had five children.

The Prophet (pbuh) on Allah's command had chosen Imam Ali (pbuh) as the leader (Imam) of the Muslims after him.

The sermons of Imam Ali (pbuh) have been compiled into a book called NAHJUL BALAGHA.

On the 19th of Ramadhan 40 A.H. in the masjid of Kufa a man called Abdur Rahman ibn Muljim hit him on the head with a poisonous sword. Imam Ali (pbuh) died two days later.

He is buried in Najaf (Iraq).



Abu Dharr Ghifari (A.R.) says that one day he was praying with the Prophet (pbuh) in Masjidun Nabi when a beggar came to the masjid.

Everyone was praying and no-one responded to his pleas for help. The beggar raised his hands and said: "O Allah! Bear witness that I came to Your Prophet's masjid, and no one gave me anything."

Imam Ali (pbuh) was in rukoo. He stretched his hand towards the beggar and pointed out his little finger on which was a ring. The beggar came forward and took the ring.

The Prophet (pbuh) raised his face towards the heavens in dua: "Ya Rabbi! My brother - Prophet Musa (pbuh) begged to You to expand for him his breast, make his work easy for him and loosen the knot on his tongue so that people might understand him, and to appoint from amongst his relations his brother as his wazir and to strengthen his back with Harun and to make Harun his partner in work (Suratu Taha 20:25-30).

O Allah! You said to Musa: 'We will strengthen your arm with your brother...' O Allah! I am Muhammad ...Expand my breast for me, make my work easy for me and from my family appoint my brother Ali as my wazir. Strengthen my back with him."

The Prophet (pbuh) had not yet finished his dua when Jibrail brought the following aya of the Qur'an:

إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ

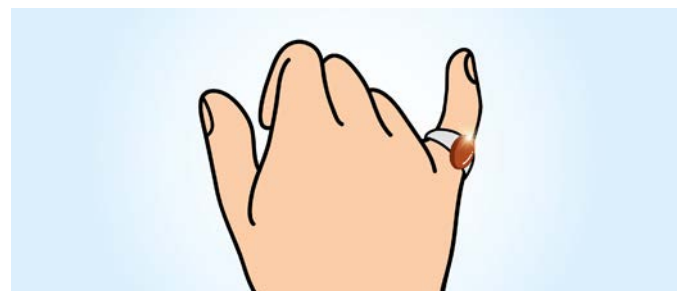
"Indeed, your wali is only Allah and His messenger and those who believe - those who establish salaa and pay the zakaa whilst in rukoo.  
Sura Al Ma'ida - 5:55

All Muslim scholars agree that this aya was revealed in honour of Imam Ali (pbuh).

Wila, Wilaya. Wali, mawla - The original meaning of all these words comes from the root word - waliya. It is used to describe nearness, closeness, special or spiritual affinity, obedience, and authority.

In the aya above wilaya refers to obedience with love. It clearly shows that there are only 3 awliyaa (plural of wali) of those who believe:

1. Allah
2. His Prophet (pbuh) - Nabuwwa
3. Imam Ali (pbuh) - Imama



A father and son were once the guests of Imam Ali (pbuh). Imam made them comfortable and sat opposite them talking to them. It was time for the meal to be served.

After food had been served and eaten, Imam's servant Qambar brought a basin and a jug of water for the guests to wash their hands.

Imam took the jug himself and asked the father to extend his hands so he could pour the water.

The guest said: "How can it be that my Imam serves me! It should be the other way?"

Imam Ali (pbuh) replied: "Here is your brother in Islam, eager to serve his brother and earn the pleasure of Allah. Why do you prevent it?"

The guest extended his hands and Imam told him: "Wash your hands thoroughly. Do not hurry thinking that I should be free of this duty quickly."

When it was the son's turn to wash his hands, Imam told his son Muhammad Hanafiyya to hold the jug and wash the sons' hands.

Imam then told him: "I washed your father's hands. My son washed your hands. If your father had not been my guest today, I would have washed your hands myself. But Allah loves to see that when a father and son are present in a place, the father enjoys a privilege and a priority."



One day Imam Ali (pbuh) was carrying a heavy bag filled with date seeds.

He was asked, "What are you carrying in this heavy bag?"

Imam Ali (pbuh) replied "A few date palms, Insha Allah."

Since Imam Ali (pbuh) had faith in Allah and worked for no-one but Allah,

he knew that if Allah willed, the date seeds would soon become trees.

Indeed, after he had planted them and looked after them, they started growing to become trees whose fruit would feed others.

With faith in Allah and hard work, anything is possible.



In the time of the Prophet (pbuh) the idol worshippers of Makka were very angry with him. They wanted to kill him.

Allah had told the Prophet (pbuh) about the plan of the idol worshippers to murder him and so he decided to move to Madina.

The idol worshippers chose 40 of their bravest men and told them to go to the Prophet's (pbuh) house and kill him.

That night the Prophet (pbuh) left for

Madina, but before he left, he asked Imam Ali (pbuh) if he would sleep in his bed so that the idol worshippers outside would think that he, the Prophet (pbuh) was there.

Imam Ali (pbuh) was very happy to do this for the Prophet (pbuh). In fact, Imam Ali (pbuh) said that it was the best sleep he had ever had.

When the killers came into the Prophet's (pbuh) house and pulled off the blanket they saw Imam Ali (pbuh) there, and so they left angrily.

## MORAL

1. When you do something purely for Islam, then Allah helps you.
2. Everyone can plan but only what Allah wants will happen.





Answer the Following Questions:

1. Who slept in the Prophet's (pbuh) bed on the night of Hijra?

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2. Why was the night of Hijra the most peaceful night that Imam Ali (pbuh) had ever had?

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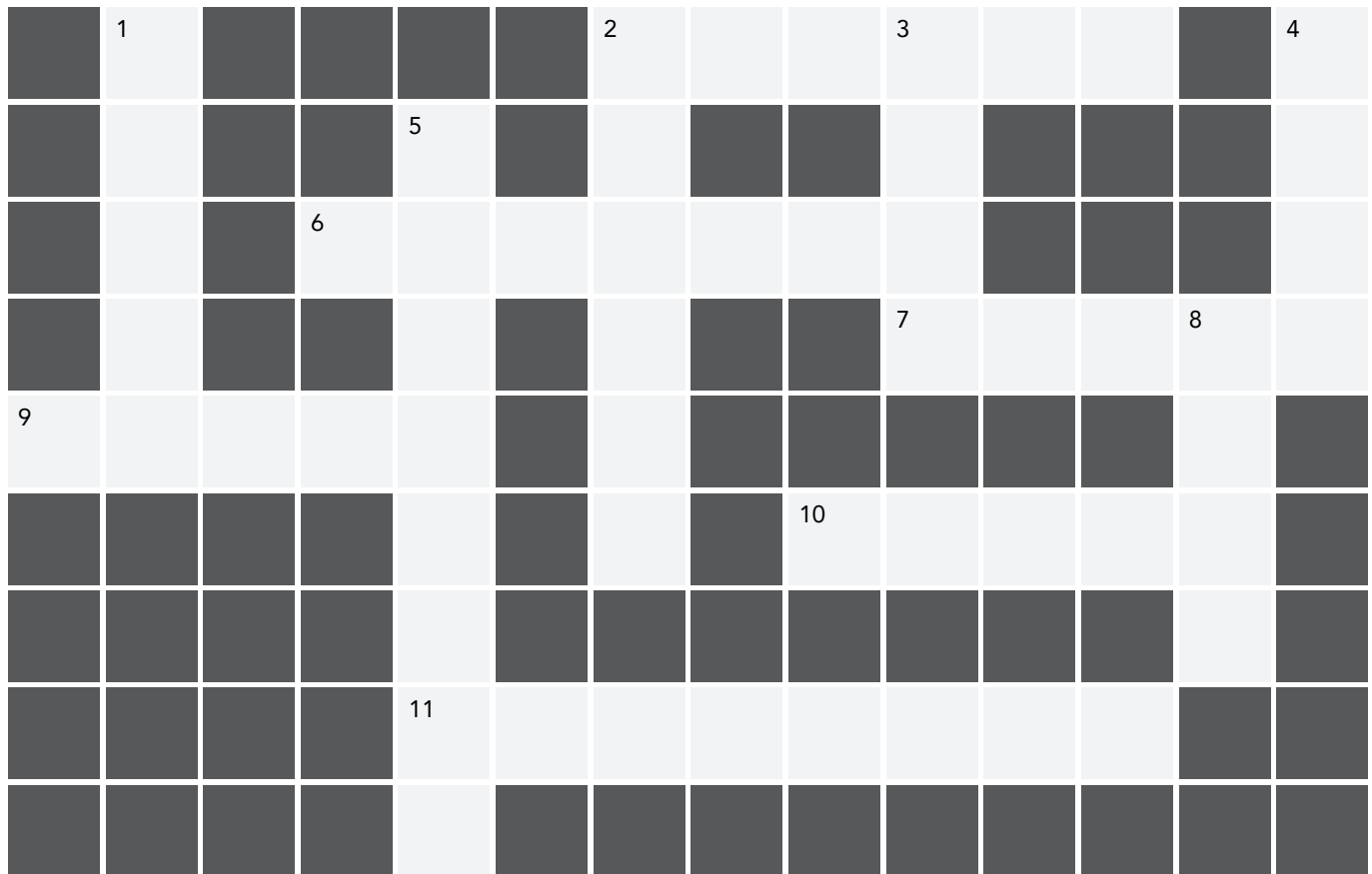
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Complete the crossword below:



## ACROSS

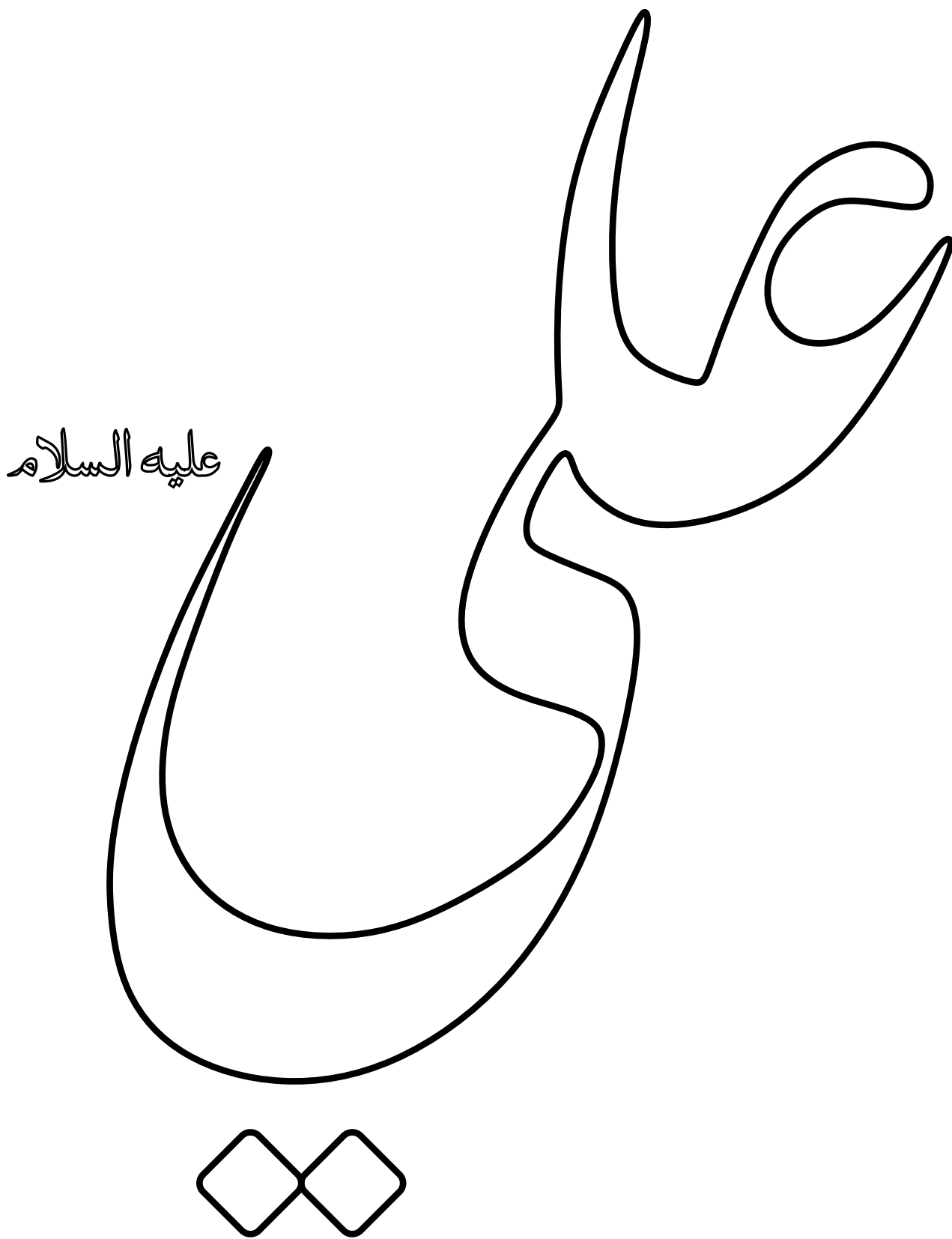
- 2. The name of his mother
- 6. One of his titles
- 7. He was born in this city
- 9. He is buried here
- 10. The month in which was born
- 11. The name of his father

## DOWN

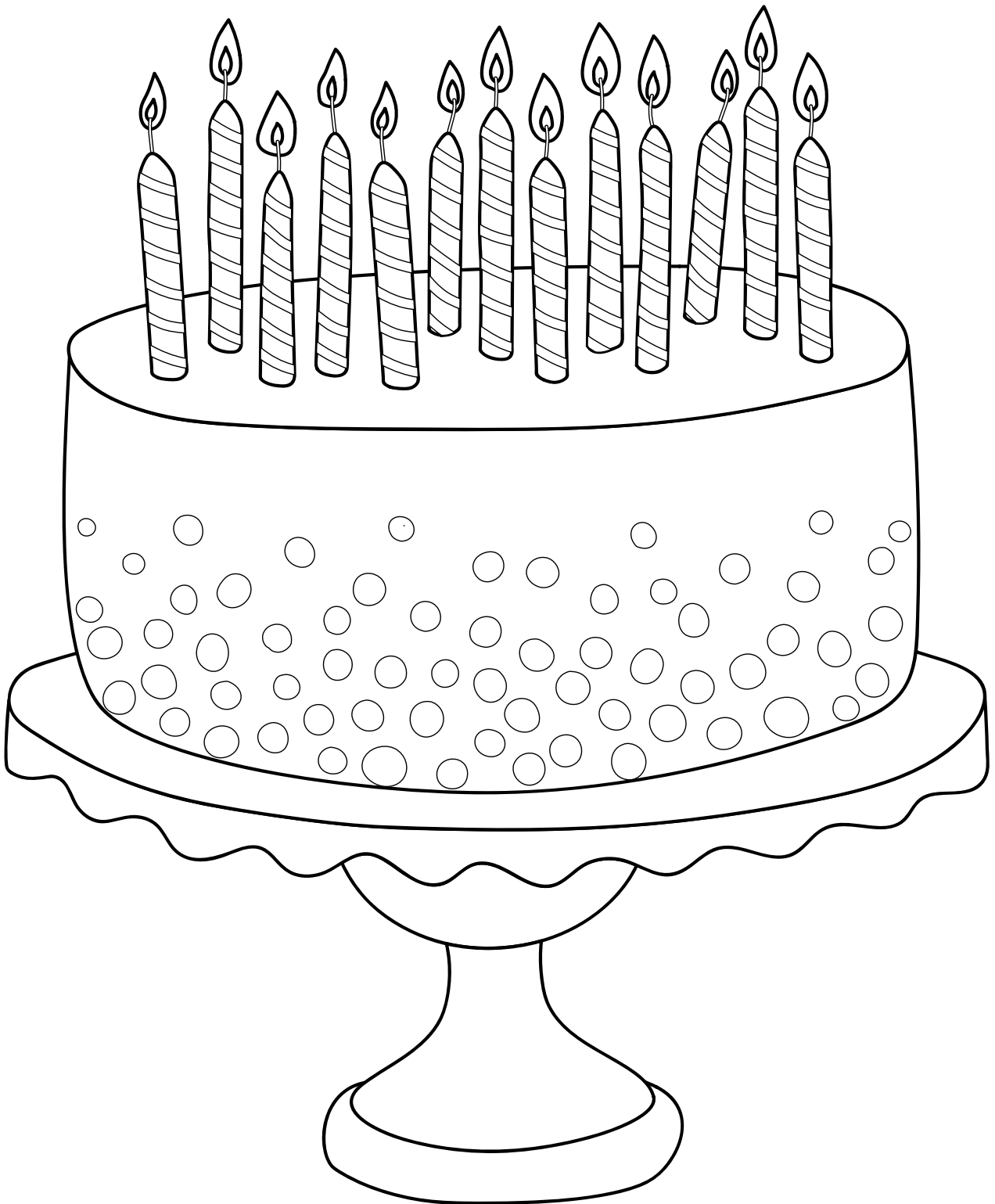
- 1. On this occasion he slept in the Prophet's (pbuh) bed
- 2. The daughter of the Prophet (pbuh) – his wife
- 3. He is our first .....
- 4. The name of the Masjid where he was hit in the head on 19th Ramadhan
- 5. The sword brought to him by Jibraail
- 8. He was born in the Ka'ba



Colour in and decorate Imam Ali's (pbuh) name below.

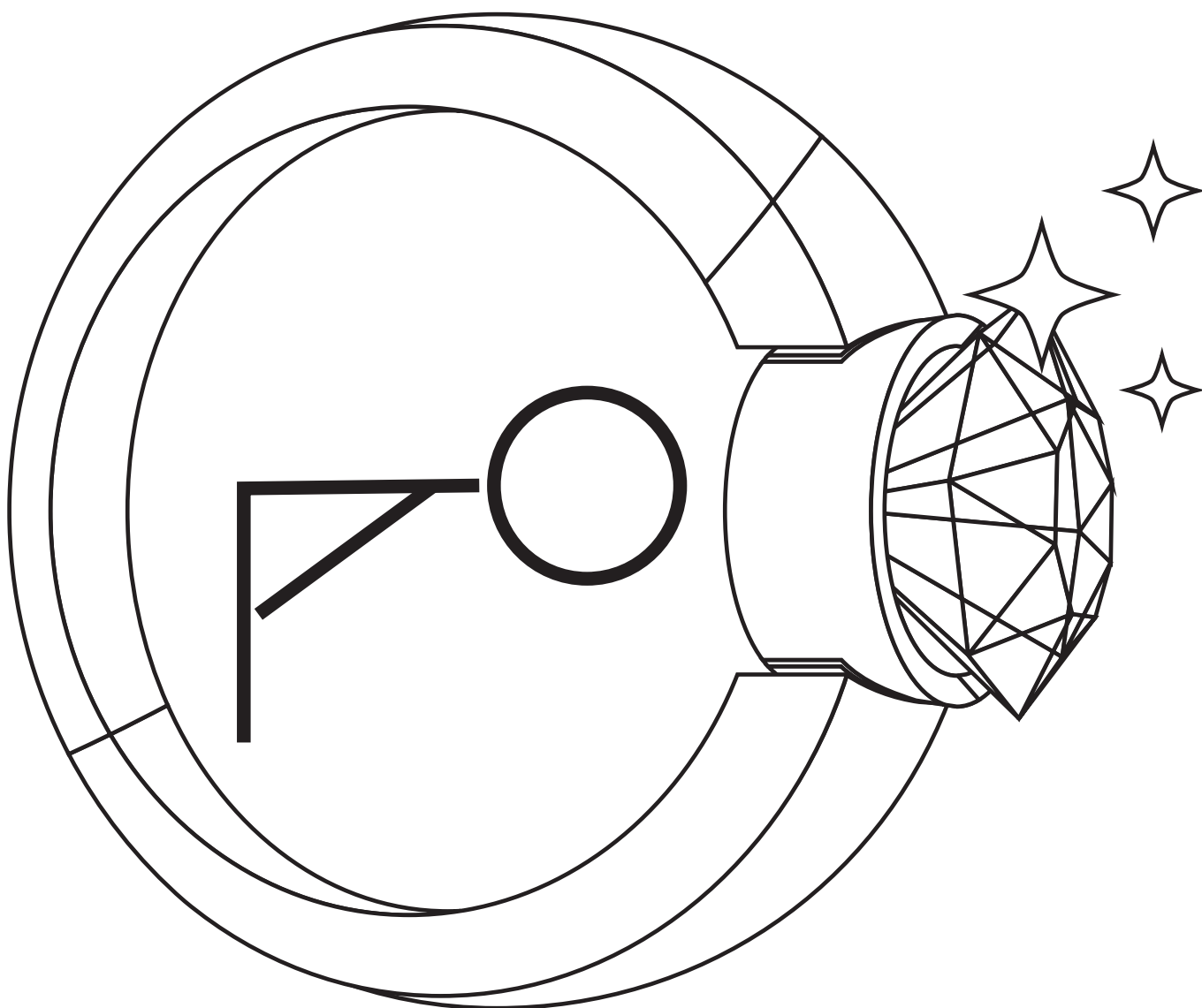


Colour in the cake and candles below. A clue the number of candles will tell you the date was Imam Ali pbuh was born on, but what is the month .....

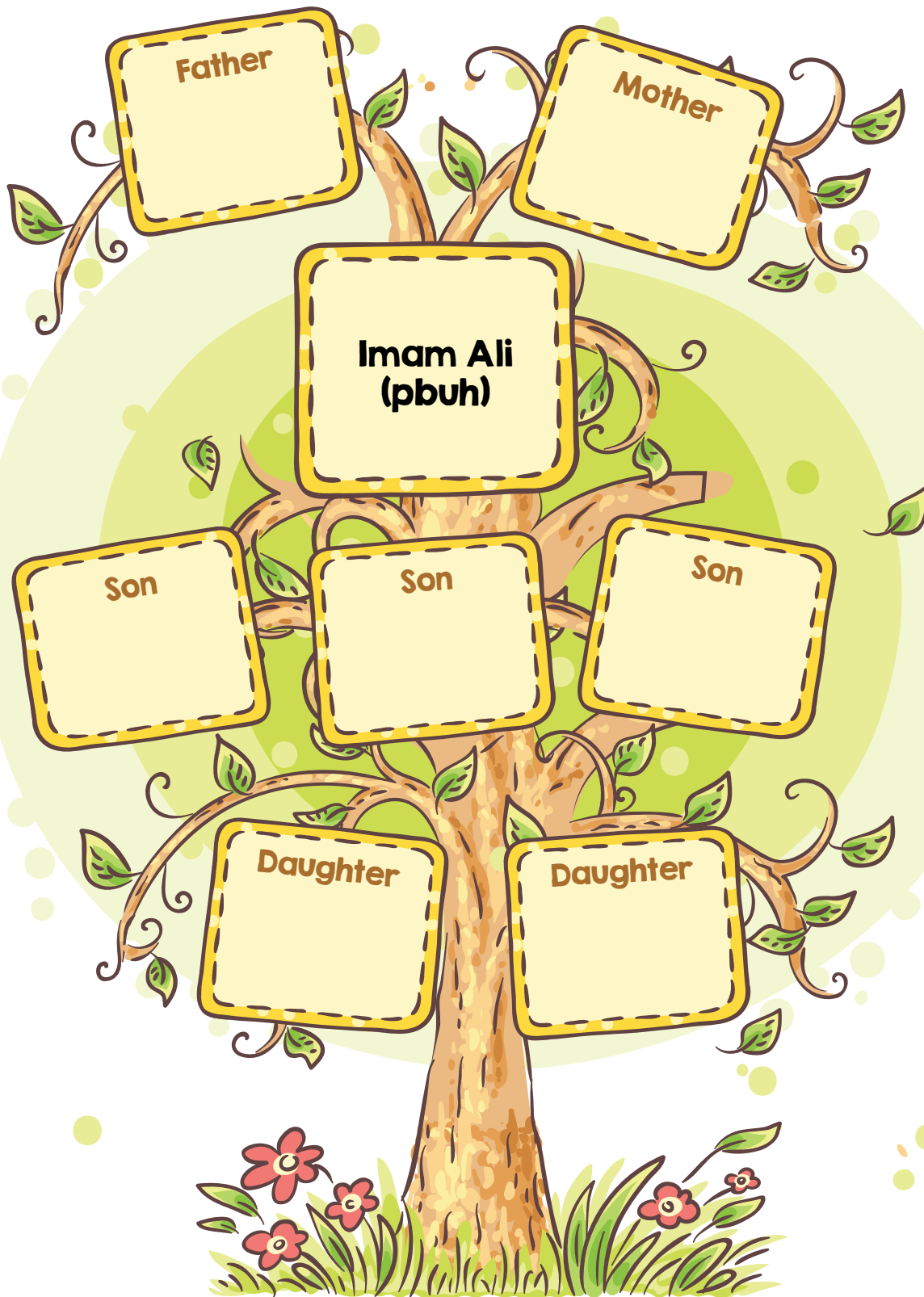


“Only Allah is your Wali and His Apostle and those who believe, those who keep up prayers and pay the poor-rate while they bow.” 5:5

Colour in the picture below.



Fill in the blanks of the family tree.



Complete the table below.

IMAM'S ADVICE TO US	HOW WOULD YOU CARRY IT OUT
Improve blood relations	
Deal kindly with orphans	
Be mindful of your neighbours	
Be mindful of your salaah	
Do not forsake the Ka'ba	
Help (jihad) with wealth, life and tongue	



Birth	15th Ramadhan 3 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Ali (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh)
Death	7th Safar 50 A.H. Buried in Jannatul Baqee, in Madina

He is the first grandchild of the Prophet (pbuh). When the Prophet (pbuh) heard of the birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) he was very happy.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was 7 days old, the Prophet (pbuh) arranged for his hair to be shaved off. The hair was then weighed against silver which was then given to the poor. An animal was also sacrificed. The Prophet (pbuh) also arranged for a feast for all the people of Madina. This ceremony is called 'aqeeqa'.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was older, he always went to listen to the lectures of the Prophet (pbuh) in the Masjid. When he came home from the masjid his mother would ask him about the lecture, and he would relate to her whatever the Prophet (pbuh) had said.

Whenever he went to do wudhoo, he used to tremble, and his face went pale. When he was asked why - he answered: "Do you not know that I am

standing in front of Allah?"

A man from Syria came to Madina and started abusing Imam Ali (pbuh) Imam Hasan (pbuh) told him that as he (the man) had just arrived from a long journey he had better first eat and rest. He could talk later.

After that the man told Imam "I arrived in Madina as your worst enemy and now I am the best of your admirers through your character".

A man called Muawiyah used to say bad things about Imam Hasan (pbuh). He also paid people to be the enemies of Imam Hasan (pbuh). He even gave money to Imam Hasan's wife so that she would poison him.

Imam died of the poison that his wife Juhda gave him. He died on the 7th of Safar 50 A.H. and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.



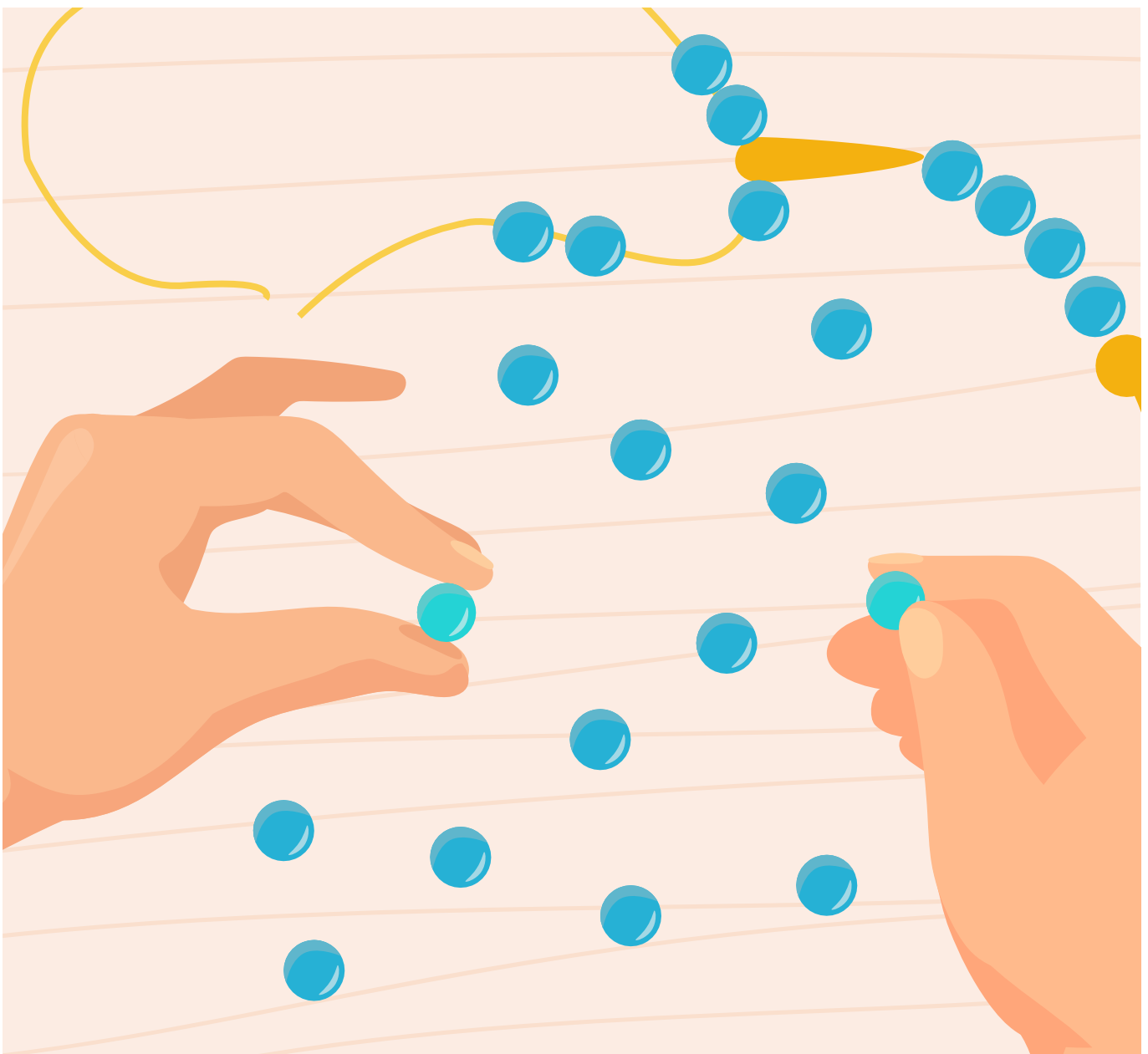


The two young boys were asking their mother together: "O Mother! who do you love the most?"

Their mother looked at the lights of her eyes, and the delights of her heart and said: "Take this tasbeeh and break it. The one who picks up the most beads is the one that I love the most!!"

Imam Hasan (pbuh) and Imam Husayn (pbuh) broke the tasbeeh and picked up the beads. Both had an equal number in their hands when they saw the last one.

Both their hands stretched towards it when Jibrail came and gently broke the last bead in half.



Hasan bin Yasar (Bashari) was a famous scholar of Islam and a man of wisdom (21 A.H. -110 A.H. He saw Imam Ali (pbuh) to Imam Sadiq (pbuh). He did not believe that man had free will. One day he had second thoughts and wrote to Imam Hasan (pbuh): "Bismillahir Rahmaanir Raheem. O son of Hashim, O son of Ali, you are the ark of Nuh, whoever comes to it is saved and whoever leaves it is drowned. What do you say of man's actions? Are they

controlled by Allah or by himself?"

Imam replied: "O Hasan bin Yasar, remember! These hands, legs, tongue, and body are given to you by Allah. He equips you and makes you their custodian to use the equipment for its proper particular use".

**Allah is the proprietor and the human being a lease holder.**

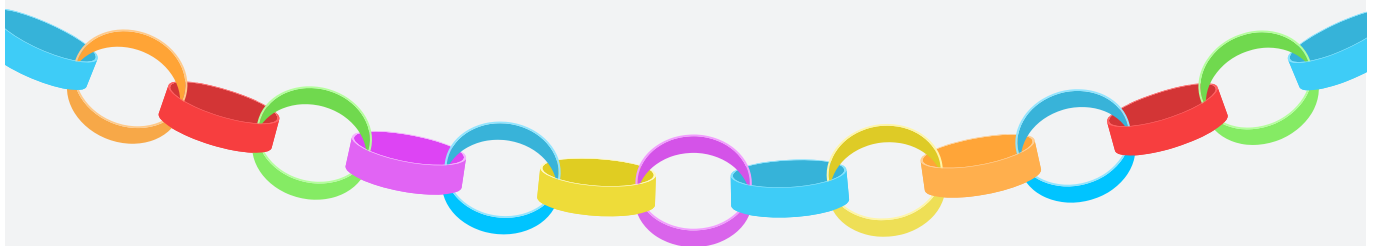
## ACTIVITY

Love of Allah has to be shown through our actions and akhlaq. Think of an invisible chain that binds you to Allah.

Cut out strips of sugar paper and make chain writing on each one that brings you closer to Allah and demonstrates your love for Allah.

Here are a few to start you off:

Obedience, truthfulness, niyya, farness from sins, knowledge, good akhlaq...



Once a maid of our 2nd Imam, Imam Hasan (pbuh) dropped a hot bowl of soup on Imam (pbuh).

She was very scared because she thought the Imam (pbuh) would be angry and punish her.

She immediately recited the aya: "... Those who control (their) anger..."

Imam Hasan (pbuh) smiled and said he was not angry.

Then she recited the next part of the aya: "...And are forgiving towards people..."

Imam Hasan (pbuh) said he had forgiven her.

She then finished the aya: "...Allah loves those who do good..."

Imam Hasan (pbuh) told her she was free.

The above aya is from Sura Aali Imraan (3), verse 134.

### MORAL

The Holy Qur'an is not just there to read but to learn from and act upon. It is the word of Allah and teaches us everything we need to know if only we understood it.



Answer the Following Questions:

1. Why did Imam Hasan (pbuh) act upon the verses that the maid recited?

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2. What do you learn from the Qur'an?

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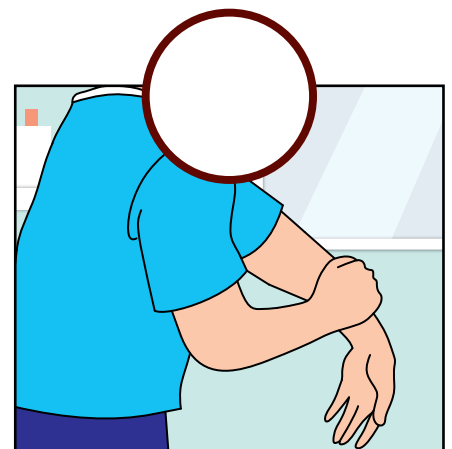
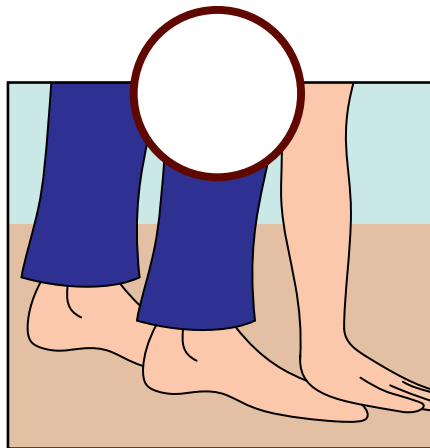
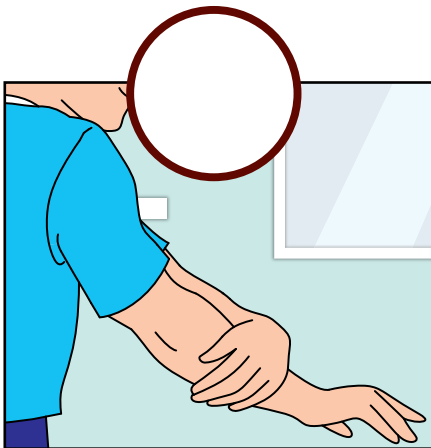
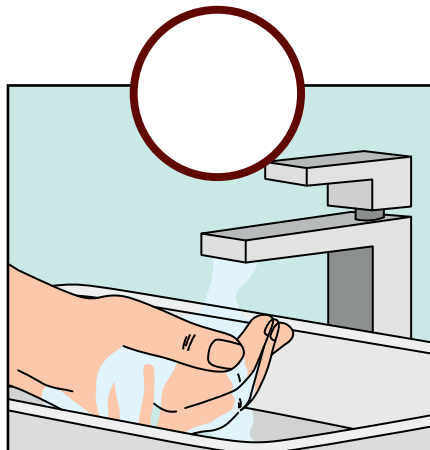
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**Do the following activities:**

1. Do you know how to perform the wudhoo correctly? (Ask your parents to check your wudhoo for you.)
2. Taha is trying to do wudhoo but he has all the actions mixed up. Put numbers in the circles besides each action in order that he can do his wudhoo correctly.



Complete the wordsearch.

M	C	A	I	L	H	J	O	O	N	Y	X	U	A	P
U	X	B	Z	C	O	H	T	Q	T	E	W	N	R	E
A	F	U	J	D	I	J	U	A	M	X	I	Q	M	A
W	F	B	A	J	C	O	E	S	B	D	G	T	A	C
I	Y	A	U	I	L	R	M	I	A	L	R	Q	P	E
Y	M	K	T	R	T	E	I	M	V	Y	I	Z	E	T
A	Q	E	B	I	F	B	Q	L	B	Q	N	G	M	R
H	K	R	C	H	M	B	I	B	A	G	A	N	H	E
F	R	A	N	T	O	A	A	M	L	M	R	K	H	A
W	E	E	J	O	H	H	H	N	E	O	A	C	Z	T
P	H	T	W	N	S	S	U	A	I	K	Y	J	P	Y
O	T	X	W	A	I	I	R	P	M	A	O	G	R	H
Y	O	E	L	Y	N	C	O	U	G	B	Z	M	P	T
L	M	C	H	Q	Y	I	C	P	C	V	N	S	J	O
V	G	T	L	E	A	F	U	K	D	I	J	S	A	M

ABUBAKER

ALI

AQIQA

FATIMA

HUSAYN

JAMAL

JODA

MASJID KUFA

MADINA

MOHSIN

MOTHER

MUAWIYAH

PEACE TREATY

POISON



Fold a piece of card and draw a heart on the front cover.  
Write Imam Hasan (pbuh) on it. Colour and decorate the heart.



Write a greeting inside the card. e.g.

In Hadithe Kisaa, Sayyida  
Fatima Zahra (pbuh)  
addressed her son Imam  
Hasan (pbuh) as "Thamarata  
fuaadiy" - Dlight of my heart

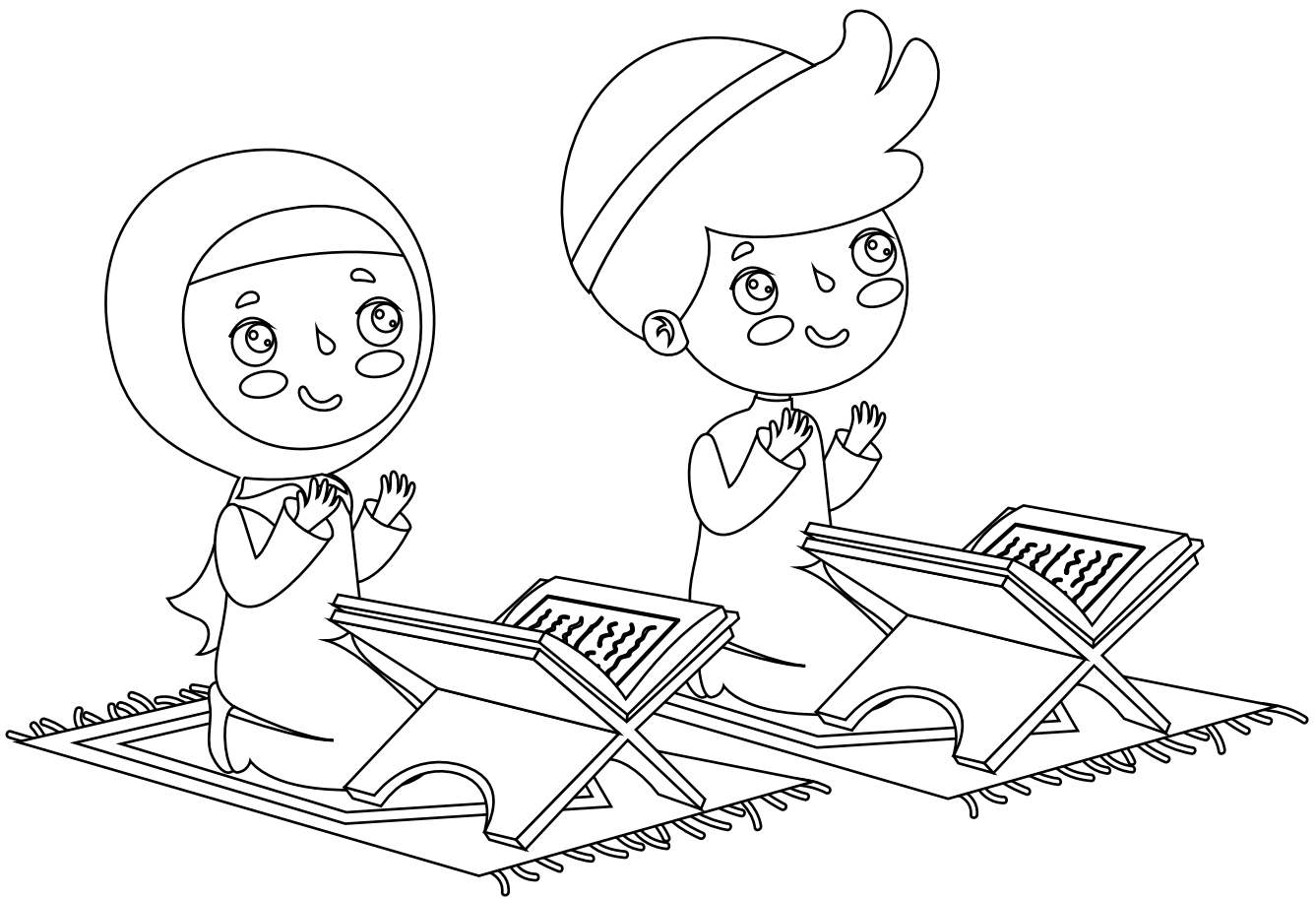
To,  
My dearest Mummy & Papa,

On this day I promise that I  
Will try my best to follow the  
teachings of my Imam and I  
hope always to remain your  
thamarata fuaadiy.

Lots & Lots of Love & Duas



Qur'an is not there only to be read but also to be applied in our life.  
Colour the picture below of children reading the Qur'an.



Ask your parents if they can help you find a verse of sura that you know or recite often which you can act upon. Ask them to help you write the meaning of that verse in the box below.

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Birth	3rd Sha'ban 4 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Ali (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh)
Death	10th Muharram 61 A.H. Buried in Karbala

On the day he was born, Allah told the angel Jibraail to go and congratulate the Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh).

On the way down from the heavens, Jibraail passed an island where the angel Fitrus was banished to (as a punishment for taking too long in doing something Allah had ordered him to do). His wings had also been taken away.

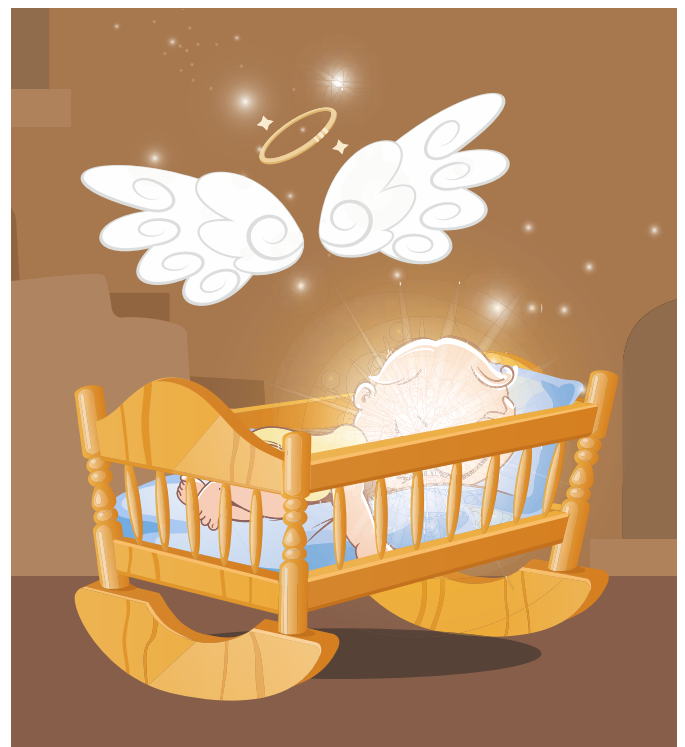
"Where are you going, Jibraail?" Fitrus asked.

Jibraail told him he was going to congratulate the Prophet (pbuh) and his family on the birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh)

"Can I come with you?" Fitrus asked

With Allah's permission, Jibraail took Fitrus with him. They congratulated the Prophet (pbuh). The Prophet (pbuh) asked Fitrus to touch the cradle of Imam Husayn (pbuh). As soon as he

touched the cradle, with the permission of Allah his wings were restored. He thanked the Prophet (pbuh) When Fitrus returned to the heavens; all the other angels asked him what perfume he had used because there was a fragrance coming from him. Fitrus replied: "I am the lucky one who has touched the cradle of Imam Husayn (pbuh)."



Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) loved Imam Husayn (pbuh) and he said that there would come a day when Imam Husayn (pbuh) would save Islam.

Yazid was an evil man who became the ruler of the Muslims. He tried to change everything that the Prophet (pbuh) had taught. He even dressed monkeys like 'ulema (learned people) and sat them on the mimbar of the Prophet (pbuh). He killed anyone who did not obey him. Yazid wanted Imam Husayn (pbuh) to promise to obey and follow him. When Imam refused, he became very angry.

Yazid got a large army together and surrounded Imam Husayn (pbuh) and his family and friends in Karbala.

On the day of 'Ashura 61 A.H., Imam Husayn (pbuh), his friends and male family members including baby Ali Asgher who was 6 months old were killed. The women, children, and Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) who was ill were taken prisoners.

Imam Husayn (pbuh) and the other shuhada (martyrs - those killed in the way of Allah) are buried in Karbala.



One day in Madina, an old man was performing his wudhoo getting ready to say his prayers. By chance, both Imam Hasan (pbuh) and Imam Husayn (pbuh) who was also there, and they noticed that the old man was not performing the wudhoo correctly.

Allah has asked us to correct people if they are not doing things correctly according to Islam. This duty is called "Amr bil Ma'ruf". The Imams knew that they had to guide the old man about his mistakes.

However, the Imams were only young at the time, and they felt that the old man would be ashamed if he was corrected by young children.

Then the Imams had a wonderful idea on how to teach the man. They pretended to argue with one another. Imam Hasan (pbuh) said to his brother Imam Husayn (pbuh), "I think my wudhoo is more correct than yours." Imam Husayn (pbuh) replied, "No, I think my wudhoo is more correct than yours."

The old man was listening to their argument. Then Imam Hasan (pbuh) turned to him and said, "Dear sir, will you judge between my brother and I to see whose wudhoo is more correct?"

The old man agreed.

The two Imams both performed the wudhoo, one after the other. The old man watched closely, and realised they were exactly the same!

He also realized that he was not performing the wudhoo correctly himself. He knew that the children were trying to correct him in a very polite way.

He liked the children's good manners very much. He said, "My dear children, it is I who have been performing the wudoo incorrectly. Thank you so much for the nice way in which you guided me!"

### MORAL

It is our duty to correct someone who is not doing something right. We must not just ignore them. However, when we guide them, we must not be rude or mean. We must do it in a friendly and polite manner, so they listen to us and are not upset



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى الْأَمْوَاحِ الَّتِي حَلَّتْ بِفِنَائِكَ  
 عَلَيْكَ مَبِيِّ سَلَامٍ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا مَا بَقِيَتْ وَبَقِيَ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ  
 وَلَا جَعَلَهُ اللَّهُ آخِرَ الْعَهْدِ مَبِيِّ لَزِي يَارْتَكُمُ  
 السَّلَامُ عَلَى الْحُسَيْنِ وَعَلَى عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ  
 وَعَلَى أَوْلَادِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَعَلَى أَصْحَابِ الْحُسَيْنِ

Salaams upon you, Ya Aba Abdillah  
 And on those who were on your side putting themselves  
 at your disposal  
 I ask Allah to send His blessings on all of you for all the  
 remaining days and nights of my life  
 May Allah not make this the last promise of my  
 association with you  
 Salaams upon Husayn, and on Ali ibn Husayn, and on the  
 children of Husayn and on the companions of Husayn.

Draw a tablet of clay under the boys head.



Find where Karbala is on the map and mark it on the map.





“If this world be considered a treasure, then a reward far better is Allah’s pleasure...” Imam Husayn (pbuh)



How would you use the things above to get to Janna?

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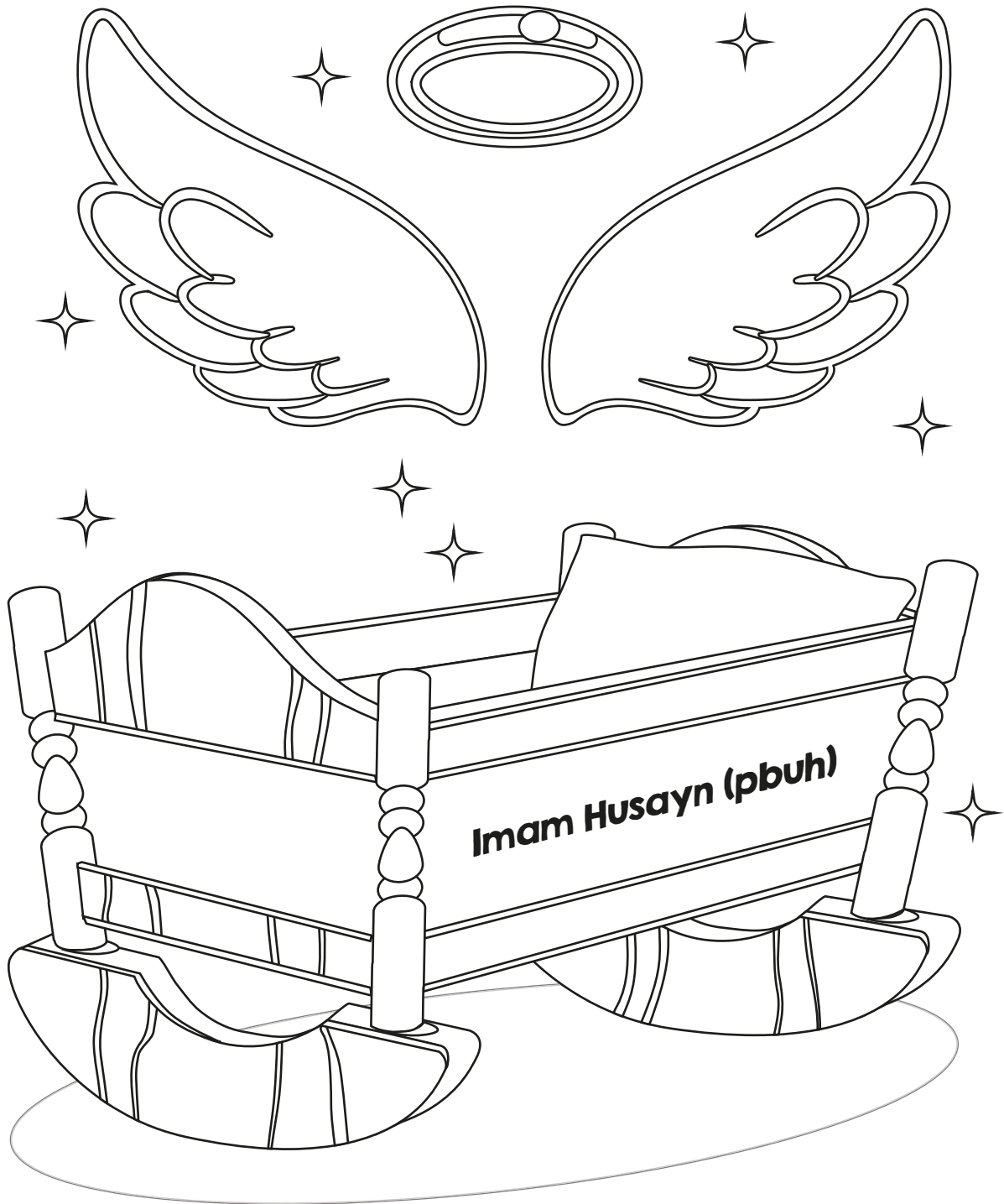
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Colour in the picture below.





Birth	5th Sha'ban 38 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Husayn (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Shahrbanu, a princess from Iran
Death	25th Muharram 95 A.H. Buried in Jannatul Baqee, Madina

He was given the title 'Zaynul Aabideen' which means the 'best of worshippers'. He is also called 'Sayyidus Saajideen' meaning 'one who is the leader of those who do sijda'.

Imam's concentration and humility to Allah was such that when an arrow was removed from his foot during salaa he did not even flinch.

The 5th Imam has said that his father was titled As-Sajjad because he did

sajda whenever:

1. He received a blessing.
2. He finished any salaa.
3. Whenever he heard a Qur'anic verse of sajda.
4. When a difficulty was averted.
5. When he arranged peace between two people.

The mark for sajda was seen on all the 7 parts of his body which touch the ground during sajda...



After the day of 'Ashura, when his father, uncles, cousins, brothers, and friends were killed in Karbala, he was taken prisoner along with all the women and children of Ahlulbayt. He was tied in chains and a spiked collar was put around his neck. He was made to walk behind the camels which carried the women and children prisoners through towns and villages from Karbala to Kufa to Shaam (Damascus) where Yazid was based.

Even though Imam was beaten and tied up, he told Yazid what a bad man he was, and that Allah would punish him for his sins.

The prisoners including Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) were put in a prison in Shaam which had no roof. It

was very hot during the day with no shade from the sun and very cold at night with no blankets to keep them warm.

When he was freed from prison, Imam told everyone about Islam and stood up for the truth even if it meant giving your life. He did this by holding and encouraging the majalis of Imam Husayn (pbuh). He also wrote a book of duas which is called 'Sahifatus Sajjadiyya' or 'Sahifatul Kamila'.

He was poisoned by the bad ruler Waleed and he died on the 25th of Muharram 95 A.H.

He is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.



A caravan of Muslims was headed towards Makka. As it arrived in Madina, it rested a few days, and continued on towards Makka.

On their way from Madina to Makka, a man joined the group. This man noticed one of them who had the appearance of a guided person. He was eagerly busy in service of the passengers. The man recognised him. With much surprise, he asked the Hajjis if they knew this man who was at their service?

“No, we don’t know him. He joined us in Madina. He is a pious man. We haven’t asked him for help. But he is like one of us - helping us.”

“Obviously you don’t know him. For if you did, you would never have allowed a man like him to be at your service.”

“Who is this person?” they asked  
“This is Ali bin Husayn, Zaynul Aabideen.”

The group stood with shame and apologised to the Imam (pbuh). Then turning to Imam, they said: “Why did you treat us as such? We may have gone beyond our bounds in our ignorance and would have committed a big sin in being disrespectful to you.”

Imam (pbuh) said: “I intentionally

joined your group, for you didn’t know me. When I join a group, where people know me, for the sake of the Prophet (pbuh), they are very kind to me. They don’t allow me to be of some service. Thus, I was eager to join a group where I would not be known so that I may have the honour of being of some service to my companions.”

Bihar ul Anwaar , v.1 p.21



A group of people came to Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh) saying that they were his shias (followers).

"What do you do when you get something?" he asked them.

"We say Alhamdulillah," they replied.

"What do you do when something is taken away from you?" Imam asked

"We lament a little and come to terms with it" they replied

"What do you do when you do not receive anything" Imam asked further.

"Nothing" they replied.

"Even the dogs of Madina do that". Imam said. "When they are given something (food), they wag their tails in shukr. When something is taken away from them, they bark a little and walk away. When they do not get anything, they walk around the streets."

"Our Shias are those who say Alhamdulillah when they receive something, when something is taken away and when they receive nothing."



Once a man who claimed to be a friend of our 4th Imam, Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) came to him and told him that so and so had been saying horrible things about him.

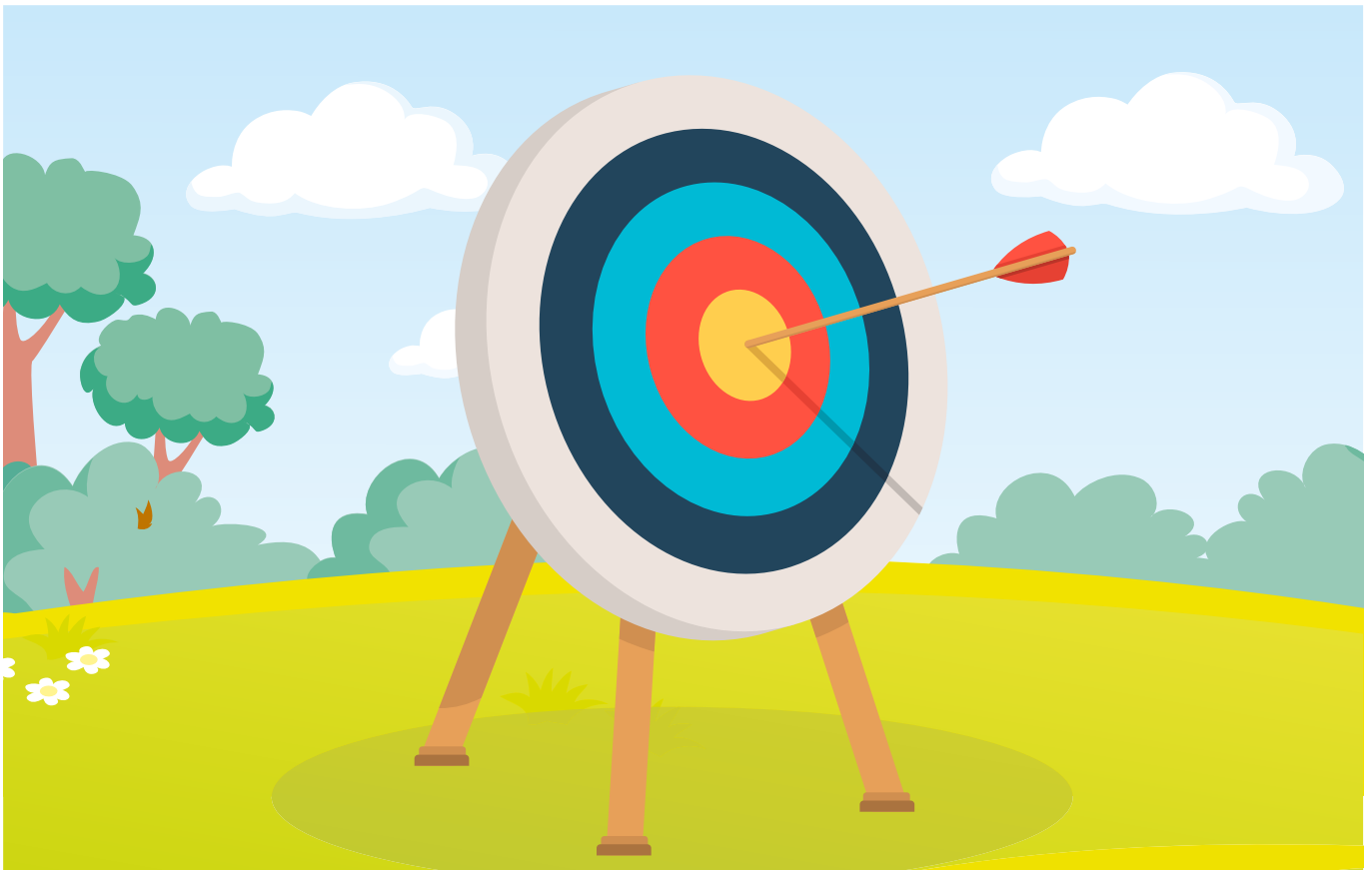
Imam (pbuh) replied that he had not heard anything and would not have if the man had not told him. Imam (pbuh) then continued that the person who

had said the horrible things was as if he had shot an arrow and missed the target but the man who had told him was as if he had picked up the fallen arrow and hit the target (Imam (pbuh) with it.

Allah does not like the habit of spreading scandal and gossip even if it be true.

## MORAL

Do not talk about other people when they are not there even if what you say is true.



Answer the Following Questions:

1. Why did Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) tell the man that by him telling Imam (pbuh) what the other person had said it was as if he had picked up the arrow and hit Imam (pbuh) with it?

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2. If someone starts telling bad things about another person to you, what should you do?

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Next time you are with a group of people, and they start talking about someone who is not there (even if it is true) tell them not to or walk away.

Do not stand there and listen, and NEVER tell anyone else (not even the person themselves) what was said.





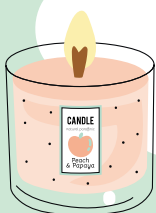
Dear Mum & Dad,  
Assalamu Alaykum

I have learnt to say the best or keep quiet so  
I would like to say the best of words to you  
today. It is a dua for you from  
Sahifa As-Sajjadiyya by  
Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen(pbuh)

“O Allah!

Thank them for bringing me up,  
Reward them for honouring me,  
And look after them as they looked after me  
when I was little.....

Lots and Lots of Love and Duas



Match the columns below:



Imam  
Husayn (pbuh)



Zaynul Abideen

Father

Mother

Title

Book of Duas  
He wrote





Label and colour in the seven parts which must touch the ground during Sajda.



In the hearts below write down names of 5 people you know. Then write one good thing about them.



You have raised your hands in Dua, write or draw what you would like to ask from Allah.

DO NOT FORGET TO RUB YOUR HANDS OVER YOUR FACE, HEART AND BODY BECAUSE ALLAH'S MERCY IS IN THOSE HANDS.



My dua to Allah .....

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Birth	1st of Rajab 57 A.H in Madina
Father	Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Fatima bint Al-Hasan (pbuh) (She was the daughter of Imam Hasan (pbuh))
Death	7th of Dhulhijja 114 A.H. Buried in Jannatul Baqee, Madina

He was 3 years old in Karbala and was taken as prisoner with the women and children of the family of the Prophet (pbuh)

Imam was called Baqir al Uloom which means one who splits open knowledge. His main mission and message was knowledge and taught many students.

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 was the first to start writing books of Fiqh.

He once told his companion Jabir bin Yazid Al-Jufi:  
"There is no Shia who has no taqwa

and no obedience to Allah", i.e. One cannot call oneself a Shia without these two qualities.



He continued and gave 12 signs of a Shia:

1. Humility,
2. Fear of Allah,
3. Trustworthiness,
4. Remembrance of Allah,
5. Fasts,
6. Prays salaa,
7. Goodness to parents,
8. Good to neighbours,
9. Responsible towards widows, orphans & children,
10. Fulfils his/her vows,
11. Pays back his/her debts,
12. Recites the Qur'an.

Although he was an Imam he still worked hard in the fields under the hot sun.

The ruler of the time wanted an idea of what to write on the coins of that country called Deenar which was the money of that time. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) advised him to write:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

'There is no god except Allah' on one side and

مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

'Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' on the other side.

The bad ruler of the time called Hisham sent Imam a poisoned saddle as a present. When Imam sat on it, the poison went into his body, and he died on the 7th of Dhulhijja 114 A.H.

He is buried in Jannatul Bagee in Madina.



Complete the wordsearch.

J	K	H	R	I	Q	A	B	L	A	B	E	D	R	C
A	A	K	A	C	S	J	A	M	I	T	A	F	T	T
J	R	N	C	B	A	J	A	R	W	M	L	T	E	C
F	B	O	N	U	B	I	S	I	M	G	I	N	H	E
J	A	W	V	A	D	H	H	A	D	P	I	B	F	M
I	L	L	H	D	T	L	H	X	I	I	B	T	A	G
J	A	E	T	O	N	U	U	Y	Y	A	K	D	N	M
J	O	D	Q	E	M	H	L	R	F	E	I	A	G	G
N	M	G	I	S	C	D	J	B	F	N	H	X	P	Q
I	Y	E	Q	G	Q	T	E	U	A	I	V	P	F	U
V	Z	U	F	D	W	Z	Q	D	F	Q	W	I	N	X
W	S	N	Y	O	K	N	F	N	C	X	E	L	S	F
X	O	T	R	L	V	A	E	Z	G	G	K	E	I	L

ALBAQIR

ALI

DHULHIJJA

FATIMA

JANNATULBAQEE

KARBALA

KNOWLEDGE

MADINA

MUHAMMAD

RAJAB



How do you increase your knowledge? Circle the answers.



Madrasa



School



Watching TV



Qur'an Classes



Parties



Majalis



Reading good books



Reciting Qur'an



Teaching



Observing others



Computer games



Shopping



Fighting



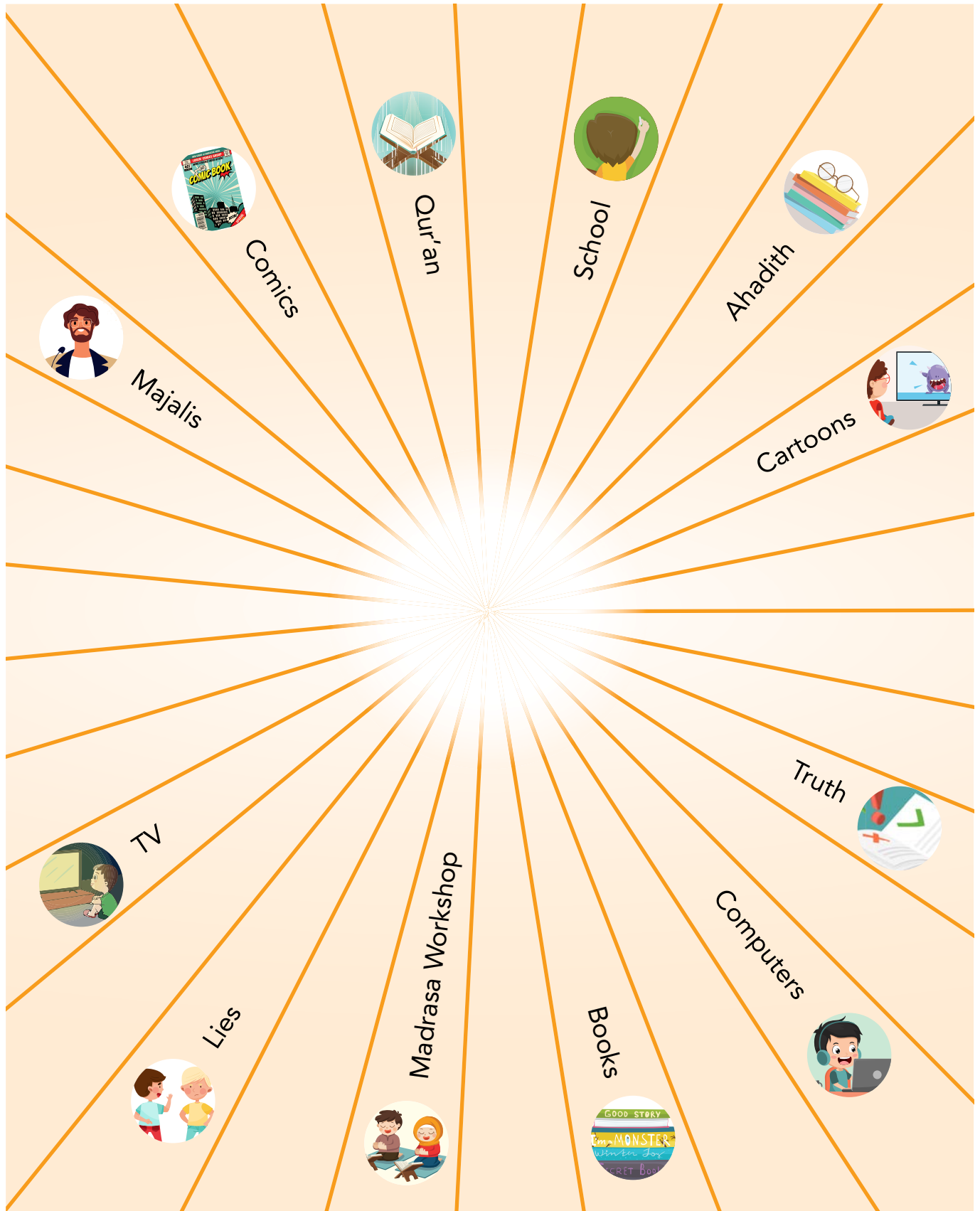
Discussing



Sleeping



Colour the correct sun rays which will produce the light of knowledge.





Birth	17th of Rabi ul Awwal 83 A.H. in Madina. He has the same birth date as Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
Father	Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Fatima better known as Umme Farwa. She was a very clever lady who taught the laws of Islam
Death	25th of Shawwal 148 A.H. Buried in Jannatul Baqee, Madina

After Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) was poisoned, the bad rulers were busy fighting each other and this allowed Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) to open schools (madrasas) without any interference.

Just as the non-believers of the Quraysh testified to the truthfulness of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) and called him As-Sadiq despite their hatred of his beliefs, so did the people of every group, creed and belief testify to the 6th Imams truthfulness.

He taught many subjects including medicine, chemistry, geography, fiqh (laws of Islam), and explanation of the Qur'an, Jafr (calculation in predicting future), Kalaam (roughly translated - theology).

He had some very clever students like Jabir bin Hayyan who is known today as the 'Father of Chemistry'. Jabir

always started his writings with "...I have learnt this from my master Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)..."

Amongst his students also were '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 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. Despite these restrictions, they still went to Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh).

Both Abu Hanifa and Malik bin Anas added and took away things in religion according to their own thinking. Although they had learnt from the most truthful of teachers, their knowledge was limited and lacked Divine Guidance.

We are known as Ja'fery because we are the followers of the Fiqh (laws of

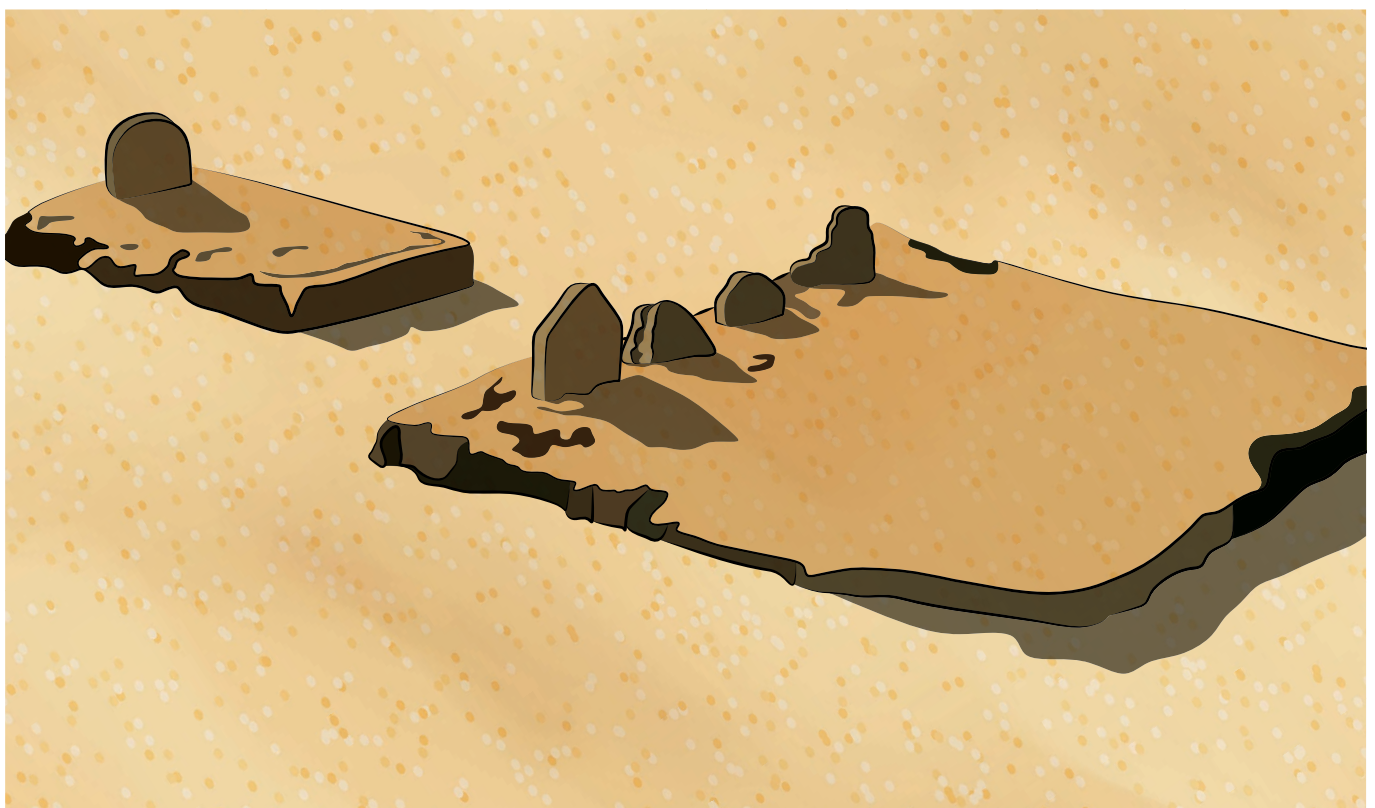
Islam) as compiled by Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh).

When Imam was 65 years old, a bad ruler called Mansur sent him poisoned grapes.

Imam died on the 25th of Shawwal 148 A.H. and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.

One of the companions of Imam - Abu Baseer went to the house of Imam to give his condolences to the family after Imam had died. Imam's wife - Sayyida Umme Hameeda was very sad. She told Abu Baseer that just before Imam had died, he called his family members close to him and said:

"Those who take salaa lightly will not get our shafa'a (intercession)"



Two men came to Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) and said that they would like to do Tawba (ask for forgiveness and put right) for their sins.

The first man said that he had done a lot of small sins whilst the second said that he had committed two big sins.

Imam told the first man to pick one small pebble for each small sin that he had committed.

He told the second man to bring a large boulder for each of his big sins.

After a while both men came back to Imam having brought what they were asked to bring.

Imam now asked both of them to put back every stone in its place.

The man with the two large boulders found it difficult to carry them back in their original place but eventually he managed.

The man with the many small pebbles could not remember where he had picked all of them so he could not put them all back in their original place.

It is very difficult to do Tawba for the sins which seem small because we forget and take them for granted.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said: "The biggest sin is that which the doer considers the smallest."



## A WINDOW FOR ADHAN

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) came up to talk to a man who was busy working at constructing a window for his house.

After greeting him, Imam asked him why he needed a window.

"Yabna Rasulillah! It is for light and fresh air that I am making this window."

Imam told him that if only his niyya had been to make a window so that the sound of Adhan could be heard, he would have not only got the benefit of light and fresh air but also the thawab of having done something to bring him closer to Allah. He would have converted a mubah act into a mustahab one - an allowable act into one that merits thawab."



In the time of our 6th Imam, Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (pbuh) there lived a young man called Zakariya who had converted from Christianity to Islam.

On his way to Haj, Zakariya stopped in Madina to visit Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (pbuh).

Zakariya asked the Imam how he should behave towards his family who were still Christians.

Imam replied that parents should be greatly respected in Islam and told Zakariya to be kinder and more helpful to his mother than he had ever been.

When Zakariya returned home, he was much more respectful and helpful to his old mother than before.

He gave her food and drink with his own hands.

He washed her clothes and kept the house tidy. And he would hug and kiss her all the time. His mother was very surprised but very happy with her son,

and asked Zakariya what had made him become so kind towards her.

When Zakariya explained about our 6th Imam (pbuh) , his mother wanted to know more about Islam.

Zakariya told her all about the teachings of Islam and when he had finished; his mother became a Muslim too.



## MORAL

1. Always behave with good Akhlaq towards other people. If they can see for themselves what decent children you are then they will want to find out more about Islam.
2. Never forget the rights of your parents.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why does Islam tell you to act with good Akhlaq towards everyone?

.....

.....

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2. Why do parents have so many rights in Islam?

.....

.....

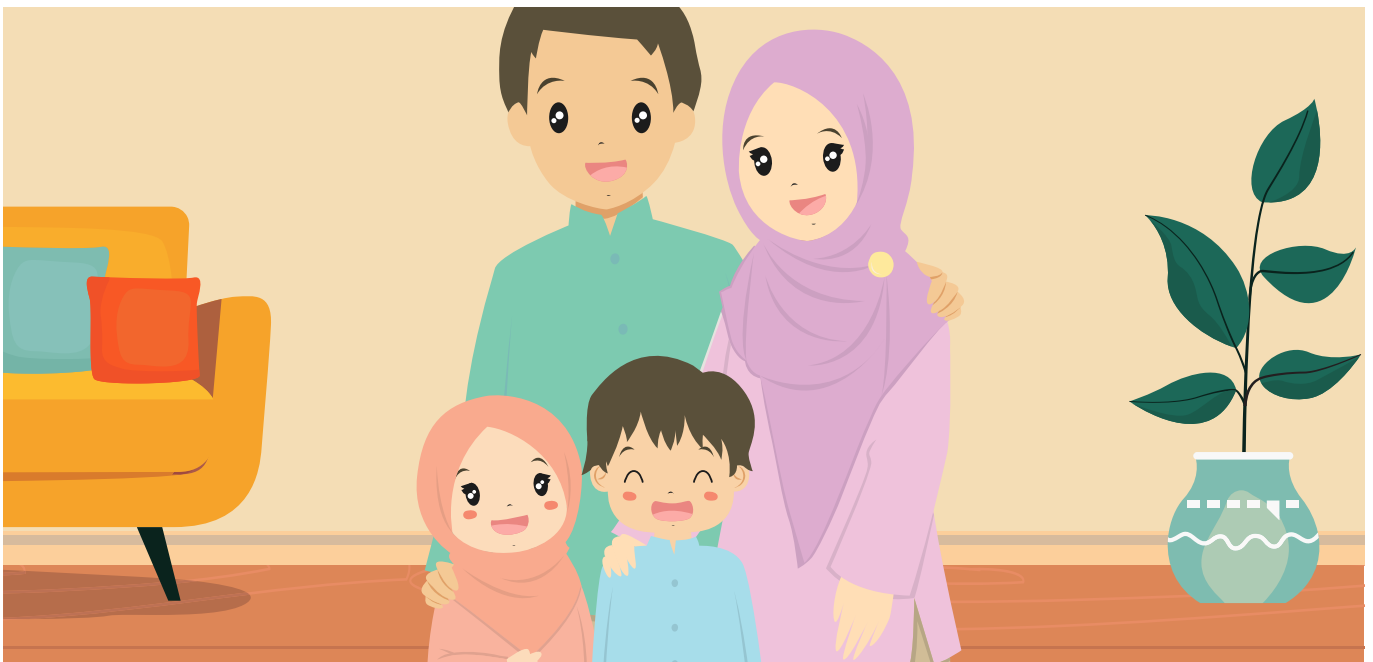
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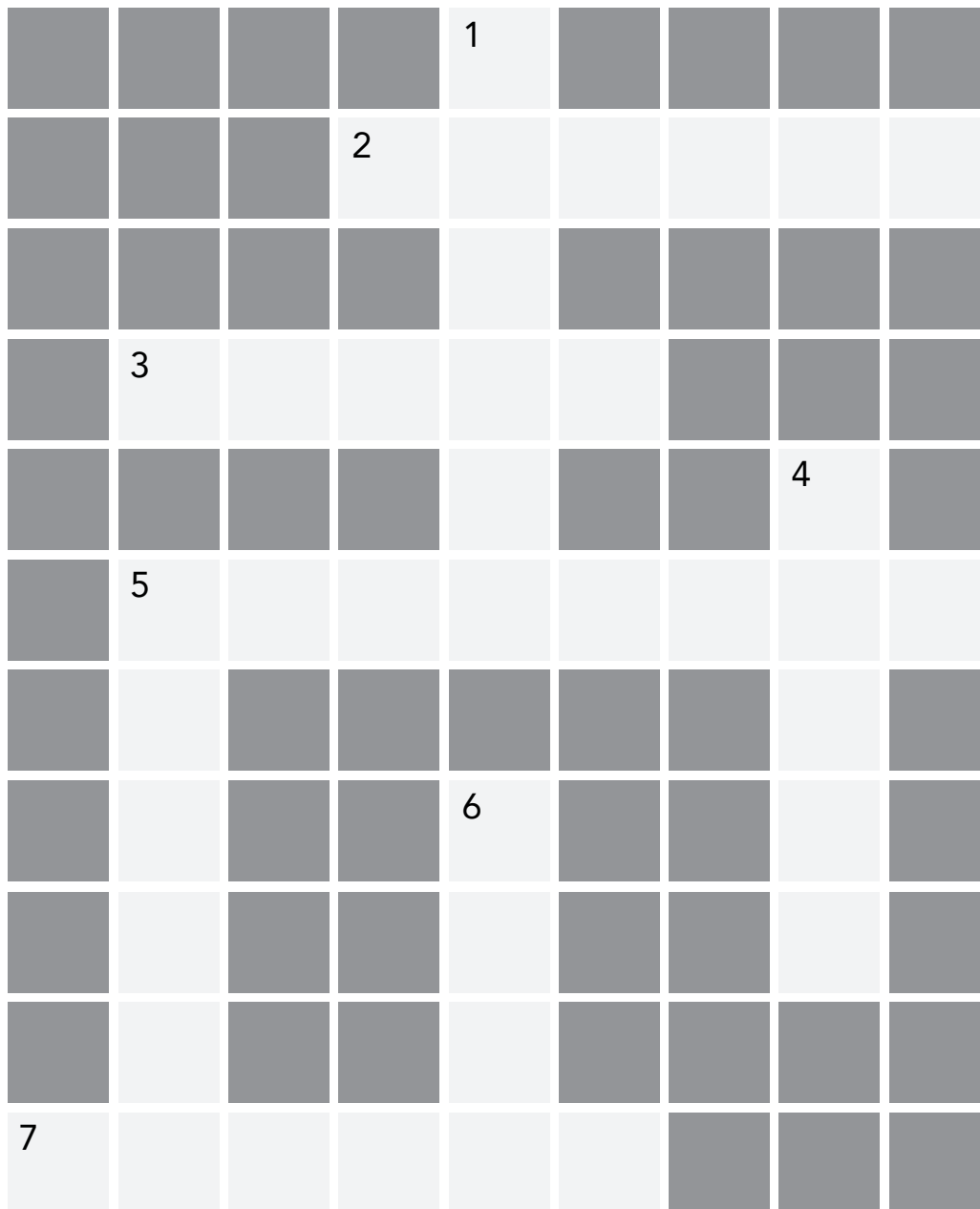
3. Do parents have to earn these rights from their children?

.....

.....

.....





## ACROSS

2. We are known as this because we follow the fiqh as compiled by Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)
3. The truthful one
5. His father's name
7. He was given poisoned ..... by Mansur

## DOWN

1. He is buried in Jannatul Baqee, which is in .....
4. We should not take ..... lightly
5. Umme Farwa was his .....
6. Umme Hamida .....



Complete the wordsearch.

U	M	M	E	H	A	M	I	D	A	Y	Y	E	N	U
E	N	I	C	I	D	E	M	Y	O	T	E	H	A	M
S	H	A	W	W	A	L	J	Q	H	Q	I	F	Y	M
R	I	Q	A	B	D	A	M	M	A	H	U	M	Y	E
M	V	C	F	L	'	Y	Q	B	Y	S	P	K	A	F
K	I	K	G	F	T	I	L	R	N	A	M	K	H	A
I	K	H	E	V	D	U	T	J	U	S	M	F	R	R
E	Z	R	D	A	T	S	K	M	L	A	A	Q	I	W
Y	F	T	S	A	I	S	E	P	A	R	G	L	B	A
C	H	G	N	M	K	B	E	S	Y	D	J	O	A	Y
V	F	N	E	Y	U	A	T	J	T	A	I	N	J	A
R	A	H	S	P	O	I	S	O	N	M	J	N	N	X
J	C	S	I	X	T	H	Y	U	G	Z	N	D	A	P
D	D	Y	C	E	Q	K	X	U	M	J	V	H	N	W

CHEMISTRY

FIQH

GRAPES

JA'FER

JABIRHAYYAN

JANNATULBAQEE

MADINA

MADRASAS

MEDICINE

MUHAMMADBAQIR

MUSAKADHIM

POISON

SADIQ

SALAA

SHAWWAL

SIXTH

UMMEFARWA

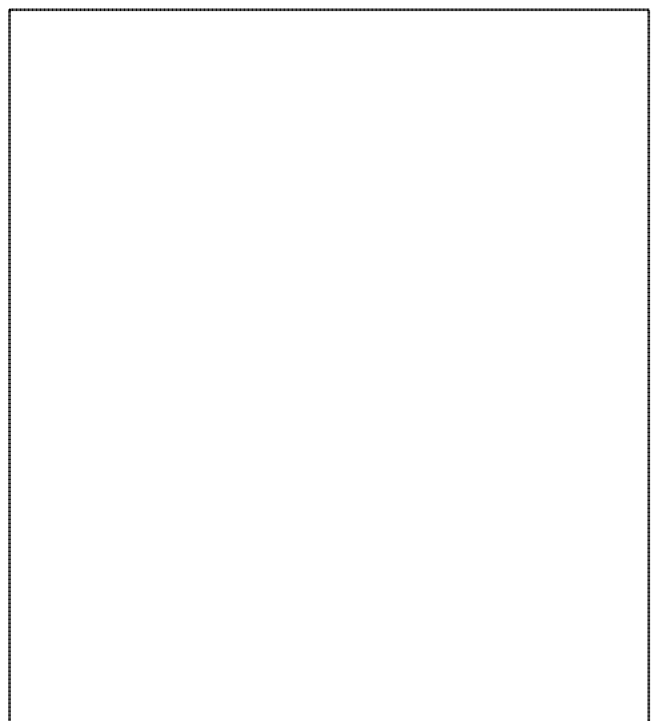
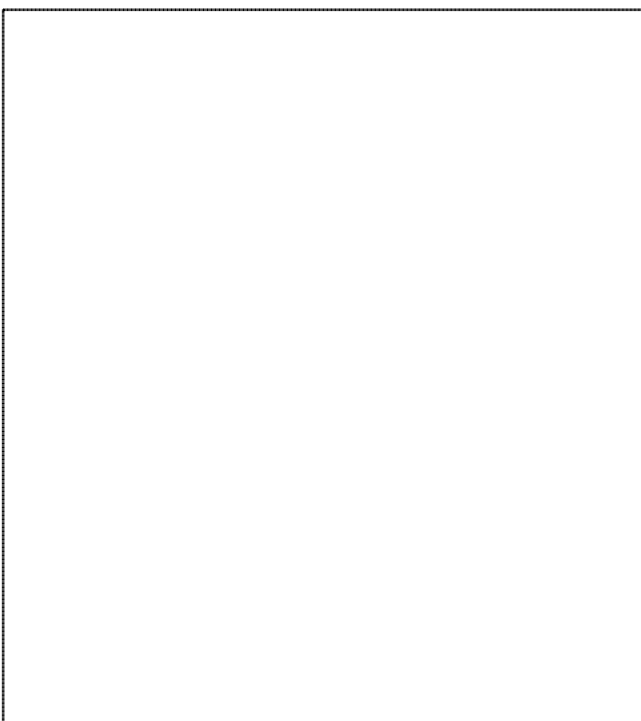
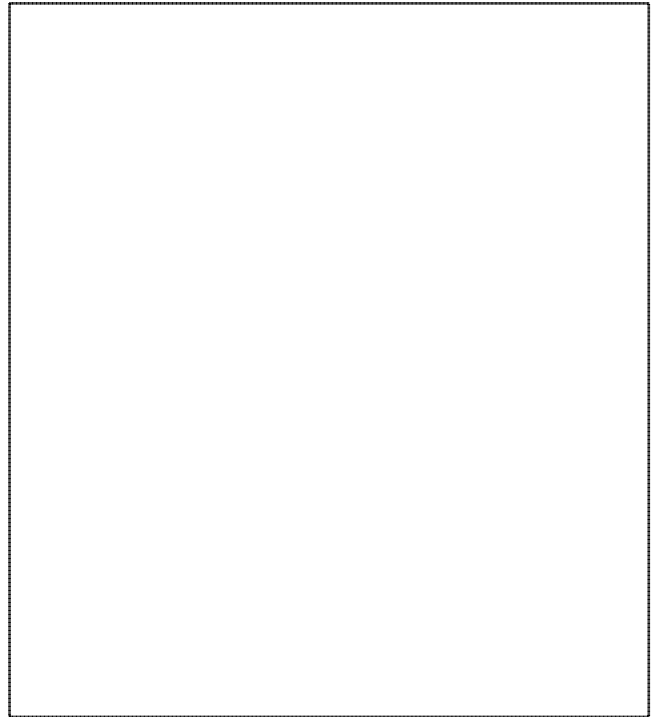
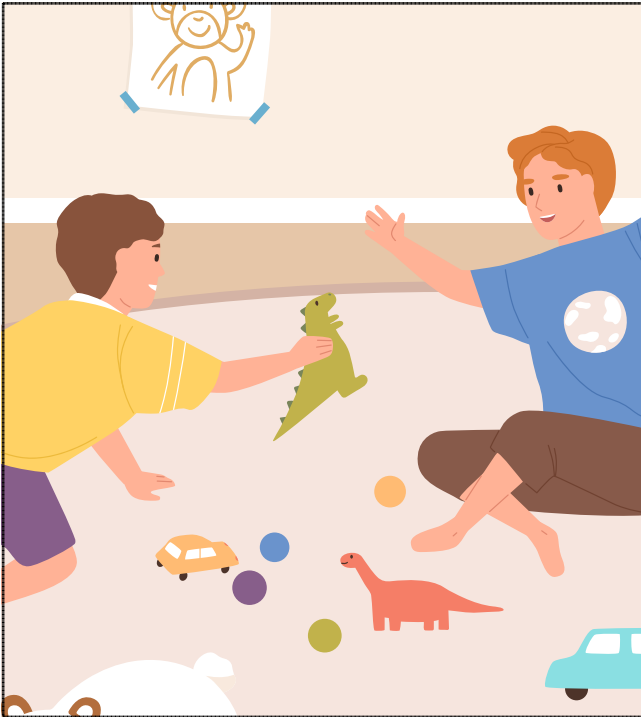
UMMEHAMIDA





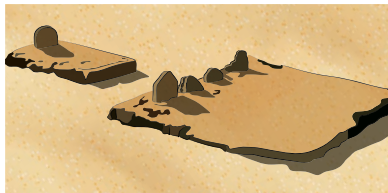
Allah wants us to be kind to our parents.

In the boxes below draw pictures of how you can be kind to your parents:  
E.g. By helping tidy your toys



Match the columns below:

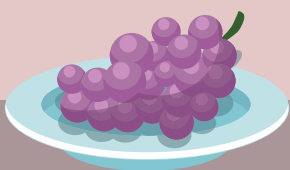
Number of students taught by Imam



He is Buried here

Imam Muhammed Al Baqir (pbuh)

Student & Companion of Imam Father of Chemistry



Poisoned with grapes

Umme Farwa

Father

Jabir Ibn Hayyan

Mother

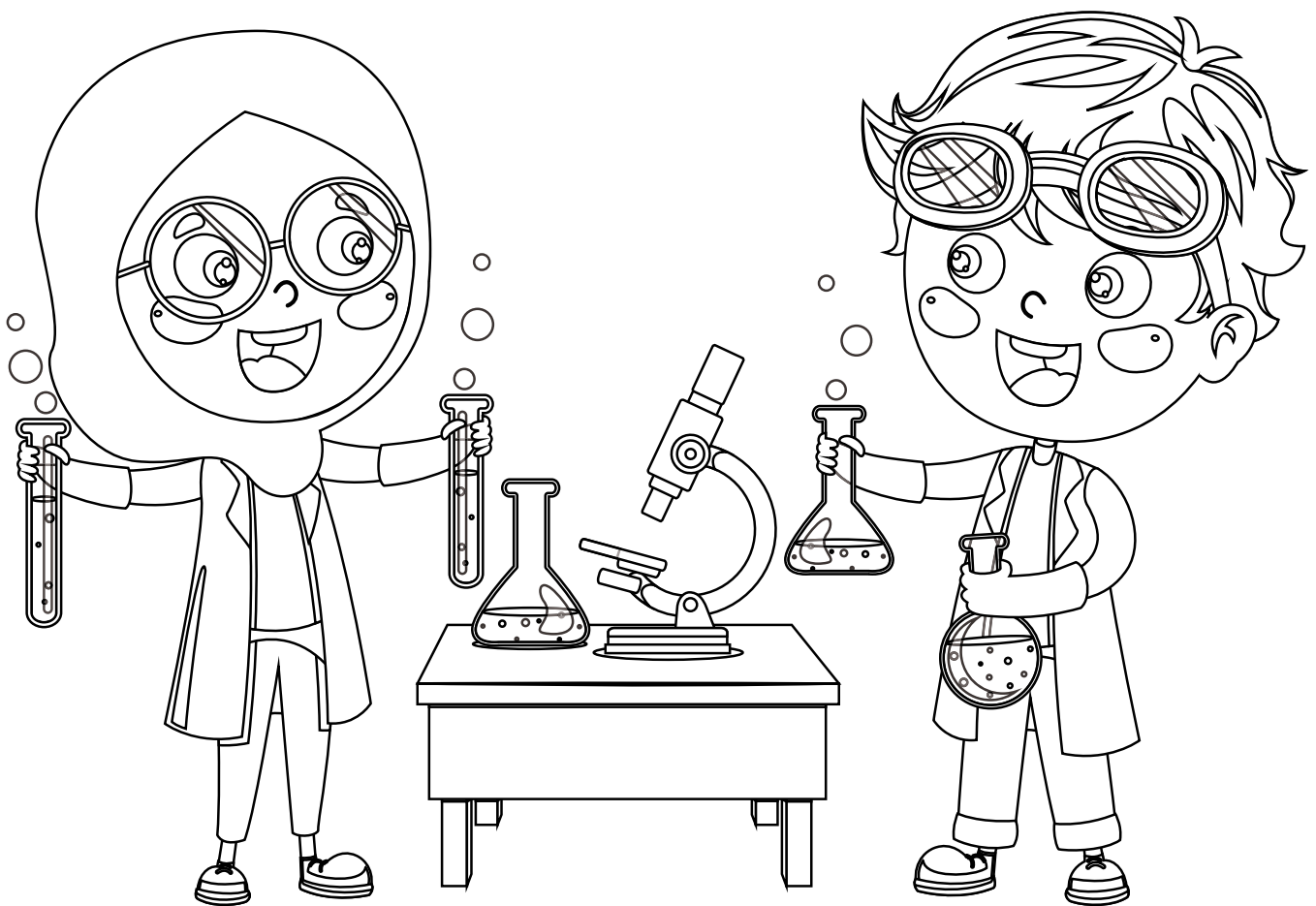
Mansur

4000

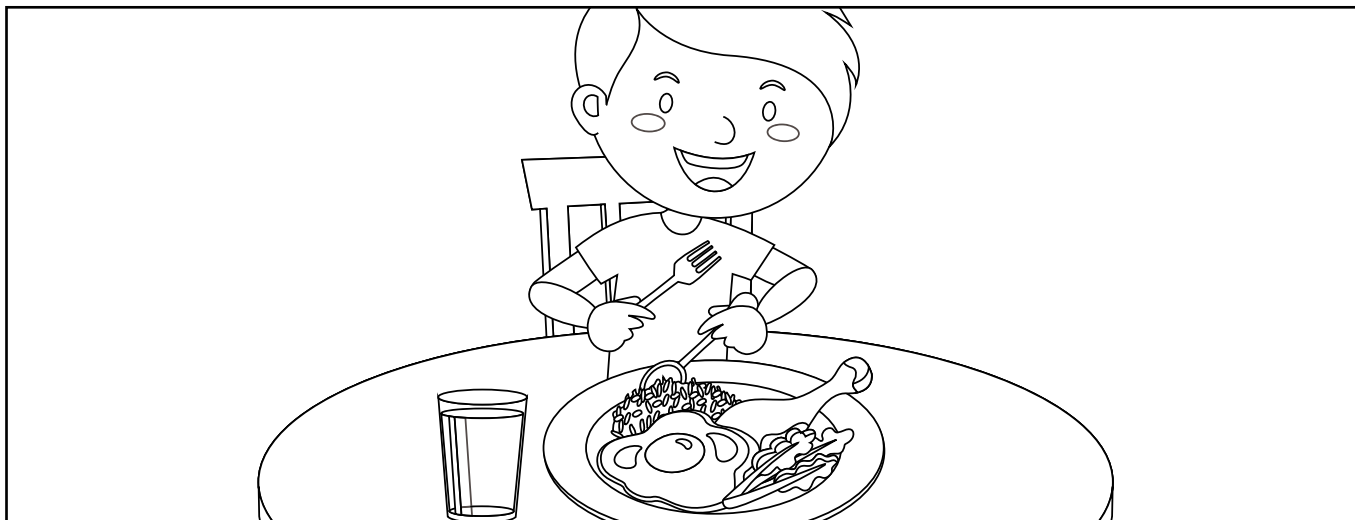
Jannatul Baqee



Jabir Ibn Hayyan (known as Geber) who is the Father of Chemistry learnt from Imam Ja'fer Al-Sadiq (pbuh).



“Less food, less sleep & less talk “Imam Sadiq (pbuh)  
Colour in the pictures below.



Birth	<p>7th of Safar 128 A.H. in Abwa which is a place between Makka and Madina. Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) mother - Sayyida Amina is buried there.</p> <p>Because Safar is a sad month, we celebrate his wiladat (birthday) on the 7th day of the 7th month (As he is our 7th Imam).</p>
Father	Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Hameeda
Death	25th Rajab 183 A.H. Buried in Kadhmayn, a part of Baghdad in Iraq

He was given the title Al-Kadhim which means 'someone who swallows his anger'. One who does not show his/her anger is patient. Like all the other Aimmah, he too could speak with wisdom from birth.

Once when Imam was 5 years old, a visitor of his father saw the young Imam with a lamb telling the lamb to bow down saying: "Bow down to the One who made you."

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 tableegh living up to the hadith of the 6th Imam - "Acquire a true Islamic character and that shall spread Islam".

Harun Rashid had Imam arrested in the Prophet's mosque whilst Imam was praying. He was handcuffed and shackled and sent to Basra. Imam was put into prison under the custody of Isa bin Ja'fer. After a year Isa wrote to Harun saying he could no longer imprison Imam as he could find only piety and righteousness in him. Harun had Imam moved to Baghdad under the custody of Fadhl bin Rabi who too became a follower of Imam.

The prisons were so small that there was no room to stand, and the food was a cup of water and two pieces of dry bread a day. Imam remained patient.



Harun also hired mercenaries to kill Imam. It is reported that they too on seeing Imam wept and refused to murder him even though they were paid to do so.

Harun finally moved Imam into the care of Sindi bin Shahak (a very cruel man). Imam remained in prison for the last 19 years of his life. These years of imprisonment gave the Shia population a little relief as the rulers concentrated on Imam. It enabled them to disperse from Arabia to Iran and India, thus spreading Islam. This was one of the factors towards the popularity of the 8th Imam.

In 183 A.H. Sindi had Imam killed with poisoned dates. Another narration says Imam was wrapped in a carpet and he was suffocated and stamped on. His body was left\* on the bridge of Baghdad and an announcement was made for all to come and see him.

When Harun Rashid's brother Sulayman heard of this he was furious and arranged for his burial in a Quraysh cemetery outside Baghdad (the 8th Imam gave ghusl and kafan). A town grew around the tomb of Imam called Kadhmayn (meaning the two Kadhims) since the 9th Imam is also buried there.



Imam Musa ibn Ja'fer (pbuh) was passing through a market in Baghdad. He heard the sound of music and merry making from a house belonging to a man called Bashir Hafi (A well-known aristocrat of Baghdad). As he was passing by it, he saw a maid from the house come out to empty rubbish. Imam asked her whether the owner of the house was a free man or a slave.

The girl was surprised at the question and said: "This is the house of Bashir Hafi! He is a free man and a reputable man in the town as well!".

Imam said: "He must be free to be engaged in such merry making. If he were a slave his conduct would be different."

As the girl had spent some time talking to Imam, she was asked by her master why she was late back. She described

Imam and related what Imam had asked her about him.

Bashir realised that the description was that of Imam. Barefooted he ran to catch up with Imam. On seeing Imam, he knelt down and said: "You were quite right! I am a slave (of Shaitan) but I did not realise it. From this moment **I want to be Allah's slave** and begin with tawba."

He returned home and discarded all the music making instruments in his house.

From then on, he used to walk the streets of Baghdad in bare feet and was nicknamed "The barefooted Bashir". Whenever he was asked the reason for not wearing shoes he would say: "I want to preserve the memory of meeting Imam by going bare-footed."



There was a poor uneducated farmer who was very rude to our 7th Imam, Imam Musa al-Kadhim (pbuh) whenever he saw him.

No matter how rude this man was, Imam (pbuh) never got angry, and he never said anything to the man.

Imam's (pbuh) friends wanted to punish the rude man, but Imam (pbuh) would not allow them to. Imam (pbuh) told them that he himself would teach this man a lesson.

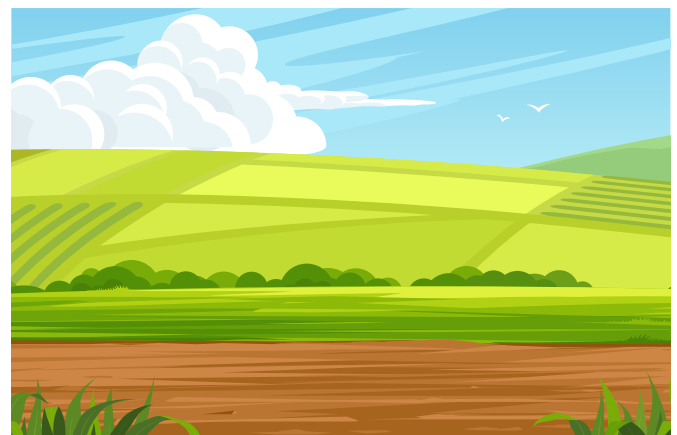
One day Imam Musa al-Kadhim (pbuh) rode out to the rude man's farm where the man was working. When the man saw Imam (pbuh) he stopped working and put his hands on his hips, ready to say bad things again.

Imam (pbuh) came down from his horse, went towards the man, and greeted him with a friendly, smiling face. Imam (pbuh) then told him that he should not overwork himself and that the land he had was very good. He then asked him how much he was expecting to receive for the crop. The farmer was amazed at Imam (pbuh)

politeness and sincerity, he waited a little then said that he was expecting to get around 200 gold pieces. Imam (pbuh) gave him a bag and told him that in it was 300 gold pieces, more than the value of his crop. Imam (pbuh) told the man to take the money and also to keep the crop, and that he hoped the man would receive more for it.

The farmer faced with such kind behaviour and good Akhlaq, was very ashamed of himself and asked Imam (pbuh) for forgiveness.

After that whenever the man would see Imam (pbuh) he would greet him very politely. The Imam's (pbuh) friends were very surprised!



### MORAL

1. Do not treat people the way they treat you but always better.
2. Give to people even if they do not act as if they deserve it.



Answer the Following Questions:

1. What did Imam Musa Al-Kadhim say to the man when he was rude to him?

.....

.....

.....

2. How did Imam (pbuh) teach the rude farmer what he was doing was wrong?

.....

.....

.....

3. Why did Imam (pbuh) give the man some money?

.....

.....

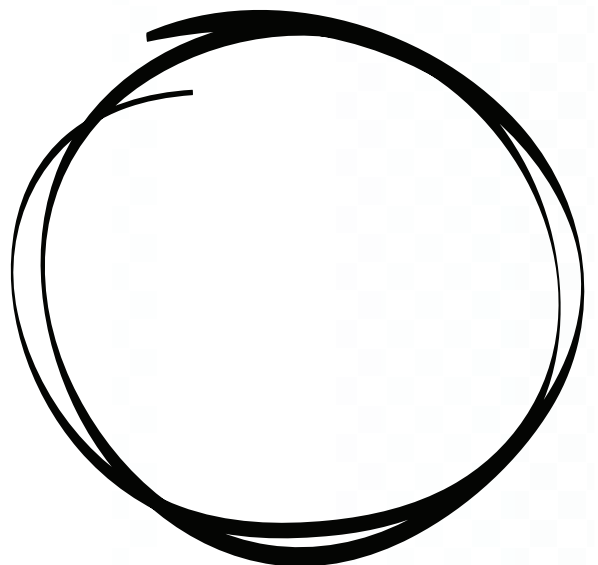
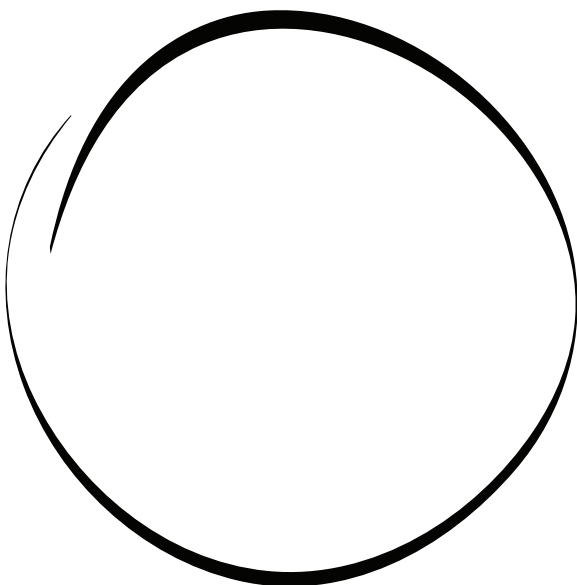
.....



Al-Kadhim means the one who swallows anger.  
Draw a cross on the one who is angry.



Draw a happy face and an angry face in the circles below.



Circle what you would do to calm down?

Drink water



Listen to Qur'an



Read a book



Count to 10



Go to a place that makes you feel calm



Focus on deep breathing



Pray



Paint or draw



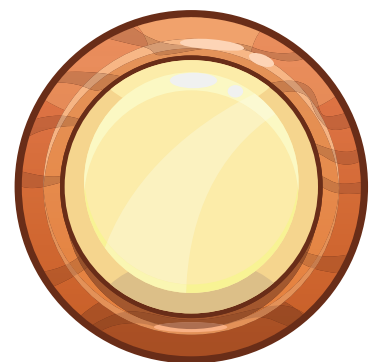
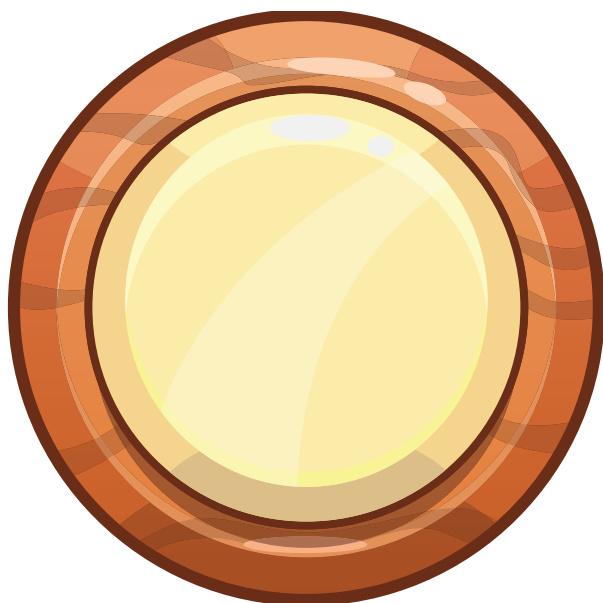
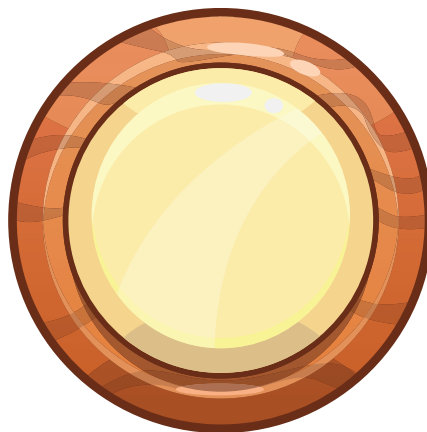
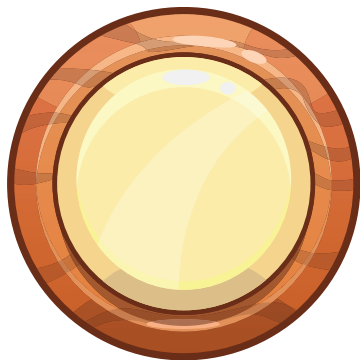
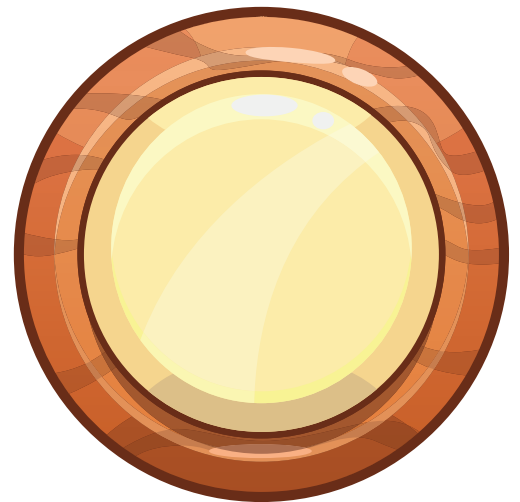
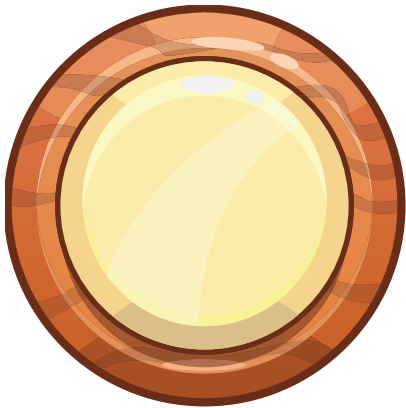
Talk to someone about how you feel



Go for a run



In the button below, draw what makes you angry. These are the things or situations that "push your buttons."



You can use mindfulness to help you with anger. You can use your breath to control your anger.

1. What happens when you feel angry?

.....  
.....

2. How can you control anger?

.....  
.....

Take three deep breaths. Inhale deeply from your stomach and exhale fully, letting go of your anger.



3. How do you feel?

.....  
.....

4. What have you learned today?

.....  
.....



Birth	11th Dhulqa'da 148 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Ummulbanin Najma
Death	29th Safar 203 A.H. He is buried in Mash'had in Iran

His grandfather Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) used to tell his companions to await the birth of his grandson who would be very clever and known as 'Aalim aali Muhammad' - the learned one from the household of the Prophet (pbuh).

Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) saw a short period of the rule of Harun Rashid who had murdered his father. Harun Rashid also attempted to kill Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) but was unsuccessful. After Harun's death, his sons, Amin and Mamun fought for power. Mamun won with Amin being killed.

Mamun had ordered that nobody was allowed to visit Karbala for Ziyara. Anybody who dared to go was killed.

Immediately after becoming the Khalifa, Mamun according to the tradition started by Muawiyah, had to name a successor (heir apparent). Mamun summoned Imam to come to his capital Marw sending a messenger to Madina to bring the Imam to him

and specifying a certain route and sending a security force. He forced Imam to become the heir apparent (to be ruler after him) just to become popular with the people, he said those who got a safety order from Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh) could go for Ziyara to Karbala. Imam encouraged the Ziyara and gave safety orders to who so ever wished to go.

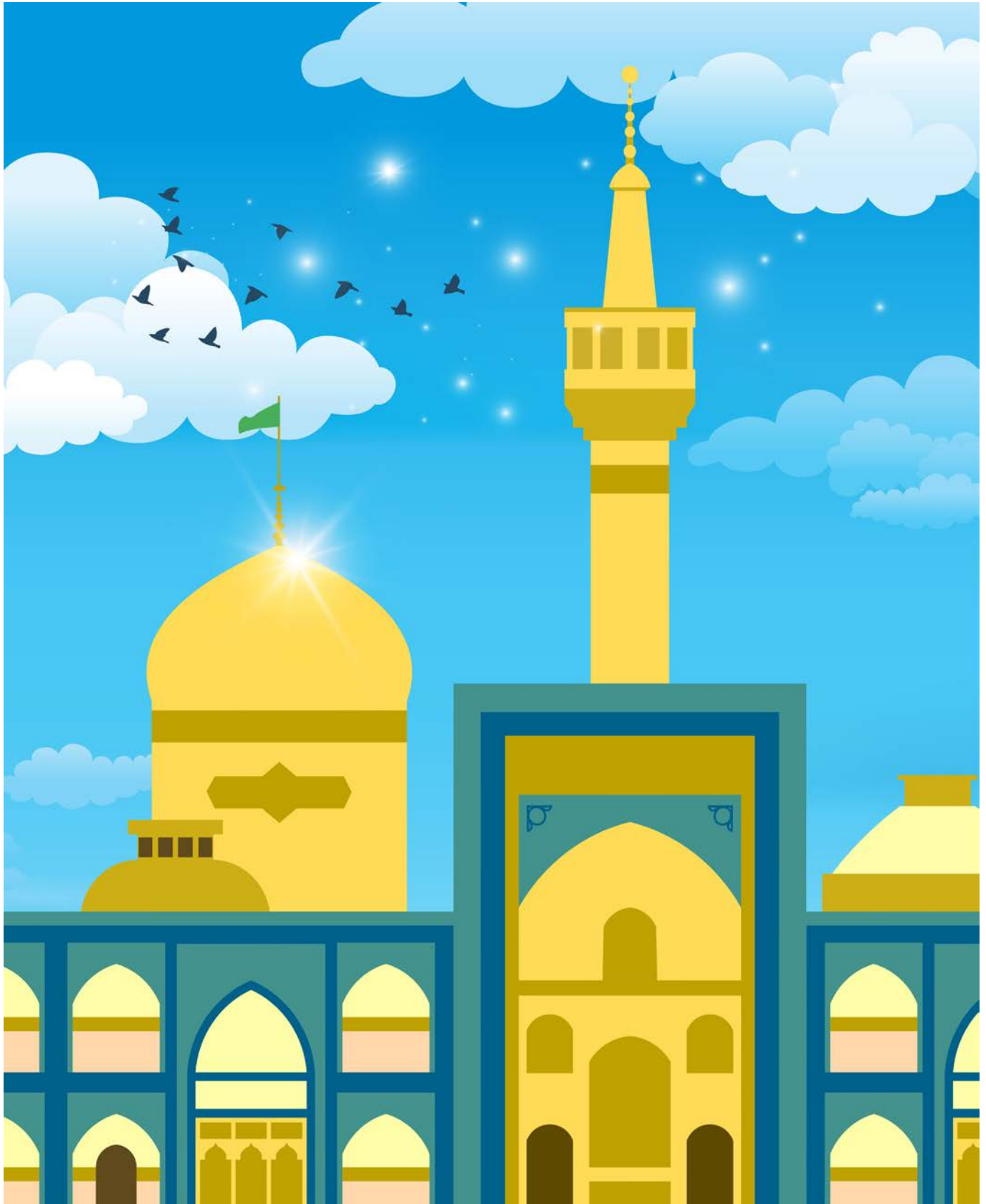
When Mamun saw that Imam was becoming more popular than him he invited him one evening and gave him poisoned grapes.

Imam died on 29th Safar 203 A.H.



He is buried in Mash'had in Iran. He is also known as 'Gharibul Ghuraba' meaning one who is a stranger and far

from family and home (Imam's home was in Madina).



On the way to Marw Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) entered a town called **Nishapur**. There the scholars and people requested Imam to tell them a hadith. Imam related the following hadith which is known as the hadith of the **golden chain**.

“My father Musa Al-Kadhim narrated to me from his father Ja’fer As-Sadiq from his father Mohammed Al-Baqir from his father Ali Zaynul Abedeen from his father , the martyr of Karbala from his father Ali ibn Abu Talib saying: “My loved one, and the pleasure of my eyes, the Messenger of God (pbuh) told me once, that Jibrail told him from

the Lord “The kalima of **La ilaha illallah** is my fort; whoever says it would enter my fort; and whoever enters my fort is safe from my punishment”.

Those who wrote down the hadith numbered twenty thousand.

People started reciting the Kalima when Imam put his hand up and continued: “Yes, the kalima is Allah’s fort. It will provide you with excellent safety but on one condition only and that is that you obey and follow us - the holy Imams in the progeny of the holy Prophet (pbuh).





He was also known as Imam Zaamin (pbuh). Zaamin means safety.

One day Imam was walking through the marketplace when he saw a hunter about to kill a deer. The deer was struggling. When the deer saw Imam, she said something to him which he understood.

Imam asked the hunter to free her so that she could feed her little ones who were hungry. The deer would then return to the hunter.

The hunter thought Imam was making a fool of him, so Imam stood with the hunter until the deer came back with her young ones.

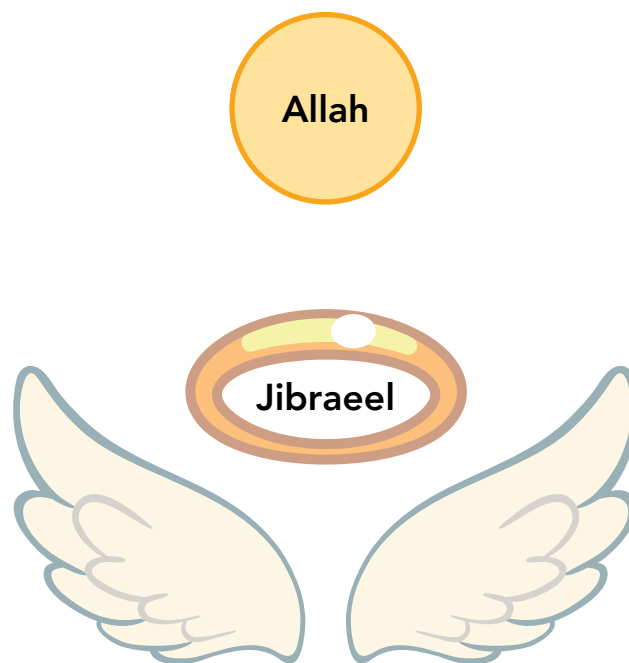
She asked Imam to look after them.



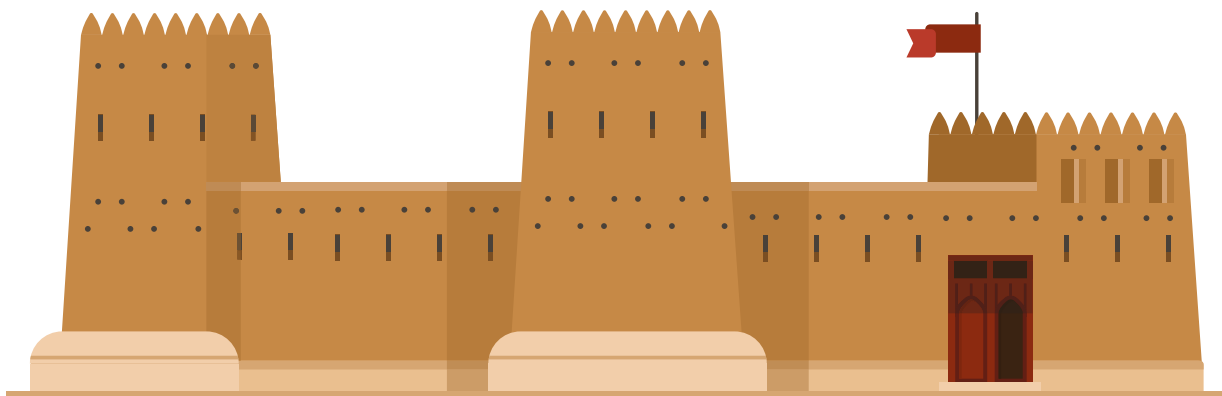
Write the names of the Prophet (pbuh) and Aimma up to Imam Al-Ridha (pbuh) preferably with gold glitter on strips of paper.

Make a paper chain and connect it to some wings with Jibraeel written on them and then to a circle with Allah on it.

Connect the bottom of the chain to a FORT with Laa Ilaha Illallah written on it.



Name of Ma'sum



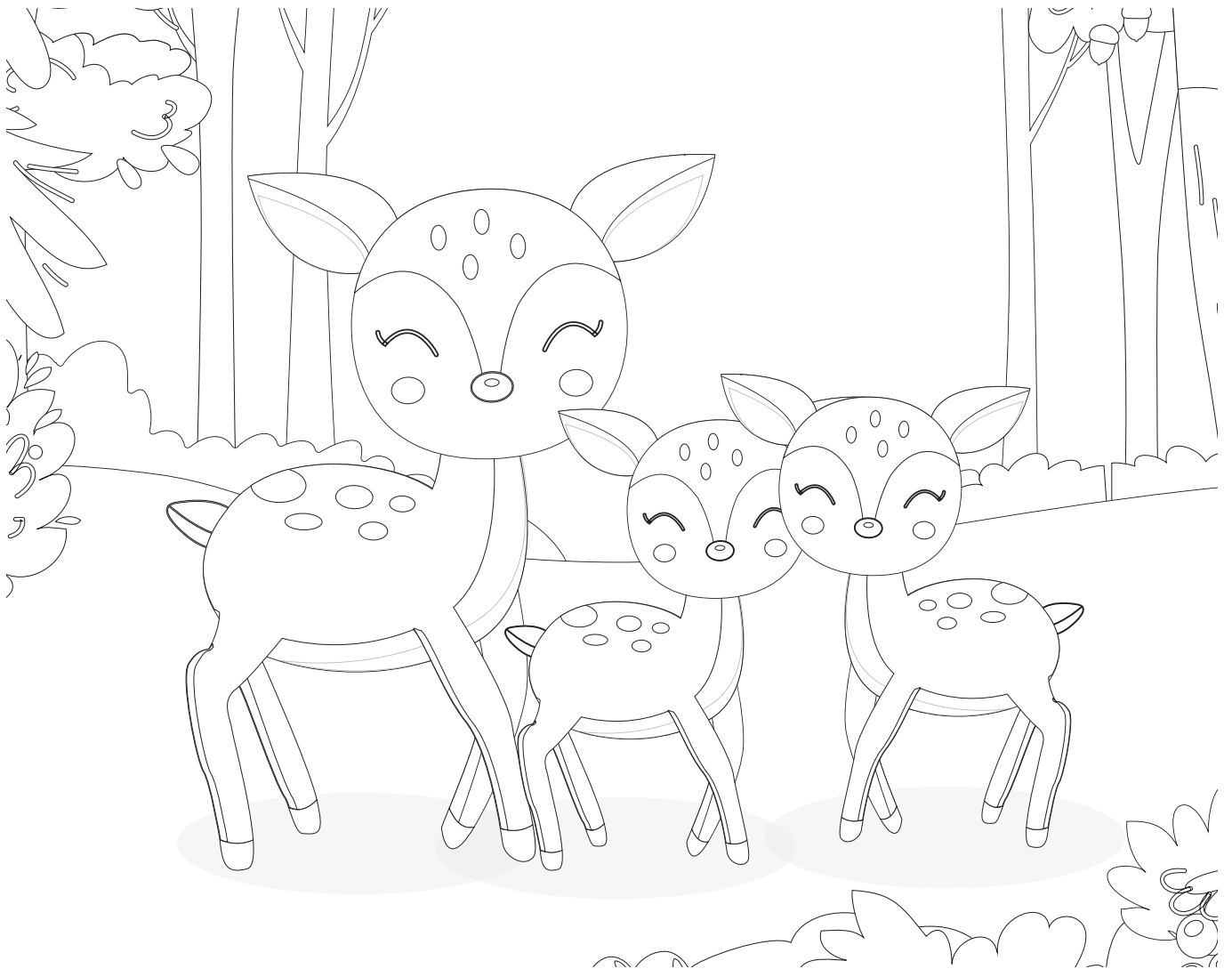
To the hunter with the deer,  
Said my Imam "Have no fear",

"Let her feed her kids,  
She'll return to you after seeing to their needs",

"I'll stand in her place,  
I promise you'll not lose face",

The deer returned as promised by Imam,  
Safely to the hunter who became calm.

Imam is the surety  
To ward off calamity.



Birth	10th of Rajab 195 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Sabika Khaizarun
Death	29th of Dhulqa'da 220 A.H. Buried in Kadhmayn

He is the only son of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh).

Imam Ali Ar-Ridha was 45 years old when Imam Muhammad At-Taqi was born. He became an Imam at the age of 9.

Mamun Rashid who was the khalifa at the time thought that all the rulers before him had fought with (oppressed) the Imams and their schemes had backfired. So, he would try to buy (bribe) the Imams. He tried to make the 8th Imam his heir apparent and give him power and wealth but that too backfired.

He now tried to use power and wealth with the 9th Imam but from a much younger age thinking that he would be able to influence him.

His main purpose was also to make sure that the 12th Imam (whom he knew would bring justice to the world) would be from his progeny and therefore intended to give his daughter

Ummul Fadhl to the Imam for a wife. This infuriated his family (Banu Abbas).

To prove to them the excellence of Imam even at a young age he arranged a meeting between Imam and the most learned of men at that time - Yahya bin Athkam.



It was a big occasion with 900 other scholars present too. Imam was first asked by Yahya: What is the compensation (kaffara) for a person in Ehraam who hunted and killed his prey?"

Imam replied that there were many more details required before he could answer that question as the question was incomplete:

1. Did the Muhrim (one in Ehraam) hunt in the haram or outside?
2. Did the Muhrim know sharia or not?
3. Did he hunt intentionally or not?
4. Did he hunt for the first time or was this one of many times?
5. Was he free or a slave?
6. Was his prey a bird or an animal?
7. Was it big or small?
8. Had he hunted by day or by night?
9. Was he baligh or not?
10. Was he repentant or not?
11. Was his ehraam for Hajj or Umra?

Yahya was stunned. He looked down and started sweating.

Mamun asked the young Imam to answer the question himself which he did and then Imam asked Yayha a question which he could not answer.

The Banu Abbas admitted defeat and Mamun took the opportunity to offer his daughter in marriage to Imam. Imam read his own nikah (the khutba of which is used today) with the mahr of 500 dirhams.

Imam wrote a letter to Mamun that he would also give Ummul Fadhl mahr from the wealth of Aakhira. This was in the form of 10 duas which were for fulfilling any hajaat (desires) [Chain of narrators upto Prophet - Jibrail - Allah]\* .

\* These duas are found in Mafatihul Jinaan (pg 447 - In margin)



Imam lived for a year in Baghdad with Ummul Fadhl. She was very disobedient to Imam.

When she found out that Imam had another wife (from the progeny of Ammar-e-Yasir) and that there were also children including Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) she was jealous and angry realising that her father's plan had failed.

Mamun tried many ways to deviate Imam but when nothing was working he let Imam return to Madina.

He prepared the Muslims for the time when the 12th Imam would come, knowing that this would be the last time they would be able to receive guidance directly from an Imam for a long time.

He did this by training the Muslims to ask questions and take advice from

those who had learnt the Qur'an, the laws of Islam and who were muttatee (those with taqwa - who did all the wajib things and did not do haram things). This is called taqleed. He also prepared the masails of taqleed and ijtehad in preparation for the 12th Imam knowing that both the 10th and the 11th Imam would spend most of their lives in prison.

Ummul Fadhl continuously complained of Imam to her father who sent her letters back. Mamun died in 218 A.H. and was succeeded by his brother Mo'tasam Billah. He openly announced that all Shias were not Muslims. He said it was wajib for people to kill & prosecute Shias & destroy property belonging to Shias. They would not be prosecuted.

Ummul Fadhl now started complaining to her uncle who was sympathetic to her.



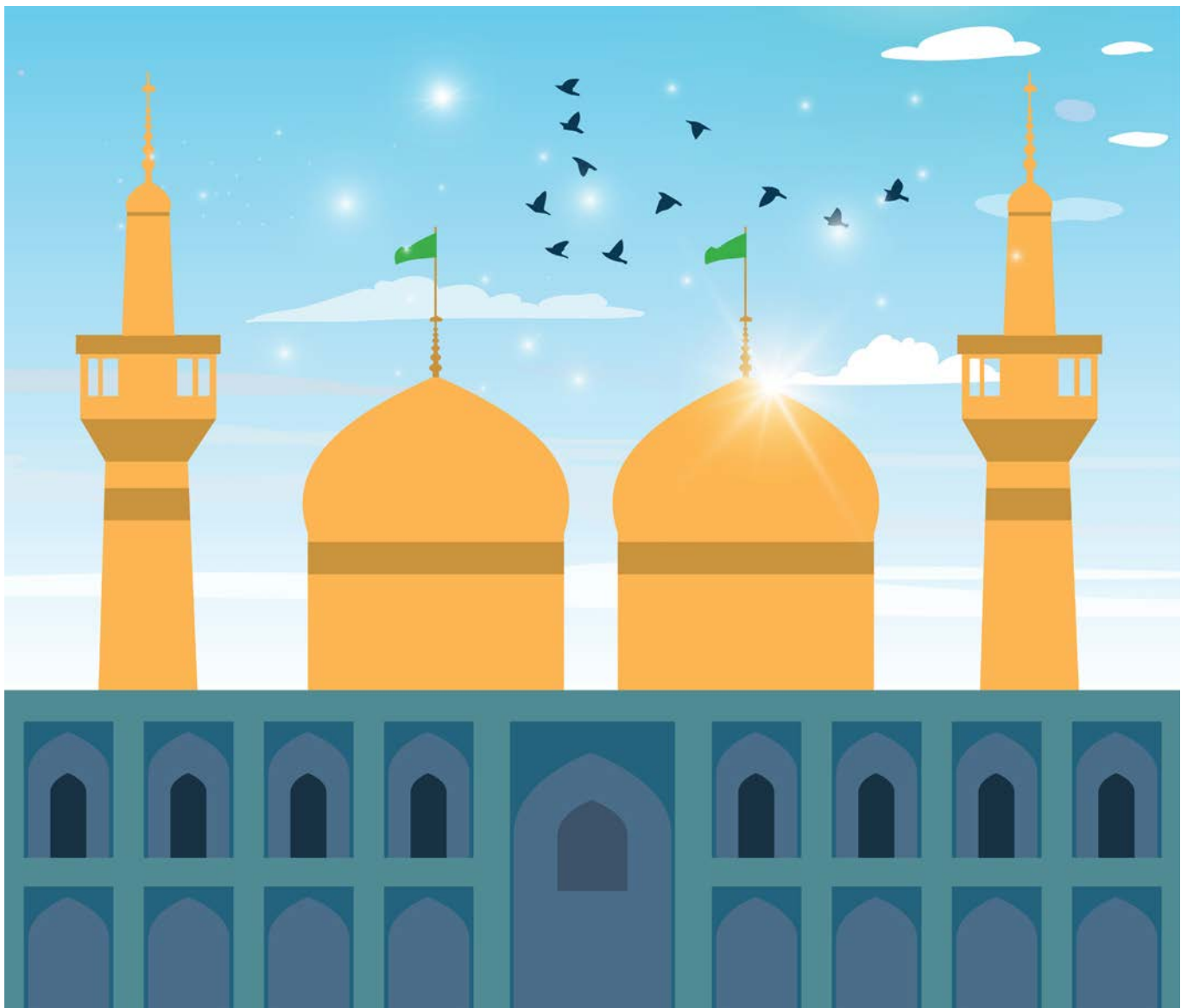
Mo'tasam called Imam to Baghdad and asked him to pass judgement on how to punish a thief. Imam said only fingers could be cut as the palms were for Allah (as in Qur'an - it is one of the wajib parts to touch the ground during sajda). As this decision was contrary to the decision of the other 'Ulema' it strengthened the position of the Shias.

The other 'Ulema' complained to Mo'tasam. With encouragement from both the 'Ulema' and Ummul Fadhl, Mo'tasam sent poison which Ummul

Fadhl put in Imam's drink and gave it to him.

Imam died on 29th Dhulqa'ada at the age of 25 years and is buried near his grandfather in Kadhmayn (the 10th Imam gave him ghusl and kafan).

Imam was only 25 years old when he was poisoned, and he is buried near his grandfather in Kadhmain (Iraq). His wafat (death day) is on the 29th of Dhulqa'da 220 A.H.



One day when he was 5 years old, he was with some other children when Ma'mun passed by in his carriage. All the other children ran away but Imam stayed.

Mamun stopped his carriage and asked the young Imam why he was standing there. Imam told him that the road was wide enough for all of them, and he had not done anything wrong.

Ma'mun asked him who he was. When Imam told him that he was the son of Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh) Ma'mun asked him if he knew what was in Ma'mun's hand (Ma'mun was hiding a tiny fish in his hand).

Imam said: "Allah has made tiny fish in the rivers. These fish are hunted by the rulers, and it is the Aimmah who reveal the secrets of the rulers."





Imam Muhammad at-Taqi (pbuh) had an uncle called Ali ibn Ja'far, who was a very knowledgeable, pious old man. Whenever he went to the mosque, people would surround him and ask him questions.

One day Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) arrived at the mosque. When his uncle who was sitting in the middle of a large group of people saw him, he immediately got up and kissed the hand of Imam (pbuh).

Imam Muhammad at-Taqi (pbuh) asked his uncle to sit down, to which his uncle replied that he could not sit while Imam (pbuh) was standing. When Ali ibn Ja'far returned among his friends, after Imam (pbuh) had left, his friends told him that it was wrong for him to show so much respect to that child Imam (pbuh) as he was an old man and the uncle of the child.

Ali ibn Jaffar replied that he was showing respect to the child because of who he was. He continued that Imam is an office and a station from Allah, and Allah did not consider

him, an old man, fit and capable for the leadership of the Ummah, but considered the child capable for it.

Therefore, they should all obey his (Imam (pbuh)) commands.



### MORAL

1. The age of a person is not important but what kind of person they are.
2. Only Allah knows everything about everyone and therefore only Allah is allowed to judge people and say what they do and do not deserve.



Answer the Following Questions:

1. What did the uncle of Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) do when Imam (pbuh) entered the mosque?

.....

.....

.....

2. What did the people tell the uncle when he did this?

.....

.....

.....

3. What was the uncle's reply to these people?

.....

.....

.....



Complete the wordsearch.

N	I	A	M	H	D	A	K	C	F	Z	M	S	M	T
J	Y	R	L	V	F	Y	K	I	J	T	I	H	A	D
U	R	B	D	J	F	S	N	W	V	G	W	Q	D	O
I	Q	A	T	T	A	U	S	V	E	M	L	T	I	Z
P	S	H	J	B	M	W	D	D	G	E	R	G	N	E
N	F	D	I	A	C	Y	A	Z	E	Z	S	G	A	E
E	R	K	M	G	B	S	C	D	A	S	Y	N	C	R
D	A	J	W	C	T	V	Z	L	F	Y	T	M	V	C

ALJAWAD

KADHMAIN

RAJAB

ATTAQI

MADINA

SABIKA

IJTIHAD

MAMUN

TAQLEED



Colour the pictures and write down underneath each one how you'd treat that person!



With .....



With .....



With .....



With .....



Birth	15th Dhulhijja 212 A.H. in Surba (a district of Madina)
Father	Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Sumaanaa
Death	3rd of Rajab 254 A.H. Buried in Samarra (Iraq)

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 Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh).

He, like his father also prepared the rules of taqleed - to follow someone who knows the Qur'an, laws of Islam, and has taqwa. This was to prepare Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh).



He served the longest period of Imama (besides the 12th Imam) - 34 years which can be divided into two parts - 17 years of freedom and 17 years under arrest.

The ruler of the time was a man called Mutawakkil. Like Saddam Tikriti he too tried to destroy the shrine of Imam Husayn (pbuh) and was very cruel. He even tried to flood the grave of Imam Husayn (pbuh) so nobody would know where it was. He did not like anyone to visit Karbala and would punish anyone who wanted to go.

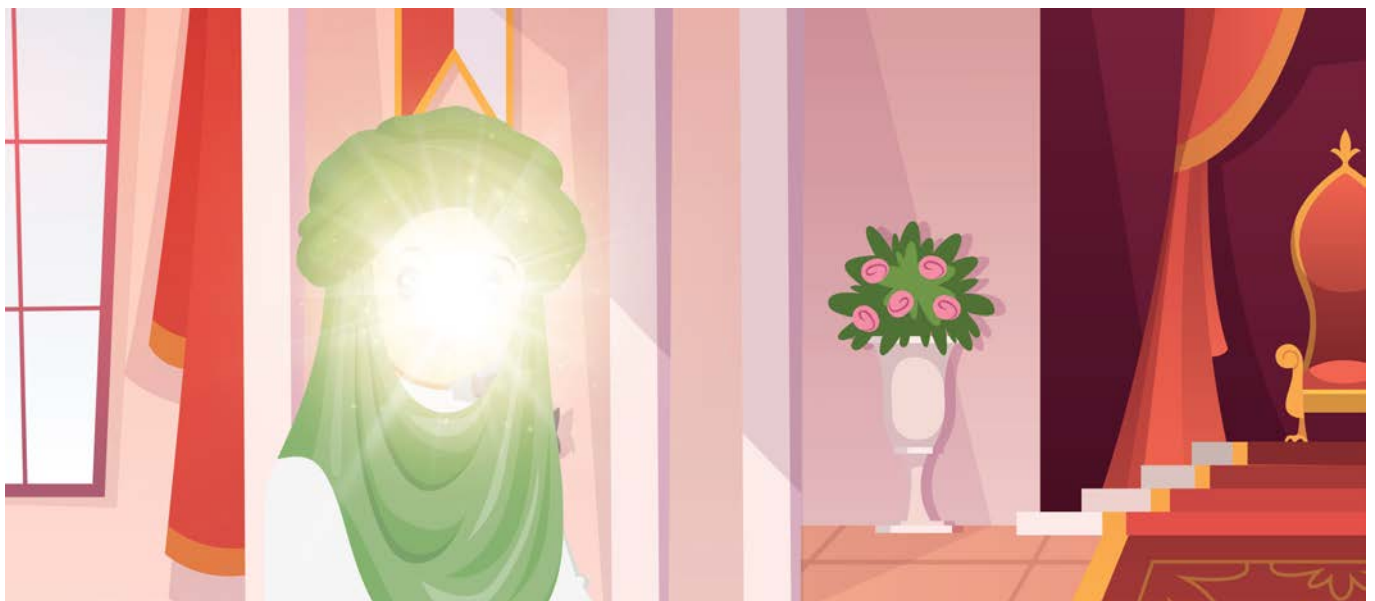
Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) encouraged people to visit Karbala even though it was very difficult. He told them to do majalis of Imam Husayn (pbuh) as much as possible.

Mutawakkil knew of the progress Imam had made in Madina in 14 years of spreading knowledge. He called Imam to Samarra.

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

Mutawakkil seeing that he could not humiliate Imam in any way, 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 hands in his court, asking him to sing, making him run in front of his (Mutawakkil's) carriage...etc.

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.



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 Narjis to Samarra and for her to be well versed in Fiqh by his learned sister Sayyida Hakima.

Imam spent his life making the imminent ghaiba of the 12th Imam easier by preparing his learned companions to be his representatives and setting up a network of organisations for the collection and distribution of khums. He also used this time to prepare the mu'mineen in Samarra for ghaibat.

Soon after Mutawakkil was killed by his own son who could not withstand the behaviour of his father. His son Muntasir was the successor who lifted the restrictions of visiting Karbala. His rule was unlike his father's tyranny, however he remained in power for only 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 A.H.

Nobody except Imam Hasan Askery (pbuh) was present at the time of his death. He gave his father ghusl and kafan and wept bitterly.



Once in the time of our 10th Imam, Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh), a lady came to the Khalifa, Mutawakkil and said that she was Zainab (pbuh), the daughter of Fatimah (pbuh), the daughter of the Prophet (pbuh).

Mutawakkil told her that this could not be true because many years had passed since the time when Zainab (pbuh) was alive, and the lady looked very young.

The lady answered that she was Zainab (pbuh) and that she looked young because the Prophet (pbuh) had passed his hand over her head and prayed for her to remain young for ever.

Mutawakkil did not know what to do so he called all the wise men and asked them. All of them said that the lady was lying, but how were they to prove this.

No-one could think of any way to prove that the lady was lying, so then Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) was called.

Imam Ali an-Naqi (pbuh) told Mutawakkil to put the lady into a cage of lions and if what she said was true, then the lions would not harm her, because the wild animals do not hurt the children of Fatimah (pbuh).

The lady said that Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) wanted to kill her and that if what he said was true then let him go into the cage first.

Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) agreed and went into a cage of lions. The lions did not harm Imam (pbuh) instead they caressed him. Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) then came out and told the lady that now it was her turn.

The lady began to cry and said that she was sorry and that she did not mean to lie, it was only a joke.

### MORAL

You should never lie (even as a joke) as you will get caught. If you do get away with it and no-one finds out remember that Allah knows and He is the one you have to go back to for your reward or punishment.





Answer the Following Questions:

1. What did Imam Ali an-Naqi (pbuh) tell the lady to do to prove that she was Zainab?

.....

.....

.....

2. What was the lady's reply and why?

.....

.....

.....

3. What happened when Imam (pbuh) went into the cage of lions?

.....

.....

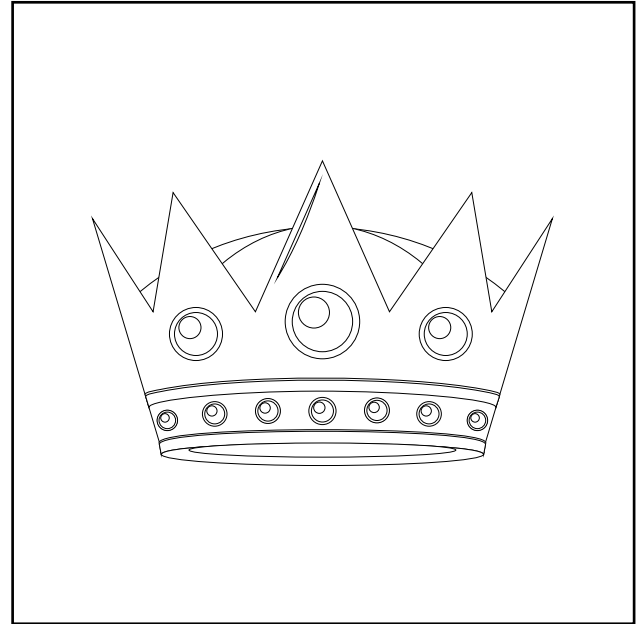
.....



Trace the following pictures onto a piece of paper. On the new paper, colour, then cut them out and glue sticks to the back to make puppets. Then act out a story with your family.



The lady



The king



Image to show Imam (pbuh)

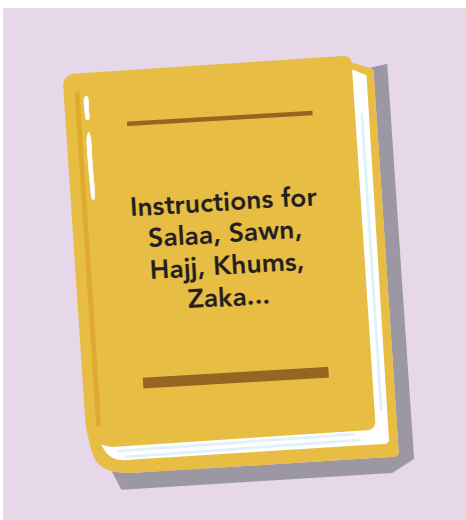


The lion in the cage

Match the columns below:



Marja' Taqleed  
most learned  
scholars



IMAM  
HASAN  
AL ASKERY  
(PBUH)

Birth	10th of Rabi ul Aakher 232 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Sulail
Death	8th of Rabi ul Awwal 260 A.H. Buried in Samarra (Iraq)

Once when he was a little boy he fell into a well near his house. His father was praying salaa and his mum started crying. When Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) finished praying he was told what had happened. Smiling he went to the well. The water rose up to the top and the young Imam Hasan Al-Askery was sitting on it.

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) was put into prison from a young age. The prison was a tunnel under the bad ruler's bedroom with no space to stand or lie down. His daily meal was a piece of dry bread and a glass of hot water.

He was imprisoned because all the rulers knew of the justice that was promised to come with the coming of the 12th Imam and they wished to prevent anyone being born of the 11th Imam.

Like his father and grandfather, he prepared the Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh).

He compiled all the laws of fiqh completing his fathers' work. He also set up a system whereby people could contact his representatives. This system today in the ghayba of Imam helps us to turn to the mujtahideen when we are in need of guidance.

There was once a severe drought in Samarra and a Christian priest came who whenever he raised his hands caused rain to fall from the heavens. The Muslims faith started wavering and the Khalifa Mu'taz Billah got worried for if they left Islam, he would have none to rule over.



He went to the 11th Imam saying that Imam's grandfathers' religion was in trouble. Imam asked him to call all the people outside Samarra with the Christian priest. He asked the Christian priest to pray for rain. When he raised his hands to pray it started to rain. Imam asked for whatever was in this hands to be taken away and then asked him to pray for rain again. There was no rain this time. Imam showed that what the priest had in this hand was the bone of a Prophet which whenever placed under the open sky caused it to rain.

When Imam prayed for rain, it rained. Mu'taz could not send Imam back into prison because when the people saw the miracle, they wanted to visit Imam and asked where they might find him. Mu'taz told them that Imam was staying at the house where the 10th Imam used to reside. It is also the house where Sayyida Narjis lived, and

it was in that year that the 12th Imam was born.

Imam was allowed out of prison for 13 months after which he was re-arrested. In the six years of his Imama several attempts were made on his life.

On the 1st of Rabi-ul Awwal 260 A.H. Mu'tamad arranged for Imam to be poisoned in prison and then sent him home. Imam was in great pain and difficulty for 8 days.

On the 8th of Rabi-ul Awwal he asked his son, the 12th Imam, to bring him some water and then leave him. He died that day and was given ghusl & kafan by the 12th Imam.

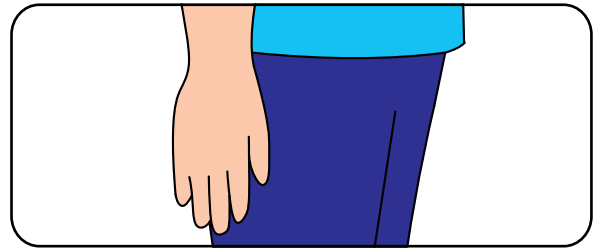
The funeral prayers were led by the 12th Imam, and it was then that a lot of Shia's saw him for the first time. A large number of people attended the funeral. He is buried in Samarra.



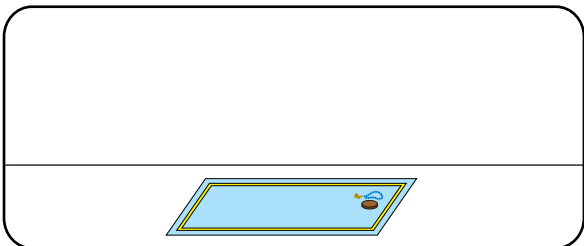
Imam Hasan Askery (pbuh) says the signs of a Mu'min (believer) include:



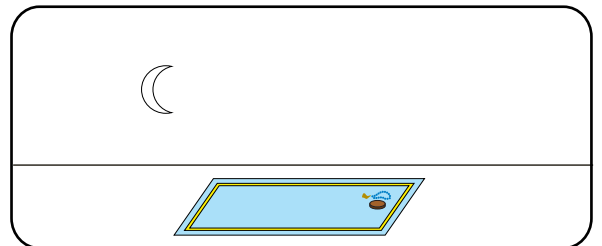
**1. Sajda on Turbatul Husayn (pbuh)**  
Draw the sajdagah/ turba



**2. Wear aqeeq Ring on the right hand**  
Draw an aqeeq ring on a person praying



**3. Dhuhr Salaa before the sun starts to go down**  
Draw an image of the sun to remember to pray your Dhuhr salaa before the sun goes down



**4. Fajr Salaa before the stars disappear**  
Draw a few stars to remember to pray your Fajr salaa before the stars disappear

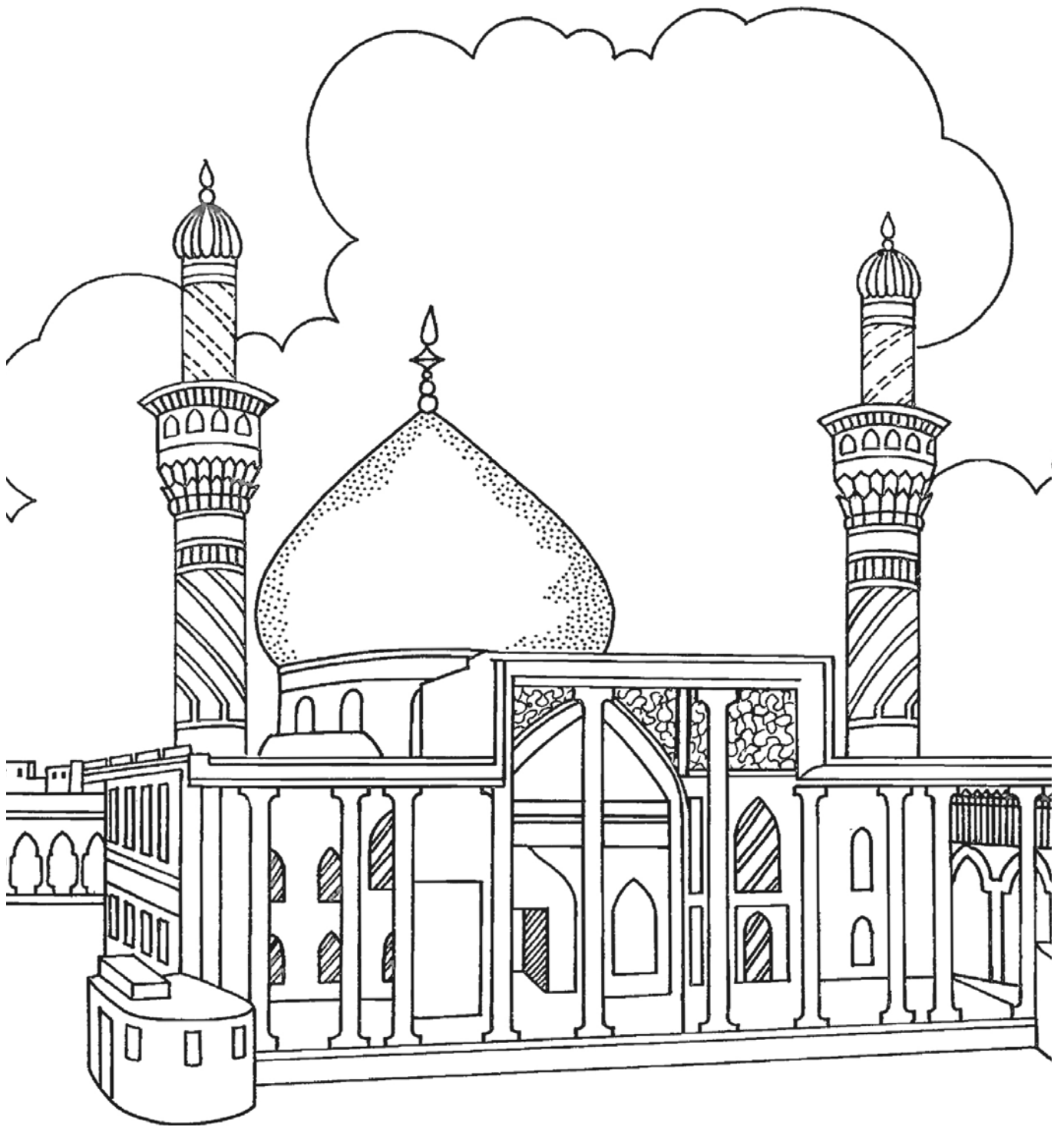


**5. Qunoot in Salaa**  
Draw a person's hand doing a Qunoot



**6. Recite Bismillah... loudly in salaa**  
Complete the rest of the above

Colour in the mosque of Samarra below.



Birth	15th of Sha'ban 255 A.H. in Samarra
Father	Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Nargis

## Imam is still alive.

He is OUR Imam. Every week he gets a report of what we do from the angels recording our deeds with Allah's permission. He feels very sad when he sees if we have done something that is naughty or bad.

Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh) is in ghayba. This means that although he is amongst us, we do not recognise him when we see him.

Whenever we need help, we must ask Allah through Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh). Whenever we hear his name we should bow down, put our

hand on our head and recite salawaat.

When Allah orders, Imam will make himself known to us. We must pray to Allah to make this happen quickly and to keep Imam safe.

When he makes himself known to the world, he will want us to be his soldiers so that the world can be a better place. A world of justice. We should prepare to be his soldiers by being the best of Muslims - by having taqwa (keeping away from all haram acts and doing all the wajib acts).





One day, a good man called Syed Muhammad Amili was travelling through the desert with a group of people, when he got lost.

Syed Amili searched and searched for his group but could not find them.

It soon became dark. He was tired, hungry, frightened and alone in the hot desert.

He was preparing to die when suddenly he saw some water. He went to the water, drank some and then did wudhu and prayed his salaa.

After his salaa he felt very weak, and just lay there. All of a sudden, he saw a person riding a horse getting closer and closer to him.

When the rider reached Syed Amili, he greeted him and asked him what the matter was. Syed Amili explained that he was lost and hungry.

On hearing this, the rider asked why Syed Amili had not eaten the melons that were behind him. Syed Amili turned around and was surprised to

find some melons.

The rider then told him to eat one melon and take the rest with him and pointed out the direction he was to go in to find his group. Then the rider disappeared.

Syed Amili then realised that it was our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (pbuh), who had helped him. Syed Amili reached his group safely.



## MORAL

Although we cannot see our 12th Imam, he can see us and he knows when we need his help, and he comes to help us.

Answer the Following Questions:

1. What did Syed Amili do when he saw the water in the desert?

.....

.....

.....

2. What advice did the rider give to Syed Amili?

.....

.....

.....

3. Who was the rider?

.....

.....

.....



Complete the wordsearch.

D	H	U	C	S	W	A	Z	I	U	D	N	Q	D	B
S	A	M	X	I	N	T	C	I	K	P	E	N	E	F
J	R	M	C	J	A	I	E	D	C	G	I	L	J	T
N	R	F	M	R	S	Z	H	H	S	D	G	N	D	H
D	A	B	F	A	A	Z	A	A	X	Y	U	E	M	K
X	M	B	L	N	H	O	K	M	L	O	N	G	J	X
W	A	F	A	B	A	U	I	G	A	R	O	H	G	K
R	S	B	O	H	F	X	M	R	W	N	R	B	L	K
Y	R	C	Y	L	S	V	A	P	T	H	A	S	Q	F
O	A	X	J	A	G	W	E	O	G	J	M	D	U	K
S	P	K	O	M	H	Q	S	F	T	S	Z	O	E	O
E	D	K	Q	M	Z	G	Y	X	X	T	I	W	D	M

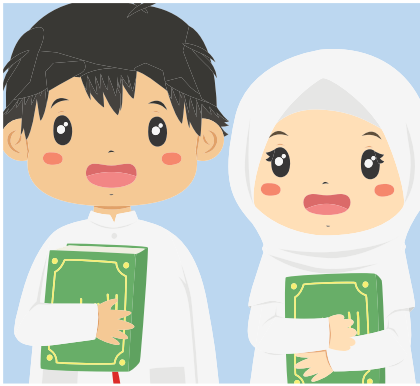
GHAYBA  
HAKIMA  
HASAN

MAHDI  
MUHAMMAD  
NARJIS

SAMARRAH  
SHABAN  
ZAMANA



Circle all the things you would do as a follower for your Imam - Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)



Prepare to be a helper for Imam (pbuh)



Have bad akhlaq



Pray on time



Love Imam



Follow the way of Shaytan



Seek Knowledge



Have a good akhlaq towards others



Write to Imam regularly



Make Imam sad by having a bad record sheet

Complete the letter below to Imam Mahdi (pbuh).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem

My dearest Imam, Salaam Alaikum

All my love and duas



