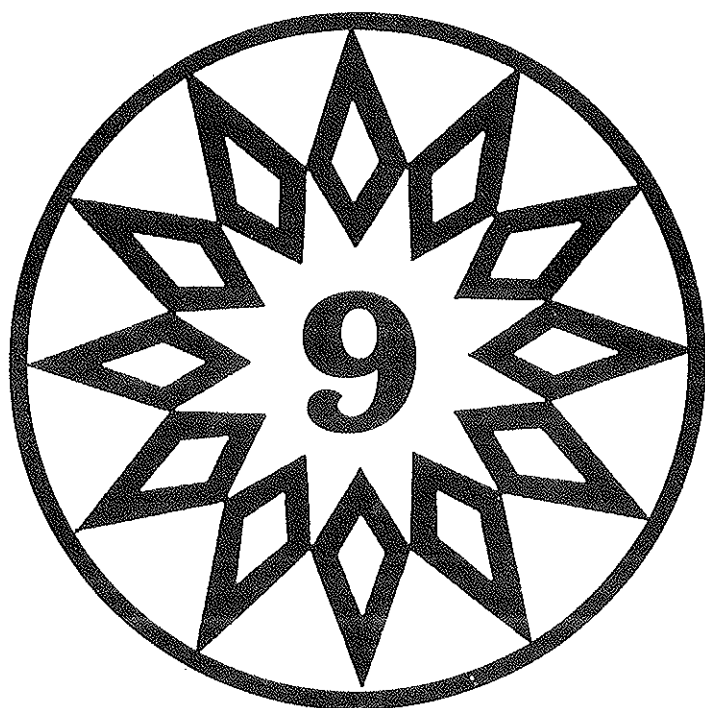


تسهيل التاريخ

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The syllabus committee expresses its heartfelt gratitude to all those who have assisted in any way to make this book possible.

We are indebted to all the Deeni institutions and organizations as we have consulted all books currently available when drawing up these.

If there are any errors or suggestions please write to:

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We make dua that Allah Ta'ala reward all those who have made this possible.

JAZAKUMULLAH

SHABAAN 1419

Draft edition

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In the name of Allah, most Gracious, most Merciful

SAYYIDINA HASAN BIN ALI (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

LESSON 1

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was the eldest son of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu). He was born on the 15th Sha'baan in the third year A.H. He bore a very close resemblance to his grandfather, our beloved Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam), who gave him the unusual name of Hasan, a name not given to anyone prior to this.

Sayyidina Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu) relates that our beloved Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) used to sit on the Mimbar (pulpit) with Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) seated beside him, and he used to look towards the audience at times and towards Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) at times and say: "This son of mine is a leader and will reconcile two Muslim factions." This prophecy materialised in his life later.

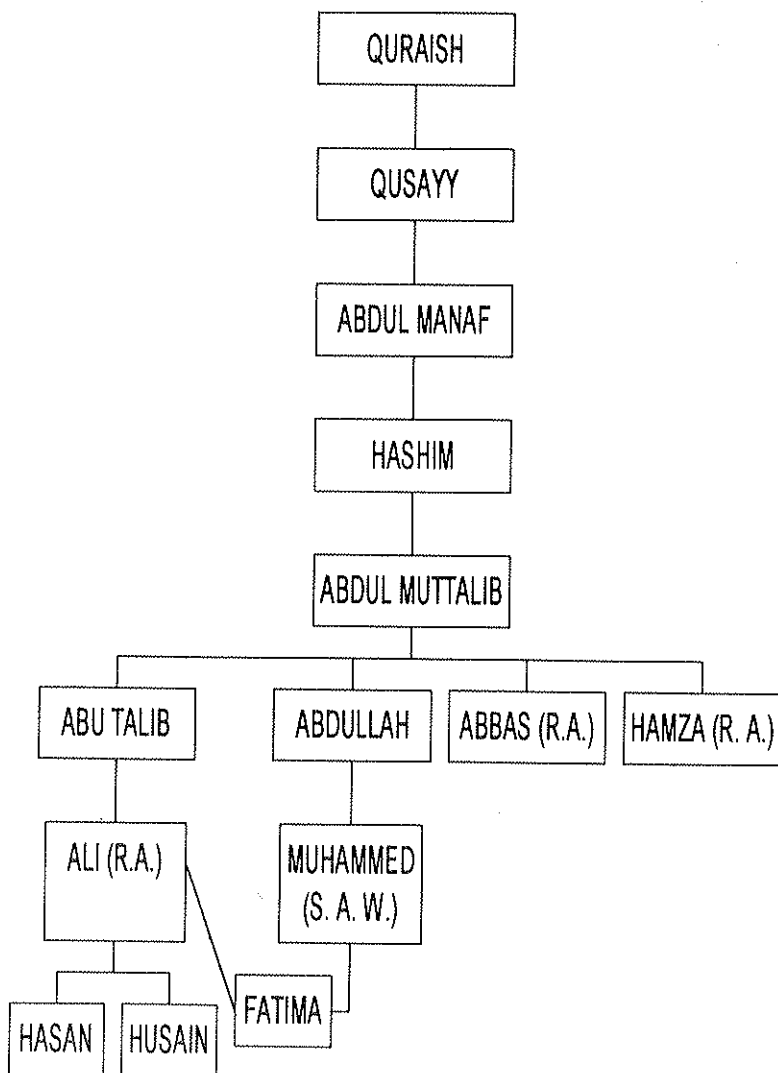
NOBLE QUALITIES

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) possessed many great qualities and a noble character. He exercised extreme patience and tolerance, and was a very dignified and respectable personality.

He loved to maintain peace and was totally averse to disunity and bloodshed and was prepared to pay any price to avoid such situations. His generosity was well known. On two occasions he gave away all his wealth in charity and on three other occasions he gave away half of all that he possessed.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) performed Haj on foot twenty five times. A close companion of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) says: "Whenever he spoke I used to wish that he continue speaking. I never heard any ill-talk from his lips ever."

FAMILY LINEAGE OF
SAYYIDINA HASAN AND HUSAIN
(R.A.)



WORKSHEET

1. Who were Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu's) father and grandfather?

2. On what date was Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) born? _____
3. What prophecy did Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) make with regards to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu)?

4. Mention a few noble qualities of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).

5. On how many occasions did Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) give away all his wealth? _____
6. How many Hajj did Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) perform? _____

LESSON 2

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE REIGN OF SAYYIDINA HASAN (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

APPOINTMENT AS KHALIFA

When Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) was on his death bed he was consulted as to whether Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) should be chosen as the new Khalifa of the Muslims, to which he replied: "Leave me in the condition I am in, and choose whomsoever you regard suitable." This was interpreted as his approval of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) to the post of Khilafat. Thereafter all the people pledged their allegiance to him and accepted him as their new leader. He then delivered a sermon addressing his people as follows:

"Oh Muslims, today you have chosen me as your leader, so I expect you to obey me as long as I follow the teachings of the Qur'aan and Hadeeth. With whomsoever I make war, you make war and with whoever I make peace you make peace."

Meanwhile, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) who had already taken a pledge from the people of Syria during the lifetime of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) that he is the new Khalifa, heard about the martyrdom of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and decided that the time was ripe for him to renew the pledge with the people of Syria as well as declare himself the Ameerul Mu'mineen of the Muslim Empire. It should be noted at this point that Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) had already been declared the successor to Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) by the people of Syria on the occasion when two arbitrators were elected to settle the differences between Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu). This decision of the arbitrators was not accepted by all. When Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya felt that he was now the unopposed Khalifa. On hearing that the people of Kufa had pledged their allegiance to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) he immediately prepared an army of 60 000 men and left for Kufa. At the same time he sent a message to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) that he should accept him [Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu)] as the new Khalifa and pledge allegiance to him accordingly, as this would ensure peace instead of war.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) learnt about Sayyidina Amir Muawiya's intention to attack Kufa. He prepared an army of 40 000 men and left Kufa moving in the direction of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya's approaching army. He camped over and sent part of the army ahead. While they were encamped here Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) gathered his people and addressed them:

"Oh people, you have pledged to obey me in war and peace! I take an oath by Allah the Almighty that I do not hate anyone.

I prefer unity and harmony above disunity and enmity."

On hearing these words, the Kharijites as well as the hypocrites who had joined his army for their personal gain, sensed that Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) might not wage battle against Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) after all, and that he might enter into a peace agreement with him. They therefore stirred up trouble against Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) within the army and went to the extent of branding him a kaafir. (Nauzoo Billah). These were the same people who had treated Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) in a most despicable manner when they found that their personal interests were not being served. The dissension within the army ranks flared up but it was finally brought under control. Thereafter Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) departed with the army until they reached

Mada'in. On the way to the palace of Mada'in one of the Kharijites attacked him and severely wounded him. He was brought to Mada'in where he was treated.

Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) in the meantime captured the troops of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu's) army which was sent ahead, and in turn sent a delegation under Abdullah ibn Aamir to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) with a proposal of peace. Sayyidina Hasan who had already decided on peace further strengthened his resolves to do so when he noticed the disloyalty of his army.

In the meantime Sayyidina Abdullah ibn Aamir met the forces of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) outside Mada'in and requested them to convey Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu's) proposal of peace to him. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) at once responded by sending a similar message to Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) adding that he was prepared to settle and hand over the Khilafat to him on certain conditions, the foremost being that:

1. Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) would rule according to the Qur'aan and Hadeeth,

2. That Sayyidina Amir Muawiya must forgive and forget the past differences which he had with Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) and that he would not confront him, or his supporters.

When Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) heard about Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu's) intention to hand over the Khilafat he was overjoyed and sent a blank paper to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) to stipulate any other conditions which he might have. On the other hand Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Abdullah bin Ja'far (radhiyallahu anhu) on learning about Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu's) intention to settle for peace were unhappy at this move and tried to convince him to retract his decision. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) did not agree for he had already witnessed the attitude of the people of Kufa and the people of Iraq towards his late father, Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu), and that he had experienced similar disloyalty himself. Further more he was keen to see that the prevailing chaos in the Islamic Empire be brought to an end as soon as possible and he very firmly believed that Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) possessed the capabilities as well as the leadership qualities to effectively rule the Islamic Empire. He therefore went ahead with the peace treaty.

WORKSHEET

State which statements are True and which are False. If a statement is false provide the correct answer.

1. Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) gave the people a direct answer when he was asked about the new Khalif

2. In his sermon, Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) told the people to follow him as long as he followed the Qur'aan and Hadeeth

3. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) had taken a pledge from the people of Yemen during Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu's) lifetime

4. When Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu) heard that the people of Kufa pledged allegiance to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu), he prepared an army of 60 000 men?

5. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) prepared an army of 70 000 people and marched to Kufa?

6. The Saba'ies were part of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu's) army?

7. A Kharijite attacked Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) near Mada'in?

8. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) sent a delegation to Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) under the leadership of Abdullah-bin-Zubair.
-
-
-

9. One of the conditions of handing over the Khalifat to Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was that he would forgive all past differences he had with Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).
-
-
-

10. Sayyidina Abdullah-bin-Jafar and Sayyidina Hussain (radhiyallahu anhu) were unhappy with the intention to settle for peace.
-
-
-

11. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) felt that Amir Muawiya was not a capable leader. _____
-
-

LESSON 3

THE PEACE TREATY

When the treaty was to be signed Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) called his scribe and ordered him to record the following:

“This peace treaty is being undertaken between Hasan bin Ali and Muawiya bin Abu Sufyaan who have agreed to the following terms:

1. The Khilafat is being handed over to Muawiya bin Abu Sufyaan;
2. After the death of Muawiya the Muslims shall elect a Khalifa according to the need of the time;
3. Muawiya shall treat all the Muslims fairly and shall harm them in no way;
4. Muawiya shall not harass or confront Hasan bin Ali, Husain bin Ali and their followers, and they will be allowed to live wherever they choose in the Muslim Empire.

These were some of the terms which were contained in the treaty, which was signed by the participating parties as well as some witnesses.

After the signing of the treaty Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) now proceeded towards Kufa where Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) and the people of Kufa pledged their allegiance and accepted him as the new Ameerul Mu'mineen.

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) initially refused to pledge allegiance to Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) but a while later he too accepted him as the new Khalifa.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was then requested by Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) to address the people who had assembled there. He addressed the gathering saying:

“O Muslim! I very greatly abhor violence and disunity. In order to ensure peace in the Ummah of my venerable grandfather Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) and to avoid any bloodshed of the Muslims I have entered into a peace treaty with Sayyidina Amir Muawiya and accept him as the Khalifa.

If the Khilafat was his rightful post, he has got it, and if it is my rightful post then I have handed it over to him.”

This was the incident that Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) has prophesied about whilst Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was still an infant i.e. that he would be the cause of uniting two parties!

After Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) descended from the pulpit Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) congratulated him with the following words,

“Oh Abu Muhammad! You have displayed that courage and bravery today, the like of which was never seen before by anybody.”

This treaty was signed in the year 41 A.H., six months after the demise of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu).

Thereafter Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) left for Syria, where the new Islamic Capital was set up with Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) as the accepted Khalifa.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) stayed on in Kufa for a few days after the signing of the treaty, after which he too left Kufa and settled down in Madeenah Munawwarah for the remaining period of his life.

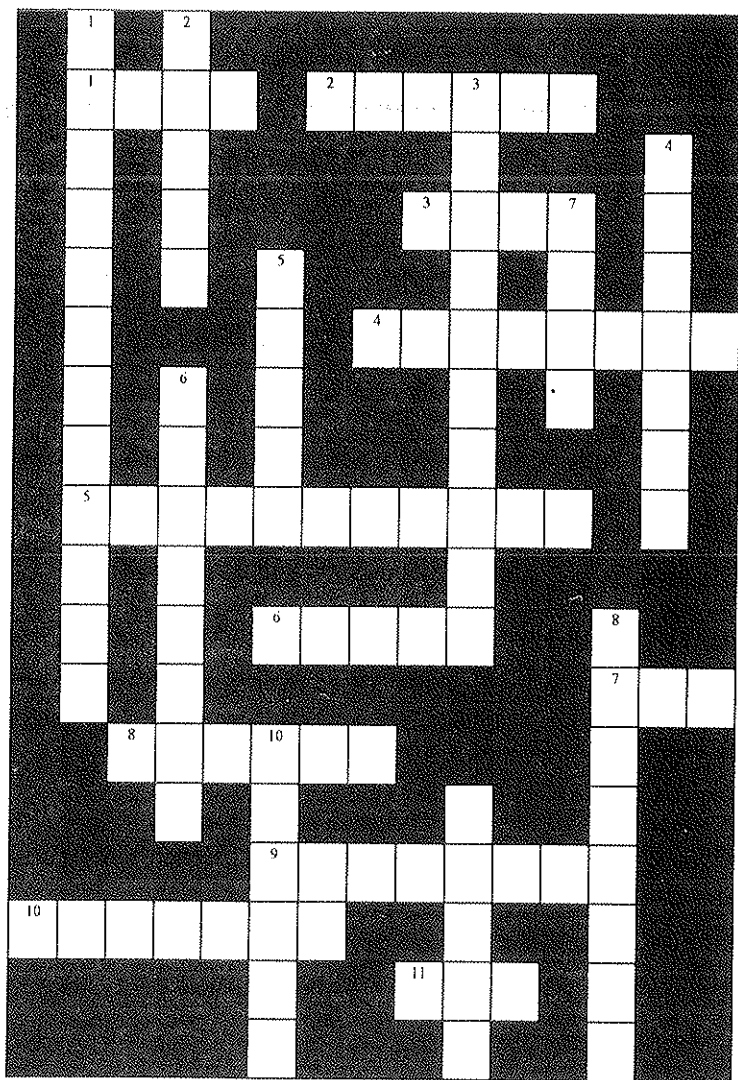
WORKSHEET

ACROSS

1. The second Khalif of Islam.
2. The Sahabah who initially refused to pledge allegiance to Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) but later accepted him.
3. The place to which Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) marched after signing the peace treaty.
4. The Sahabi who accompanied Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) during his Hijrah.
5. What was signed by Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).
6. The person who handed the Khalifat to Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu).
7. The father of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).
8. The mother of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).
9. The Islamic year in which the peace treaty was signed.
10. The third khalifa of Islam.
11. How many months after the death of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) was the peace treaty signed?

DOWN

1. The followers of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) would be allowed to live anywhere in the _____ after the peace treaty was signed.
2. The seventh Islamic month
3. The father of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu).
4. When Amir Muawiya congratulated Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu), he said he had never seen such bravery and _____ before.
5. Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) said that Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) would _____ two parties.
6. The person who signed a peace treaty with Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).
7. The first man on earth.
8. The place to which Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) went after the peace treaty was signed.
9. The new Islamic capital by made by Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu).
10. The prophecy by Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) about Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was made when Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was still an _____



LESSON 4

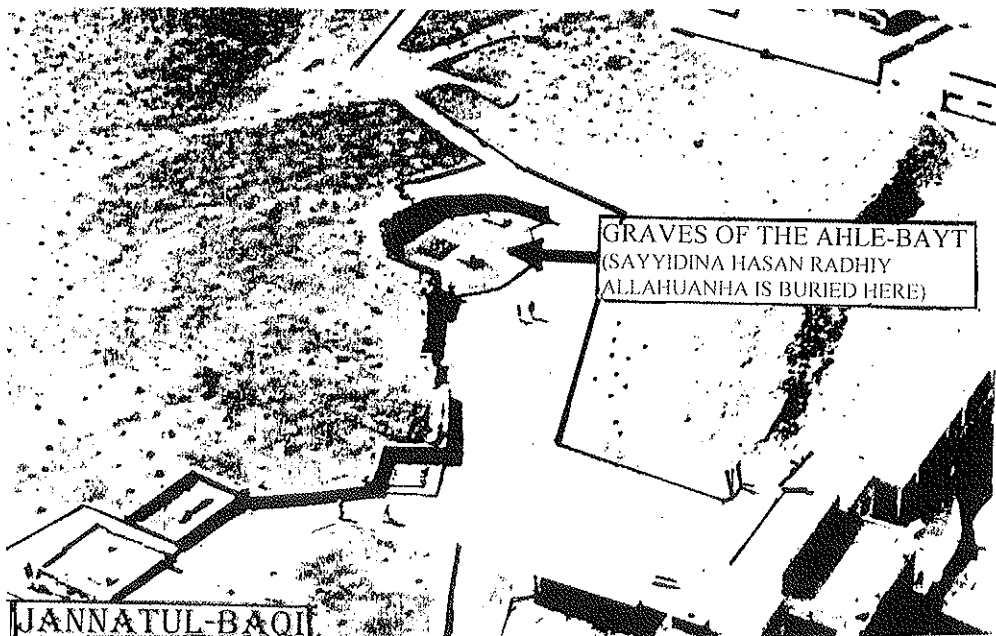
DEATH OF SAYYIDINA HASAN (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away in Rabiul Awwal in the year 50 A.H. It is generally believed that the cause of his death was poisoning, although it was never established as to who poisoned him. In fact while he was on his deathbed Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) even tried to inquire from him as to who was responsible but he merely replied, "If the person whom I suspect is responsible, then Allah Ta'ala will punish him most severely, otherwise there is no need for anyone to be killed unjustly for my sake." (meaning that people should not avenge his death on mere suspicion for, if the suspect was not responsible after all then it would be unjust to kill him).

He then turned to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu), his younger brother and said: "After the death of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) the Khilafat was passed down until it reached Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) when people began drawing their swords, and the matter was not resolved. I am now fully convinced that Nubuwwat and Khilafat cannot be combined in our family.

I also have this fear that the ignorant people of Kufa might try to call you over to Kufa, but beware, do not be deceived by them.

When Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away he was buried next to his mother, Sayyiditina Fatima (radhiyallahu anha) in Jannatul Baqee. He had nine sons and six daughters. At the time of his death he was 47 years old.



WORKSHEET

Fill in the blank spaces.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away in (month)
_____ (year) _____ (place) _____.

It is generally believed that his death was due to _____.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) told the people not to
_____ his death just because they had a _____.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) told _____ that
_____ and _____ could not be combined in
their family. He also told Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu)
to beware of the people of _____.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) was buried next to
_____ in _____. He had _____ sons
and _____ daughters. He was _____ at the time
of his death.

LESSON 5

A BRIEF LOOK AT THE KHILAFAT UNDER SAYYIDINA HASAN (RA)

Many historians argue that the Khilafat of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) does not fall under the Khilafat-e-Raashida, because of the very brief period that he ruled for. But this is incorrect, for if we are to take into account the achievements of Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) in this very brief period, we can conclude that this period does in fact constitute a very important part of the Khilafat-e-Raashida.

What Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) achieved in this brief period without shedding any blood could not have been achieved by anyone else.

The civil unrest which raged in the Muslim Empire for the past ten years for which there seemed no solution was brought to an end by Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) almost immediately.

The conspiracy which had become a destructive force within the Muslim Empire hatched by the hypocrites and Jews who pretended to be Muslims, for the past ten years, was finally thwarted by Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu).

Through his actions he afforded the Muslim Empire the opportunity to resume the conquests, which had become dormant for ten years on account of the civil strife.

The Mushrikeen and the kuffaar Empires had been at ease for the last ten years as they watched the normal strife paralyse the Muslim Empire. They now became restless once more at the thought of stability returning to the Muslim Empire and that they (the Muslims) are sure to resume their Islamic Expansion plans.

The peace and stability brought about by him once again united the Muslims and rekindled the spirit of Jihad within them, that they could now look forward to strengthening themselves and undertake future expeditions.

Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) commanded an army of forty thousand warriors. They had major differences with Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) that they were bent on waging battle against him. This being the situation and despite the fact that almost the entire Muslim Empire would have given Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) their support because of his close relation to Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam), he took these courageous steps and overlooked all this to maintain unity and harmony in the Muslim Empire. He taught the Ummat a lesson in diplomacy and leadership which will be remembered till the Day of Qiyaamah.

May the Eternal Blessings of Allah Ta'ala be upon

Sayyidina Hasan bin Ali

(radhiyallahu anhuma) .

WORKSHEET

Choose the correct answer.

1. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) [does / does not] fall under the category of the Khalifat-e-E-Raashida.
2. Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) achieved a lot in this period because [he shed many peoples blood / he shed no blood / he shed a few people's blood].
3. Sayyidina Hasan stopped the civil unrest of the Muslim empire which had been going on for [10 years / 12 years / 17 years].
4. The conspiracies in the Muslim empire were the work of the [Jews and Christians / Christians and hypocrites / hypocrites and Jews].
5. Sayyidina Hasan allowed the Muslim empire to continue its [conquests / internal strife / reconstruction]
6. The peace and stability brought by Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu) rekindled the spirit of [giving charity / going for Hajj / Jihad] among the Muslims.
7. Sayyidina Hasan taught the Ummat a lesson in [Jihad and fighting/leadership and diplomacy/caring for status and wealth].

LESSON 6

A FEW NOTEWORTHY POINTS REGARDING THE KHILAFAT-E-RAASHIDA

When a closer study is made of the Khilafat-e-Raashida the following points became manifest with regard to these Khulafa: (Plural of Khalifa):

1. Every Khalifa was elected by a body of influential and eminent Muslims. If the previous Khalifa nominated the subsequent Khalifa, it was only through consultation that the nominated Khalifa was officially appointed. When a Khalifa was appointed, no regard was given to family ties, (nepotism) or financial status.
2. The general public had a right to raise objections, demand answers, as well as tender their advises to the rulers of the State.
3. The lifestyle of the Khulafa in respect to their dressing, home-life, mode of transport, etc., was extremely simple and they lived like the common man. They did not exploit their positions and live off the public treasury by squandering public funds for personal use or luxury.
4. They neither used any of the public funds for their personal use, nor did they give their relatives any, except to those

who were rightful recipients of dues from the public treasury.

5. Each Khalifa was a Sahabi of a very eminent status, who had spent a great deal of time in the company of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam). In the Khilafats following the glorious Khilafats only Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) hold this position as well.
6. They were all from among the Ashara Mubashara i.e. those (people who had heard the glad tidings of entry into Jannat from Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) himself).
7. The well being of the Muslims, spreading the word of Allah Ta'ala and implementing the laws of the Shariah were their prime objectives.
8. They were not habitual in the hoarding of large amounts of wealth which was received in the form of taxes and booty but rather gave preference to disposing of this to its legal recipients.
9. They went for Haj and made it a point to meet and deliberate with the Muslims who had gathered there from various parts of the Islamic Empire, on matters pertaining to their needs, their complaints and the efficiency and lifestyle of the Governor etc. If they were unable to go for Haj owing to

- heavy work pressure on the domestic front they always dispatched a deputy on their behalf who would then execute the Khalifa's duties towards the pilgrims.
10. They led the Salaats themselves in the Muslim capital as well as delivering the Jumu'ah Khutbahs.
 11. There existed no Muslim sects under the rule of the Khulafa, as they ensured that each Muslim led his life in strict conformity to the teachings of the Qur'aan and Hadeeth.
 12. Though they were the rulers and leaders of the Muslims, yet they regarded themselves as the servants of those whom they ruled sparing no effort to ensure their comfort and welfare as though every one person were like their own children.
 13. They were not dictators, like the dominant powers of the day i.e. Rome and Persia. Whenever any deeni matter was brought to the fore they took the Mashwarahs of various Sahabahs so as to ascertain how they had seen Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) execute a certain matter, and then only did they carry it out.
 14. All those countries which had been conquered by the Khulafa have a majority Muslim population up to this day.

WORKSHEET

Write 4 paragraphs about the Khilafat-e-Raashida. Your essay should not merely recall facts found in the lesson but should also include what you have learnt in the previous years concerning the Khalifa-e-Raashida and their way of life.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

SAYYIDINA AMIR MUAWIYA

(RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

LESSON 7

EARLY LIFE

Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was born seventeen years before Hijrat. He was six years younger than Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu). His mother's name was Hindah and his father's name was Abu Sufyaan. His father embraced Islam at the Conquest of Makkah.

Even in childhood, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) displayed such dynamic leadership qualities that people called him the "Kisra of the Arabs", (a title which indicates his powerful qualities of leadership). His tolerance, generosity, wisdom, foresight, love for peace and justice were known to all, and even won him the admiration of the kuffaar.

He was tall, with a fresh youthful complexion, a handsome face and an overwhelming stature.

Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) embraced Islam on the occasion of the Conquest of Makkah at the age of twenty five and remained in the company of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) ever since.

It is related that before embracing Islam, he did not participate in any of the battles against the Muslims. For as long as he remained in the company of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) after embracing Islam he was chosen as a scribe to record the Wahi. Apart from this he was delegated the task of attending to the various deputations that came to Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) in Madeenah.

He participated in the battles of Hunain and Ta'if. During the Khilafat of Sayyidina Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu) he was appointed as one of the commanders of the Muslim army which marched onto Syria (Shaam). His bravery and courage were manifest in the various battles of Islam. Sayyidina Umar (radhiyallahu anhu) appointed him the Governor of Jordan and the adjoining areas.

WORKSHEET

Complete the crossword

Across

1. The seventh Islamic month.
4. The age at which Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) accepted Islam.
5. The religion of all the Prophets (Alayhis Salaam).
7. Muawiya title was “Kisra of the Arabs” [True / False].
8. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was born _____ before Hijra.
10. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was a scribe of _____
11. The fourth Khalifa of Islam.
14. The person with whom Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) signed a peace treaty.
15. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was appointed one of the commanders of the army by Sayyidina Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu) to march towards _____
16. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu's) mother
19. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) participated in this battle.

21. The Muazzin of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).
22. The year Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away.
23. The occasion when Abu Sufyaan accepted Islam.
25. A quality of Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) [w.....].
26. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) held his post as khalifa for _____ years.
27. A physical characteristic of Amir Muawiya (RA)

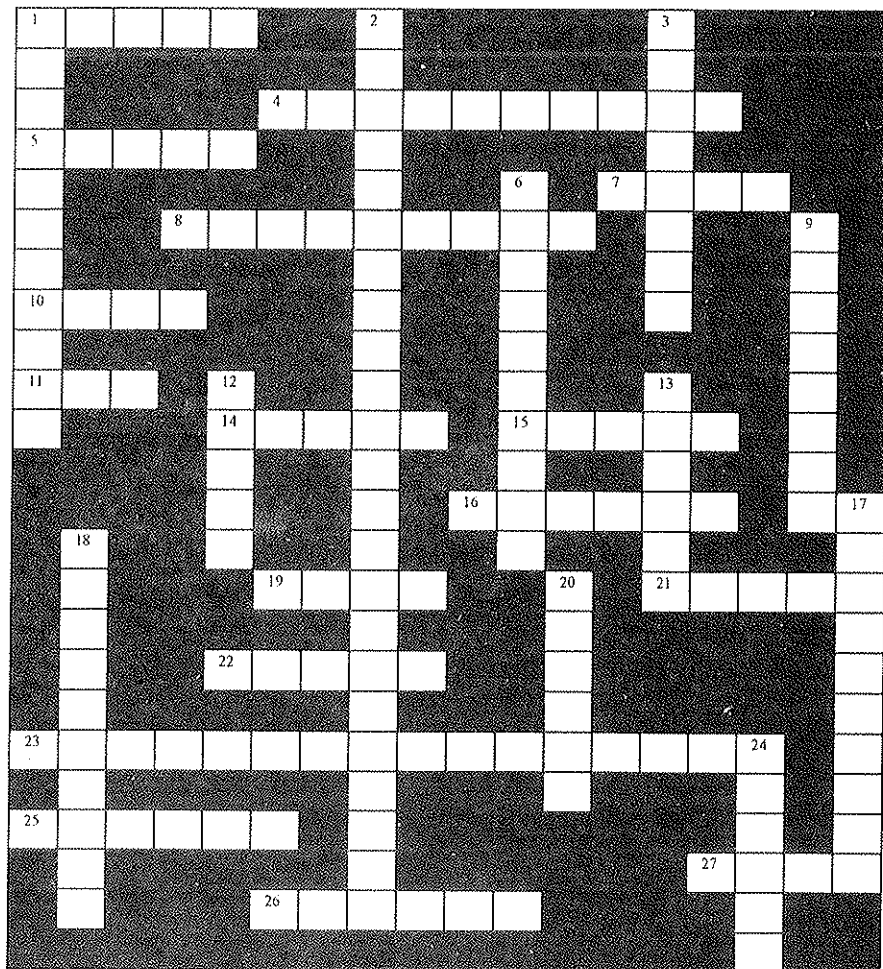
Down

1. The Islamic month in which Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) signed a peace treaty.
2. The amount of Ahadeeth narrated by Sayyidina Muawiya.
3. Sayyidina Umar made Muawiya a _____ of Jordan.
6. A quality of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) [Le...].
9. The Hadeeth kitaab in which Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) said: "Oh Allah, guide Muawiya and make him a means of guidance."
12. Another name for Syria.
13. The Arabic word for calculation.
17. A quality of Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) [To.....].
18. A quality of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) [Ge....].

20. Amir Muawiya was made the governor of _____.

24. A battle in which he participated.

1000000



LESSON 8

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE KHILAFAT OF SAYYIDINA AMIR MUAWIYA (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

It is important to note that when Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) became the Khalifa there were four major factions in the Muslim Empire:

The **first** group were the Shiaan-e-Ali. [The group of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu)]. Just as they believed that Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) was the rightful Khalifa, they believed that after his death his sons were the rightful heirs to the Khilafat. This group was found mainly in Iraq, Iran and to a great extent in Egypt.

The **second** group was the Shiaan-e-Muawiya. [The group of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) also known as the Banu Umayyah]. They were found in Shaam and various parts of Hijaaz. (Hijaaz = Makkah and Madeenah and surrounding areas). They firmly believed that Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu) was the rightful Khalifa after the martyrdom of Sayyidina Uthmaan (radhiyallahu anhu) and they were prepared to sacrifice

everything in support of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu).

The **third** group were the Kharijites. They were the group who broke away from the two above mentioned groups as they were dissatisfied with the policies of its leaders. They spared no effort in opposing both these leaders during their respective periods of rule. This group consisted of the Munafiqeen and other conspirators who were in reality Jews pretending to be Muslims. They held age old grudges and enmity against Islam and the Muslims. They too were to be found mainly in Iraq (Basra) and Iran. A few innocent Muslims also fell victim to this group.

The **fourth** group were those who remained totally aloof from the politics and affairs of the Muslim Empire. They remained in the ibadat of Allah Ta'ala. This group consisted mainly of the great and illustrious Sahabas (radhiyallahu anhum). They were found in Makkah Muazzamah and Madeenah Munawwarah as well as the outlying villages of these two cities.

LESSON 9

THE KHARIJITES

The first major problem encountered by Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) on becoming the Khalifa were the continuous rebellions by the Kharijites. In a major rebellion against the Islamic Empire, Farwa bin Naufal, a Kharijite, prepared an army of five hundred men and set off from Kufa. They reached Nakhla where they set up camp. Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) decided to deal diplomatically with this group and thus appealed to the people of Kufa to reason with these rebels, and at the same time warn them about the grave consequences of their actions, for after all they were from amongst the people of Kufa.

The people of Kufa in turn approached these rebels who showed no signs of interest in negotiations. As a result the leader of the rebels, Farwa bin Naufal was taken captive. Undeterred by this setback the rebels appointed Abdullah bin Abi Hausa as their new leader and made it clear that they would not compromise. On seeing their persistence, the people of Kufa attacked the rebel Kharijites and in the ensuing battle a large number of them,

including their newly appointed leader were killed. With only a hundred and fifty men left, the Kharijites decided to continue fighting to the bitter end, but shortly thereafter, unable to face the Kufa army, they retreated and fled. They eventually took up residence in the different parts of the Islamic Empire.

FOUR MAJOR FACTIONS IN THE MUSLIM EMPIRE		
1st Group	Shiaan-e-Ali	The group of Ali (RA)
2nd Group	Shiaan-e-Muawiya	The group of Muawiya (RA)
3rd Group	Kharijites	They were the group who broke away from the 2 above mentioned groups
4th Group		They were those who remained totally aloof from the politics and affairs of the Muslim Empire.

LESSON 10

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS

Sayyidina Amr ibnul Aas was the governor of Egypt before Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) became the Khalifa.

When Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) took over the Khilafat he appointed the following persons as governors:

1. Saeed bin Zaid was appointed Governor of Makkah;
2. Marwaan bin Hakam was appointed Governor of Madeenah;
These two governors swopped positions each year.
3. Mughira ibn Shuba was appointed the governor of Kufa;
4. Ziyaad bin abi Sufyaan, the step brother of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) had been appointed the governor of Faaris during the Khilafat of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu). He was known for his intelligence as well as great leadership qualities among the Arabs.

Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) decided to take full advantage of this worthy figure and in addition to keeping him as the governor of Faaris appointed him as the governor of Basra as well, with a special request that the people of Basra be kept under strict control. When Ziyaad took over the governorship of Basra lawlessness and disorder was prevalent amongst the people of Basra, but he eradicated this in a very short space of time.

In the year 43 A.H. when the governor of Egypt passed away, his son Abdullah ibn Amr was appointed the Governor of Egypt. In the same year some Kharijites living in Kufa rebelled once more, but were swiftly overpowered by Mughira ibn Shuba the Governor of Kufa.

WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

a	The leader of the Kharijites	1	Great and illustrious Sahaba
b	The governor of Egypt before Amir Muawiya became Khalifa	2	The title of Ali (RA)
c	Shiaan-e-Muawiya	3	Governor of Faaris and Basra
d	Mughira bin Shuba	4	200 men
e	Marwaan bin Hakam	5	Governor of Kufa
f	Group made up of Jews, Munafiqeen & conspirators	6	Governor of Jordan
g	Saeed bin Zaid	7	Found in Iraq, Iran and also in Egypt
h	The number of Kharijites in the army that left from Kufa	8	800 men
i	The year in which the governor of Egypt passed away	9	Governor of Makkah
j	The number of men left in the Kharijite army after the	10	Farwa bin Naufal

	battle of Kufa.		
k	Ziyaad bin Abi Sufyaan	11	500 men
l	Remained isolated from the political affairs of the Muslim Empire	12	Governor of Madeenah
m	The new leader of the Kharijites after Farwa bin Naufal was captured by the people of Kufa	13	Kharijites
n	Abdullah bin Amr	14	43 A.H.
		15	Abdullah bin Abi Hausa
		16	Found in Shaam and Hijaaz
		17	44 A.H.
		18	150 men
		19	The governor of Egypt after his father passed away
		20	Amr Ibnul A'sas
		21	Umar (radhiyallahu anhu)
		22	The title of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N

LESSON 11

THE ISLAMIC NAVY AND MUSLIM NAVAL BASES

With the internal situation now under control, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) decided that the constant threats and harassment of the kuffar, especially on the Islamic frontiers had to be brought to an end. The Romans often carried out naval attacks on Egypt and sectors of Africa which were under Muslim rule. In order to combat these attacks elaborate preparations were made to strengthen the naval and defence forces. About two thousand warships were built and Junadah bin Umayyah was appointed as the admiral of the navy. The defence force too was strengthened.

The Islamic military force were divided into two groups, with one group fighting in winter and the other in summer. In this way the Roman forces were kept in check throughout the year.

Naval bases were set up in Cyprus and neighbouring islands enabling the Muslim army to keep a close watch of the enemy. By the end of this year Sijastaan, Barqaan and Sudan were also brought under Islamic rule.

LESSON 12

EXPEDITION TO CONSTANTINOPLE

The Romans constantly launched attacks from their headquarters, Constantinople (present day Istanbul). Now that their advances were kept in check, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) ordered an attack on their base, Constantinople, so that the threats of future attacks on any of the Islamic countries is removed once and for all.

An announcement was made throughout the entire Islamic Empire calling for volunteers to participate in this important expedition.

An overwhelming number of Muslim volunteers came forth offering their services. This was done because they had not forgotten the words of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam). He prophesied this expedition and said:

“The first army from my Ummat which will advance upon the city of the Romans will be forgiven.”

Eminent Sahabas like Abdullah bin Zubair, Abdullah bin Abbas, Husain bin Ali, Abu Ayyub Ansari (radhiyallahu anhum) also participated in this expedition.

Soon a massive army was prepared with Sufyaan bin Auf as the commander in chief. A naval fleet also set out in the direction of Constantinople. Soon both armies reached Constantinople and surrounded the city. The city was fortified with a huge strong wall making it difficult for the Muslims to penetrate. They had to carry out the offensive from the outside of the walled city but this was not very effective. During the course of this expedition many Sahabas were martyred as well. Sayyidina Abu Ayyub Ansari (radhiyallahu anhu) also passed away while on this expedition and was buried here.

No progress was made due to the extreme cold weather and other obstacles. The offensive was finally called off and the Muslim armies returned without conquering Constantinople. The Romans were greatly relieved at this and the most important significance of this expedition was that the Romans did not provoke the Muslims after this.

In the 50th year A.H. Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) ordered military expeditions in the direction of North West Africa. Great progress was made. As a result of these expeditions Tunisia, Tripoli, Talmisan and Algeria, were brought under Muslim Rule.

WORKSHEET

State if the following statements are True or False. If false, provide the correct statements.

1. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) had the internal situation under control?

2. The Persians often carried out attacks on Egypt?

3. One thousand warships were built for the Islamic navy?

4. The admiral of the navy was Junadah bin Umayyah?

5. The Islamic military was divided into 4 groups, one group fighting in summer, one group fighting in winter, one group fighting at sea and the last group fighting on land?

6. Naval bases were set up in Cyprus?

7. Sijistaaan, Barqaan and Sudan were brought under Islamic rule?

8. The Roman headquarters were in Iraq?

9. Constantinople is presently known as Jordan?

10. Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) prophesied an expedition to the city of the Romans?

11. No eminent Sahaba took part in the expedition?

12. The Muslims could not penetrate Constantinople because of the huge walls built around the city.

13. Abu Ayyub Ansari (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away in Constantinople and is buried there?

14. The Muslims made no progress and were affected by the intense heat in Constantinople?

15. The Muslims conquered Constantinople?

16. The Romans provoked the Muslims many times after the expedition to Constantinople?

17. In 52 A.H., Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) ordered attacks in North West Africa?

18. Tripoli and Algeria were brought under Muslim rule?

LESSON 13

YAZEED BIN MUAWIYA

In the 50th year A.H. Mughira bin Shuba, the governor of Kufa came to Damascus and reminded Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) about the turmoil and bloodshed that had occurred during and after the Khilafat of Sayyidina Uthmaan (radhiyallahu anhu). He suggested that in order to avert such a tragedy in the future it would be best that certain steps be taken.

One such step would be to nominate the next Khalifa while Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) is still alive. He further suggested that the most appropriate person to be nominated would be Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu's) son Yazeed, as his nomination would serve the interests of Islam and the Muslims best.

Sayyidina Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) who until now had been actively engrossed in the running of the Islamic Empire hardly ever gave thought to this aspect and no sooner was it mentioned to him he realized its importance and thus began instituting steps for the nomination of his son as the Khalifa after him. He too felt that Yazeed would be the most appropriate candidate and being his son, he was sure to ensure the smooth running of the Islamic

Empire which his father had so painstakingly maintained and enhanced. The issue now at hand now was to campaign for Yazeed to be his successor. Sayyidina Amir Muawiya was sure that the governors of Makkah and Madeenah would have no difficulty in convincing those under them about Yazeed's future Khilafat. Mughira ibne Shuba was sent to campaign in Kufa and assess the reaction of the people there on this matter. They reacted positively pledging their full support to Yazeed as the next Khalifa.

When Marwaan bin Hakam, the governor of Madeenah addressed his people with regard to this matter, the senior Sahabas on the one hand approved of the idea that a Khalifa be nominated, but on the other hand fiercely opposed the nomination of Yazeed. Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan bin Abubakr, Abdullah bin Umar, Abdullah bin Zubair, and Husain bin Ali (radhiyallahu anhum) were amongst those who rejected the nomination of Yazeed. Amongst other reasons that they gave was the appointment of a son to the post of his father was un-Islamic and many felt that the son was not a suitable candidate for that post. Not long after this, news was received that Mughira ibn Shuba the man responsible for initiating this idea passed away in Kufa

LESSON 14

DEATH OF SAYYIDINA AMIR MUAWIYA (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

On receiving the news about the death of Mughira ibne Shuba, Ziyaad bin Abi Sufyaan, the governor of Faaris and Basra was now appointed the governor of Kufa as well. Later in that same year he was appointed as governor of various other areas of the Islamic Empire as well. He was given extra powers to appoint as well as dismiss governors under him. During this period the Kharijites were totally subdued.

By the year 56 A.H. almost the entire Islamic Empire had pledged their allegiance to Yazeed as the next Khalifa, except for the few senior Sahabas who had opposed this idea from its inception.

In 57 A.H. Ziyaad bin Abi Sufyaan passed away. His death struck a severe blow to Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) because Ziyaad had lessened his burden to a great extent by controlling a great portion of the Islamic Empire very efficiently.

After his death his son Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad approached Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) requesting him to be appointed as governor of any Islamic province. As Ubaidullah held no post prior to this, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) hesitated initially but on the insistence of Ubaidullah, he finally appointed him as the governor of Basra and Faaris.

After the death of Ziyaad bin Abu Sufyaan, the Kharijites who had been subdued up to now once again raised their heads.

Sayyiditina Ayesha (radhiyallahu anha) passed away in 58 A.H. at the age of sixty five years and was buried in Jannatul Baqee.

In 59 A.H. Sayyidina Abu Hurairah (radhiyallahu anhu), the great Sahabi and scholar of Islam passed away.

At the beginning of Rajab in the 60th year A.H., Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) took ill, and his condition worsened and three weeks later, on the 22 Rajab 60 A.H. at the age of seventy he passed away. He had in his possession the noble hair and fingernails of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) and before his death requested that these should be placed on his eyes and mouth before he is buried. His Janazah Salaat was led by Khahhak bin Qais (radhiyallahu anhu).

WORKSHEET

Complete the crossword

Clues

Across

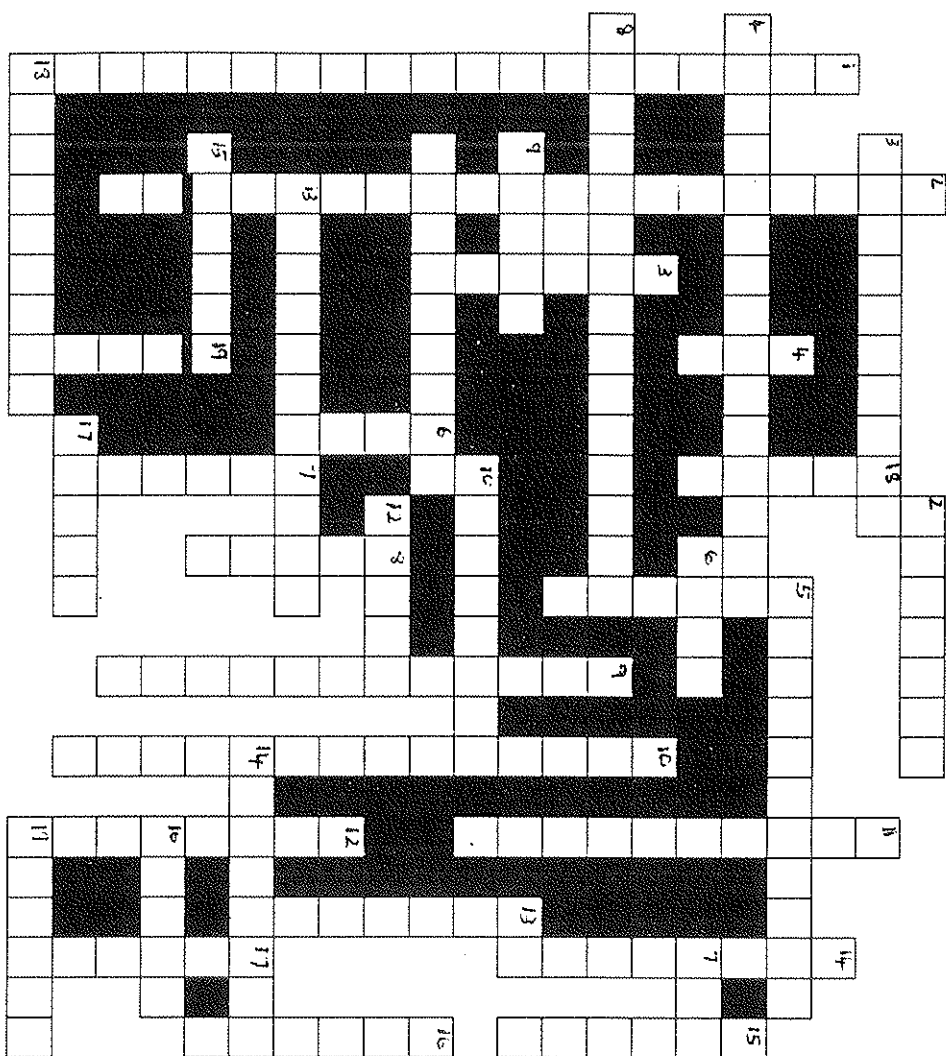
2. The first Khalifa of Islam?
3. The year in which Ayesha (radhiyallahu anha) passed away?
4. The governor of Madeenah.
5. The Sahabi who passed away in 59 A.H.
6. The Arabic word for “fasting”
7. The forth Khalifa of Islam
8. The governor of Kufa.
9. The Islamic month in which Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away.
10. The place where Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) is buried.
11. The year in which Abu Hurairah (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away.
12. The year in which Mughira bin Shuba came to Amir Muawiya to remind him about electing a new Khalifa.

13. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was in possession of the noble hair and _____ of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).
14. Mughira bin Shuba suggested that Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) N_____ a new Khalifa.
15. Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad was made governor of this place.
16. A chapter of the Qur'aan is called a " _____ "
17. Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad was made Governor of this place.
18. Eminent Sahaba felt that Yazeed was not a (DE _____ Khalifa.
19. The companions of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).

Down

1. The person who came to Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) requesting to be made a governor of an Islamic province.
2. The father of Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad
3. A pillar of Islam
4. The year in which most of the Islamic Empire pledged allegiance to Yazeed. [fifty - _____]
5. The Arabic word for "trust"
6. The English word for "Zawaal"

7. The wife of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) who passed away in 56 A.H.
8. Shaytaan
9. The date of the day on which Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) passed away.
10. The person who performed Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu's) Janazah Salaat.
11. The people who were subdued during the governorship of Ziyaad bin Abi Sufyaan.
12. The place to which Mughira bin Shuba came to remind Amir Muawiya about nominating a new Khalifa.
13. Bloodshed and unrest occurred after the death of this Khalifa.
14. [See no 12 down]
15. The mother of Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu).
16. The Khalifa nominated after Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu).
17. The land in which Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) was born [Saudi A_____].
18. The son of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu).
19. The year in which Ziyaad bin Abi Sufyaan passed away (fifty _____)



LESSON 15

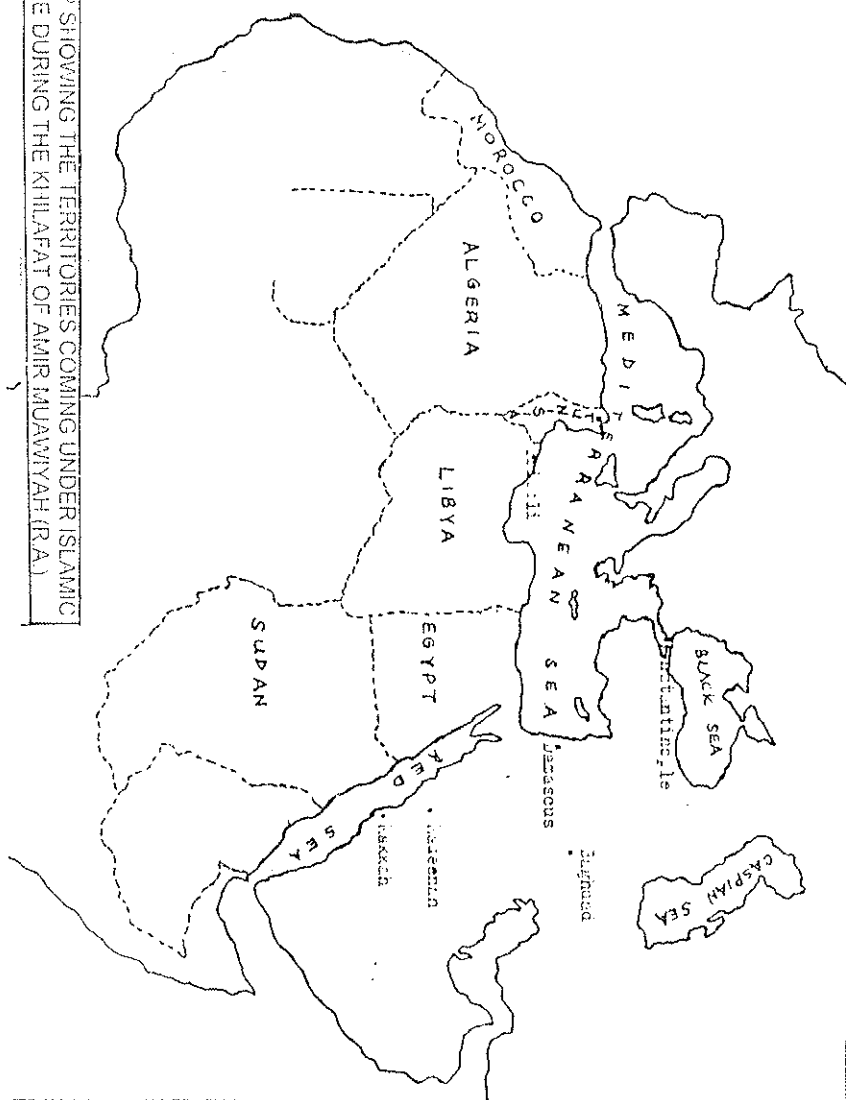
A BRIEF LOOK AT THE KHILAFAT OF SAYYIDINA AMIR MUAWIYA (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) had been a Khalifa for a period of twenty years.

This entire period was indeed a very successful one in the history of Islam for the following reasons:

1. He ruled without any civil unrest or the threat of being ousted;
2. The Islamic Empire expanded considerably in all directions while he was the Khalifa;
3. No sector under the Islamic rule were lost to the kuffaar forces;
4. No rebellion or uprising was reported against any of the Islamic provinces or governors;

ISLAMIC EXPANSION INTO NORTHWEST AFRICA UNDER AMIR MUAWIYAH (R.A.)



MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORIES COMING UNDER ISLAMIC RULE DURING THE KHILAFAT OF AMIR MUAWIYAH (R.A.)

WORKSHEET

Write 4 paragraphs summarising the Khalifat of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu). Your essay should also include what Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) achieved and also the various political issues that faced him.

THE KHILAFAT OF YAZEED BIN MUAWIYA

LESSON 16

EARLY LIFE

Yazeed bin Muawiya was born in 25 A.H. His mother's name was Maysoon Bint Bahdal. At the time of his birth his father was already a governor of Shaam (Syria).

Being brought up in the home of the Khalifa, he was fortunate to have acquired education in various fields. He was even appointed Ameerul Haj on one or two occasions and was commander of a part of the army which marched onto Constantinople. He loved hunting and was a poet.

LESSON 17

APPOINTMENT TO KHILAFAT AND OPPOSITION

Most people had pledged their support to Yazeed being appointed as Khalifa during the life time of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu). After the death of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) the people of Shaam renewed their pledge to him. The governors of the various Islamic provinces who had the pledge of the people renewed their support of Yazeed.

When the governor of Madeenah, Waleed bin Utbah (radhiyallahu anhu) decided to renew the pledge of the Madinites in favour of Yazeed, Sayyidina Husain bin Ali, the grandson of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) withheld his pledge, and instead requested that he be given time to think the matter over.

Although the governor agreed to allow Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) time, his advisor Marwaan bin Hakam (radhiyallahu anhu) insisted that Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) be pressurised to pledge allegiance immediately. The governor however, ignored Marwaan on this issue.

The second prominent person who opposed the appointment of Yazeed to the post of Khalifa was Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair. He had no intention of pledging allegiance to the Khilafat of Yazeed, and found this an opportune moment to leave Madeenah for Makkah secretly with his family taking an unknown route. When the authorities realised this the following day they were enraged and dispatched search parties to capture Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair. The entire day was spent combing the area in search of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) but to no avail.

That same night Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) also left Madeenah with his family under the cover of darkness. He and Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) entered Makkah at about the same time.

Thereafter the senior scholars of Makkah pledged their allegiance to Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) who shortly thereafter arrested the governor of Makkah, Harith bin Hur and took over the governorship from him.

Soon thereafter the general public of Makkah came forward and pledged their support for Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was not among those who pledged their support.

When Yazeed was informed about these developments he ordered an attack on Makkah with specific instructions that Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) be arrested and sent to him in Shaam. The massive army which attacked Makkah was unsuccessful and returned empty-handed and defeated.

WORKSHEET

1. What was the name of Yazeed's mother?

2. In which year was Yazeed born? _____
3. On how many occasions was Yazeed ibn Muawiya appointed the Ameerul Haj? _____
4. After Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu's) death who pledged and who did not pledge their support for Yazeed?

5. Who was the governor of Makkah at that time? _____
6. Which two prominent Sahaba left Madeenah?

7. Why did they leave? _____

8. Who was the governor of Makkah before Abdullah bin Zubair took over? _____
9. What was Yazeed's reaction to the events in Makkah?

10. Was Yazeed's army successful? _____

LESSON 18

THE PEOPLE OF KUFA

Even during the lifetime of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) while Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was residing in Madeenah, the people of Kufa persistently wrote to him (Sayyidina Husain), calling him over to Kufa. They promised that they would pledge their allegiance to him and declare him the Khalifa. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) however ignored these calls for he had not forgotten Sayyidina Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu)'s words regarding the people of Kufa:

"Do not be deceived by the people of Kufa."

On the other hand Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) was fully aware about the intentions and actions of the people of Kufa. He did nothing to stop them, but before his death he warned Yazeed about the people of Kufa. He said that they may stir up trouble by instigating Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). He even cautioned Yazeed that should such a situation arise, he was to treat Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) most respectfully.

With the death of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu), the people of Kufa who regarded themselves as the supporters of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) hesitated in pledging their allegiance to Yazeed. They preferred Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) to take over as Khalifa. The news that Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) had refused to pledge allegiance to Yazeed further strengthened their belief that if they pledged their support to him, he might after all agree to take over the Khilafat. They therefore wrote to him:

"We had supported your father and were always opposed to the Bani Umayyah. We are now prepared to give you our full support and appoint you the Khalifa of the Islamic Empire because Yazeed does not deserve this honourable post. Come to Kufa at once."

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) received numerous letters containing similar messages wherein he was promised full support of the military, and others in order to ensure his appointment to the Khilafat.

Finally, he decided to respond. As a first precautionary measure he sent his cousin, Muslim bin Uqail to Kufa in order to secretly assess the extent of their support for him as well as take an allegiance from them on his behalf. Though Muslim hesitated at first, he finally agreed to proceed to Kufa where on the first day of his arrival there, more than twelve thousand people pledged their support for Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). Muslim (radhiyallahu anhu) sent a letter to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) informing him of the overwhelming support he had in Kufa.

Quite satisfied at this, the next step taken by Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was to send another envoy led by Ahnaf bin Malik to the elders of Basra exhorting them to pledge their support for him as well.

LESSON 19

YAZEED'S REACTION

On hearing about the secret developments in their province the governor of Kufa and the authorities were naturally not pleased and immediately informed Yazeed asking him to take drastic steps in order to prevent a major upheaval. Yazeed was utterly shocked on hearing this, consulted his advisors and was advised to appoint Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad as the governor of Kufa as well. Ubaidullah who up to now was the governor of Basra was informed by Yazeed thus: "You are hereby appointed the governor of Kufa where you are to proceed immediately and take charge of affairs there. Be informed that Muslim bin Uqail is in Kufa campaigning on behalf of Husain bin Ali (radhiyallahu anhum). It is your duty to arrest Muslim as soon as you reach there and have the pledges of the people of Kufa for Husain invalidated. Deal severely with any opposition.

Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad, it must be noted, was not very well liked by Yazeed and he had all along feared that sooner or later he would be deposed of his post. He was therefore greatly surprised when he received Yazeed's letter appointing him as the governor of Kufa. In order to please Yazeed he decided to execute his orders to the letter by dealing with this critical situation efficiently.

As he was about to leave for Kufa he was informed about the arrival of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) envoy led by Ahnaf bin Malik to Basra, as well as the purpose of his visit. The envoy was intercepted and in order to instill fear into the hearts of the people of Basra, Ubaidullah called up the general public of Basra and made it known to them the grave consequences they would face should they pledge support for Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). To prove his point he had Ahnaf bin Malik executed in full view of them. He then left for Kufa.

This action of Ubaidullah had such an effect on the people of Basra that they dared not do anything which might upset him.

WORKSHEET

Underline the correct answer

1. The people of _____ constantly wrote to _____ saying that they would pledge allegiance to him.
 - a. Kufa a. Yazeed
 - b. Basra b. Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - c. Faaris c. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu)

2. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - a. immediately accepted the people of Kufa's proposal
 - b. ignored the letters
 - c. sent the letters to Yazeed.

3. The people of Kufa were initially supporters of
 - a. Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - b. Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - c. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu)

4. The people of Kufa said that they were always opposed to the
- Bani Sulaiman
 - Bani Umayyah
 - Bani Haashim
5. Sayyidina Husain sent _____ on his behalf to Kufa.
- Ahnaf bin Malik
 - Yazeed
 - Muslim
6. _____ people pledged their support for Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).
- 10 000
 - 14 000
 - 12 000
7. _____ was sent to Basra by Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).
- Ahnaf bin Malik
 - Yazeed
 - Muslim

8. Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad was the governor of _____ and he was also made the governor of _____
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. Basra | a. Jordan |
| b. Madeenah | b. Cyprus |
| c. Egypt | c. Kufa |
9. Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad _____ want to follow Yazeed's orders properly since he was _____ by Yazeed.
- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a. did | a. well like |
| b. did not | b. not well like |
10. Ahnaf bin Malik was executed by _____ in _____
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Yazeed | a. public |
| b. Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad | b. secret |
| c. the people of Kufa | c. front of prisoners |

LESSON 20

UBAIDULLAH BIN ZIYAAD IN KUFÄ

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) who was in Makkah was totally unaware about how the tide was turning against him. His envoy to Basra had already been killed and that his envoy to Kufa was singled out to be killed; and that Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad whom the people of Basra feared was on his way to Kufa with a huge army to crush any resistance to the Khilafat of Yazeed.

As Ubaidullah reached the outskirts of Kufa he left his army behind and proceeded towards the city just after dark. When the people of Kufa saw him they were overjoyed for they were under the misconception that this was Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) for whom they had been waiting.

It was only after Ubaidullah entered the court of the governor, did the people realize who he actually was. They were shocked when they learnt that the feared Ubaidullah had been sent by Yazeed to deal with them and they all dispersed silently. Soon after, the army of Ubaidullah entered the city.

By this time more than eighteen thousand people had already pledged their allegiance to Muslim on behalf of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). Muslim was just as surprised when he heard about the sudden arrival of Ubaidullah to Kufa and as a precautionary measure he changed his residence secretly.

The next morning Ubaidullah addressed the general public thus:
"You are aware of my methods of dealing with deserters. I am fully aware about those of you who have pledged allegiance to Husain at the hands of Muslim bin Uqail. I will overlook this error of yours on condition that you come forth immediately and withdraw your support for Husain. Those who oppose me or sides with the opponents will be killed."

He specifically mentioned that whoever grants refuge to Muslim bin Uqail should hand him over immediately otherwise face the consequences.

This speech of Ubaidullah had a very chilling effect on the people of Kufa. They became fearful and dispersed silently.

The person who had granted refuge to Muslim was Haani bin Urwa. He decided not to expose the whereabouts of Muslim, but failed. In a short while the whereabouts of Muslim were reported to Ubaidullah who had Haani arrested immediately.

Thereafter Muslim emerged from hiding and called upon the eighteen thousand people who had pledged allegiance at his hands earlier, to attack the residence of Ubaidullah, but only four thousand men turned up. They surrounded the residence of Ubaidullah and contemplated a severe onslaught but relatives and friends of these four thousand men came forward and appealed to them to call off the attack.

As a result many men began withdrawing from the army of Muslim and finally left him with only about thirty men. They were soon overpowered and Muslim was taken prisoner.

The next day ten thousand supporters of Muslim gathered at the residence of Ubaidullah demanding the release of Muslim and Haani. In response, Ubaidullah ordered that Muslim and Haani be brought before the public, and had them executed in full view of those gathered there. This brutal action had such a terrifying effect on them that they all dispersed silently, without taking further action.

Ubaidullah in the meantime had received another letter from Yazeed informing him that Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) had already left Makkah and was on his way to Kufa, therefore Ubaidullah should protect himself and order the army to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) from entering Kufa.

WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

A		B	
a	These people were waiting for Sayyidina Husain's arrival	1	Muslim bin Uqail
b	The person who came to Kufa to challenge any resistance to Yazeed	2	18 000
c	Sayyidina Husain's (radhiyallahu anhu) was unaware about this	3	The people of Kufa
d	The person who was Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu)'s representative in Kufa	4	Haani bin Urwa
e	The person who granted refuge to Muslim bin Uqail	5	His envoy to Basra was killed and the envoy to Kufa was about to be killed
f	The amount of men that demanded the release of Muslim and Urwa	6	The people of Basra

g	The amount of people who pledged allegiance to Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) initially	7	Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad
h	The amount of people who surrounded Ubaidullah's residence	8	12 000
i	Sayyidina Husain left from this place to come to Kufa	9	4 000
j	The people who were executed by Ubaidullah	10	The people of Basra
		11	Muslim and Husain
		12	Muslim and Haani
		13	Makkah
		14	10 000
		15	Madeenah

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

LESSON 21

SAYYIDINA HUSAIN (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU'S) DEPARTURE FROM MAKKAH

Meanwhile back in Makkah Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was in the final stages of preparations for his departure to Kufa. He was totally unaware of the happenings in Kufa i.e. his envoy to Kufa had already been killed and that the people of Kufa had not assisted him in any way. He was also not aware that the promises of support made to him by the people of Kufa were no longer upheld by them for they were too scared to stand against the tyranny of Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad.

As Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) prepared to leave, many senior Sahabah approached him and tried to reason with him, asking him to reconsider his decision to proceed to Kufa. They tried to prevent him from going by reminding him about the manner in which the deceptive people of Kufa had treated his father and brother.

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Umar (radhiyallahu anhu) said to him:

"Do not leave Makkah in search of leadership. Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) was given the choice between this world and the hereafter, and he chose the latter. You, being the family of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) should follow his example."

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Abbas (radhiyallahu anhu) said: "Do not leave Makkah and the house of Allah. Your father chose Kufa above Makkah and was treated most unceremoniously by the people of Kufa until he was martyred by them. Your brother Hasan, too was ill-treated by these people. They cannot be trusted."

In reply, Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) said: "But Muslim bin Uqail who has gone there on my behalf has informed me about the overwhelming support which I have there, and I have hundreds of letters from the people of Kufa who have pledged to support me."

In order to delay his departure Sayyidina Abdullah bin Abbas (radhiyallahu anhu) said: "If you must go then do not leave now, for the days of Haj are here and it would not be proper for you to leave Makkah at a time when the rest of the world is coming to Makkah." Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) did not accept this too.

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Abbas even tried to prevent him from taking his entire family along with him saying to him that should anything undesirable occur then at least the innocent women and children would not suffer.

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) decided to proceed to Kufa and no amount of pressure was going to stop him from doing so.

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair, the governor of Makkah tried to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) from leaving. He went to the extent of offering to hand over the governorship to him, but to no avail.

Finally on Monday the 3rd Zil Hijjah, 60 A.H., Sayyidina Husain left for Kufa. Unknown to him, on this very day Muslim bin Uqail was martyred at Kufa. Enroute they met travellers coming from that direction, but these people had left Kufa before Ubaidullah had come there. They therefore gave Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) a very positive and promising account of his support there. This raised his and that of the little group accompanying him.

Back in Kufa at that time Ubaidullah was in the process of selecting men to form the huge army which was to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) from entering Kufa.

Nearing Kufa, Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) sent a fast horseman ahead to inform the people there about his present location and the day of his expected arrival in the city. Unfortunately this messenger was intercepted by Ubaidullah's men and killed. The information he was carrying was very useful to them. A second messenger was intercepted and killed in the same way. All this was unknown to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).

WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions

1. Why was Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) going to Kufa?

2. Who were the people of Kufa scared of?

3. What was Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) unaware of?

4. Which two senior Sahaba tried to make Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) reconsider his decision to go to Kufa?

5. Mention two reasons that these Sahabas gave to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) not to undertake the journey.

6. Sayyidina Abbaas (radhiyallahu anhu) tried to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) from taking his family with him. What other aspect did he mention to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) to delay him from leaving?

7. Who was the governor of Makkah?

8. On what date was Muslim bin Uqail martyred?

9. On what date did Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) leave for Kufa?

10. How many of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) messengers were killed and who ordered them to be killed?

LESSON 22

THE TRUTH REVEALED

As the group of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) advanced towards Kufa many tribes along the way joined him, enlarging his group considerably. When they reached Tha'labia (a place near Kufa) they received the dreadful and shocking news of the actual situation viz.:

- the feared Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad had been appointed the governor of Kufa;
- the envoy to Basra was also executed under orders from Ubaidullah;
- the people of Kufa were too scared to stand up against Ubaidullah and thus were unable to support Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu);
- the two messengers sent ahead by Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) had also been killed by Ubaidullah's men;

Ubaidullah had prepared a huge army whose task it was to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) from entering Kufa.

The devastating news struck a severe blow to the morale of the jubilant army of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and plunged them into a state of extreme despair. Dazed and feeling hopelessly entrapped in a strange land with enemies poised on all sides they did not know what to do next.

The various tribes who had joined Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) along the way began withdrawing from his group and returned home, eventually leaving him with between seventy to eighty men only.

This little group decided to proceed towards Kufa against all odds, in order to avenge the death of Muslim bin Uqail and the others who had been killed.

They had not gone very far when they encountered the first of Ubaidullah's army under the leadership of Hur bin Yazeed Taimi who blocked their way.

WORKSHEET

In your own words explain what had transpired in Kufa while Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was en route there. Your answer should not be more than ¾ page in length.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or a sheet of stationery designed for writing. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

LESSON 23

TOWARDS KARBALA

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) realised that his entry into Kufa was blocked by an army made up of those very people who had called him to Kufa and promised him all the support. He decided to change course and proceed in the direction he had come from. He addressed Hur Ibn Yazeed in the following words:

"I have not come on my accord, but have come because you, the people of Kufa have called me and promised to support me. Now if you wish to honour your word of supporting me, then I am prepared to enter your city, otherwise, allow me to return to where I have come from."

Hur replied: "We are under instructions from Ubaidullah not to allow you to proceed any further, but rather to escort you to him."

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) realised that he had been betrayed and the best course now would be to turn back. As he turned to leave he was prevented from doing so by Hur's men. He then changed direction once more and proceeded towards Qadsia, with Hur's army behind him. As he approached Qadsia he learnt that another army, under the leadership of Amr bin Sa'd was waiting for him on the outskirts of the city. He once again changed his route and proceeded until he reached Karbala which is about 16 kilometres from Qadsia. Amr Ibn Sa'd's army followed him.

Once both groups set up camp, Amr Ibn Sa'd came to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and said to him: "Undoubtedly you deserve to be the Khalifa instead of Yazeed, but you should be aware that the Khilafat is no longer the share of your family, for you have witnessed the incidents regarding your father and brother. Now if you abandon the idea of taking over the Khilafat, then you are free to leave now, otherwise be informed that we are under instructions from Ubaidullah to arrest you and take you to him."

Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) made the following three proposals to Amr:

1. "Allow me to return to Makkah where I may go and get engrossed in the Ibadat of Allah;

OR

2. Allow me to proceed to any one of the Islamic borders where I may go and wage Jihad against the enemies of Islam, and be crowned with martyrdom;

OR

3. Allow me to proceed to Shaam where I may go and talk matters over with Yazeed personally."

Amr bin Sa'd immediately sent a letter to Ubaidullah with these three proposals put forth by Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). Ubaidullah was quite pleased at Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) response and called a meeting of his close advisors to decide as to which of the three proposals should be accepted.

One of his close advisors, Shamir Zil-Jaushan viewed the matter differently and rejected all three proposals, saying to Ubaidullah:

"Do not allow Husain to proceed to Yazeed as this will upset him greatly and you will have to bear the brunt of his anger. You have a fine opportunity to eliminate Husain, a step which is sure to please Yazeed and at the same time no blame will come upon you."

Ubaidullah accepted this advice and replied with a counter proposal:

"Husain must pledge allegiance to Yazeed at my hands, after which I will have him sent to Yazeed. Nothing else will be accepted." Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) obviously rejected this unreasonable proposal.

LESSON 24

STALEMATE

An entire week went by in negotiations between Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad. During this period both the armies maintained a friendly and cordial relationship while camped at Karbala. Men from the opposing camps mingled with one another and even performed Salaat behind one another.

When this was brought to the attention of Ubaidullah he was furious and upset, fearing that his men might cross over onto Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) side. He sent a strongly worded letter to Amr bin Sa'd reprimanding him: "You have been charged with the responsibility of arresting Husain. On receiving this letter, arrest him, or kill him and send me his head! Any delay on your part in carrying out this order will result in your immediate arrest."

This letter was received by Amr on Thursday the 09th of Muharram 61 A.H. Fearing any further displeasure of his superiors he immediately ordered his men to prepare for battle.

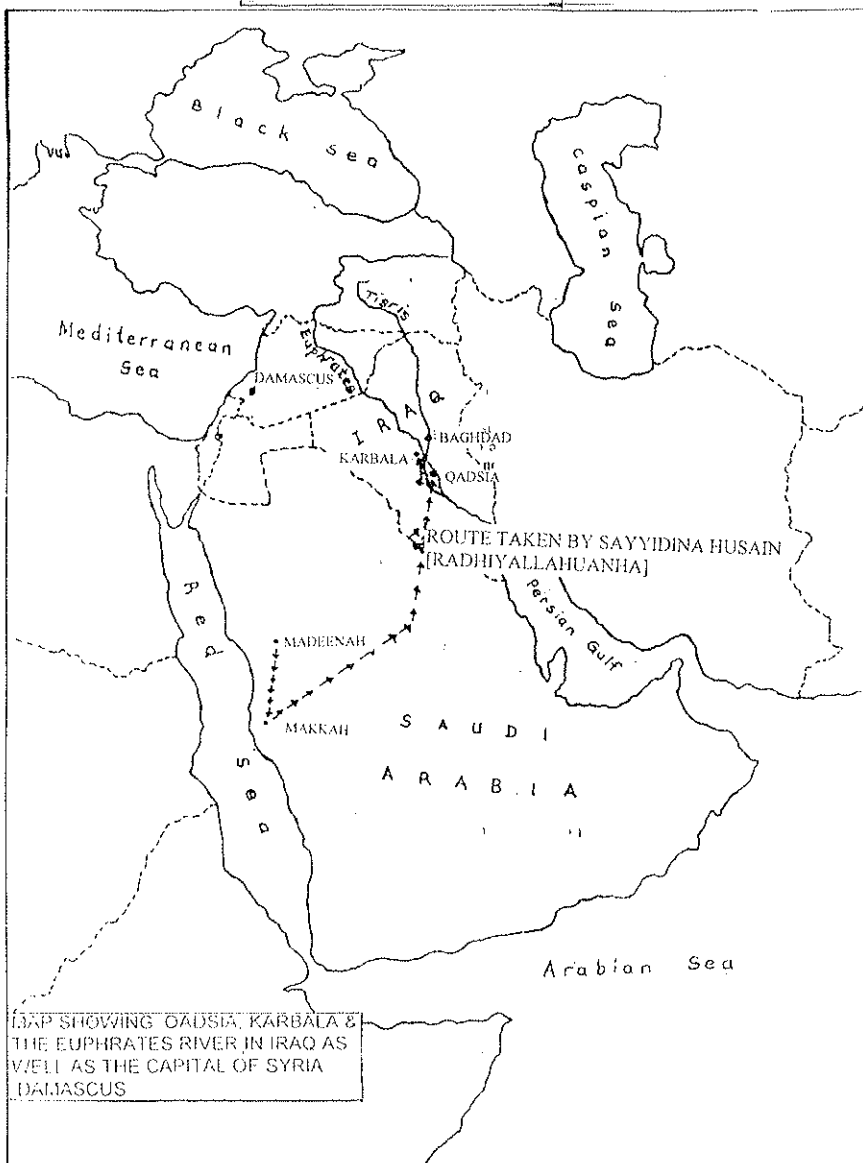
He went over to Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and showed him Ubaidullah's letter. It being already close to evening, Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) requested him to postpone the battle till the following day saying: "I will have reached my decision by tomorrow". Amr agreed.

In the meantime Ubaidullah, who had become very uneasy sent Shamir Zil Jaushan with additional troops to Karbala with the following instructions: "If the battle has not commenced by the time you reach there, take over the commandership from Ibn Sa'd and provoke a battle." By the time Shamir arrived at Karbala it was past sunset and he too realised that it would be pointless to start a battle at that time. He decided to wait until morning.

Not very long after Shamir had arrived at Karbala, Ubaidullah sent yet another message to the army that if the battle had not commenced as yet, then Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) men must not be allowed to draw any water from the river Euphrates (on the banks of which both armies had encamped).

Five hundred men were immediately posted along the banks of the river to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) men from drawing any water. All the water containers in Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) camp were almost empty and had not been filled during the day. That night they needed water and the men decided to refill their containers but they found their way blocked by Ubaidullah's men. They tried to draw water forcefully from the river but were unsuccessful and returned empty handed to the camp. This resulted in everyone in Sayyidina Husain's camp including the innocent children and women having to go without water to quench their thirst not only that night but the following day as well.

BATTLE OF KARBALA



LESSON 25

BATTLE OF KARBALA

On Friday morning, the 10th Muharram 61 A.H. both the armies readied themselves for battle. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army of approximately seventy to eighty men faced Ubaidullah's massive army of a few thousand men. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) mounted a camel and rode up to the ranks of the enemies and addressed them thus:

"You are all aware that I am the grandson of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) and the son of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyiditina Fatima (radhiyallahu anha). My brother and I have been given the glad tidings by Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) of being the leaders of the youth of Jannat. I have never broken a promise or delay a Salaat. I have neither harmed nor killed any Muslim. Today if the donkey of Sayyidina Isa (Alayhis Salaam) were to be alive, the Christians would take great care of it till the Day of Qiyaamah. I am the grandson of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam), and have you no shame that today you are prepared to kill me? I was at peace in Makkah and

Madeenah, but you did not allow me to rest. You persistently called me to come to you, and you promised me your full support. But here you are today, ready with your swords drawn over me!"

He then called out the names of various leaders of Kufa who had written to him and who were present in the enemy lines asking them:

"Did you not write to me?"

They openly denied having written to him. He then presented and read out the various letters sent to him by these leaders of Kufa.

He then returned to his ranks and in a short while the battle commenced with Amr ibn Sa'd firing the first arrow. Initially the battle was not intense but after a while the battle raged fiercely. Although Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army was small his men fought valiantly with such courage and bravery that they struck down numerous men from the enemy camp. Gradually the battle took its toll and the men from Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army succumbed and were crowned with

martyrdom. Thereafter close members of his family were martyred. Finally he was the only man left alive. The women and children remained in their tents all the while.

He now launched a single handed attack on the enemy and struck down a great number of men. Shamir who was seated on his camel noticed that none of his men were able to overpower Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).

He selected six men from his army and personally accompanied them onto the battlefield where they launched an onslaught on Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) simultaneously. One of the men struck a severe blow to the arm of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) severing it. Before he could recover from that blow, Sinaan bin Anas Nakha'i drove his spear through his body causing him to fall and at that very moment he was crowned with martyrdom.

Inna lillahi wa inna illayhi raji'oon

With the martyrdom of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) the battle came to an end. Shamir and his men then marched into the tents of Sayyidina Hussain's camp where they found the women

and children in mourning. The only surviving male member of the group was Sayyidina Husain's son Ali who was also known as Zainul Abedeen. The young lad did not participate in the battle owing to illness.

Shamir and his men first plundered and looted the tents and then took the women and children captive. They were marched off to Kufa and taken into the presence of Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad who expressed satisfaction at the way things turned out.

He then had the entire family of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) sent to Yazeed in Damascus with Shamir and a few of his men.

When they entered the court of Yazeed and the severed head of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was placed before him he was utterly shocked and devastated. He wept uncontrollably, much to the amazement of Shamir and his band of men who had anticipated handsome rewards on account of eliminating Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).

When Yazeed finally spoke, he asked: "Who killed this innocent man? Who ordered you to kill Husain?" He cursed Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad and others for their part in the slaying of the grandson of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).

Shamir and his men who had come all the way in the hope of pleasing Yazeed and acquiring handsome reward were utterly disappointed. Their shame and disgrace knew no bounds. They were rudely turned out of Yazeed's court.

Yazeed immediately ordered that the family of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) be released. He hosted them at his residence with great respect and kindness.

After a few days he granted them rich gifts and had them escorted to Madeenah promising them all the assistance he could give them.

WORKSHEET

Complete the crossword

Clues - Across

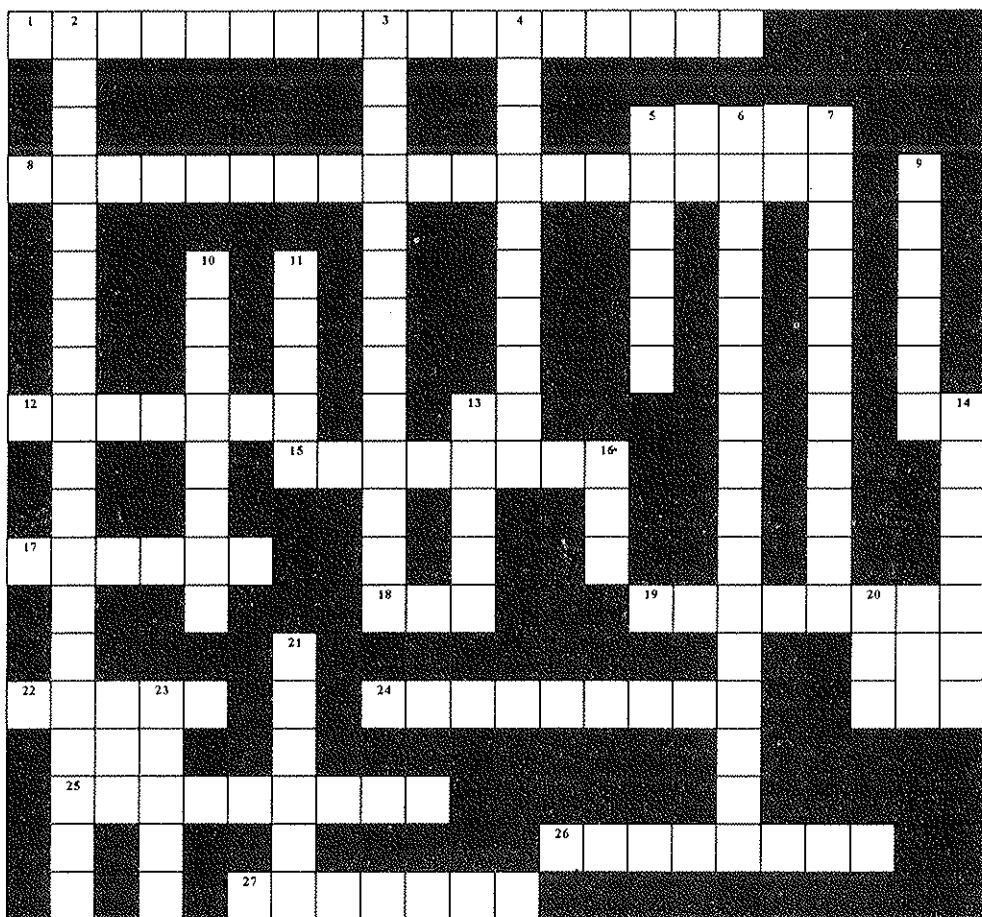
1. The person who blocked Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army on the way to Kufa.
8. The person who killed Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).
12. The place where Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was martyred.
15. The city where Masjidun Nabawee is situated.
17. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) wanted to go to one of the Islamic borders so that he may wage _____ against the enemies of Islam.
18. The prophet whose people were destroyed by floods.
19. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was the _____ of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).
22. The date on which Amr bin Sa'd received a letter from Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad.
24. The river near which both armies camped.

25. The leader of the army waiting outside Qadsia.
26. What was the relationship between the armies before the battle.
27. The reaction of Yazeed when he heard about Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) martyrdom.

Down

2. The person who gave Hur orders to stop Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).
3. The son of Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) known as Ali ____
4. The place to which Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) family and Shamir were sent to meet Yazeed.
5. Sayyidina Hasan and Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhum) were given glad-tidings by Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) of being the leaders of the youth in _____
6. The leader of the additional army sent by Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad.

7. The amount of men posted on the River Euphrates to prevent Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army from taking water.
9. The place to which Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army went to, before coming to Karbala.
10. The month in which the battle of Karbala took place.
11. Another name for Syria.
13. The date on which the battle of Karbala began.
14. Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) army had between _____ to eighty men.
16. The fifth pillar of Islam.
20. The amount of men chosen by Shamir to attack Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu).
21. The way of life of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam).
23. The amount of proposals Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) made to Amr bin Sa'd.



LESSON 26

MAKKAH AND MADEENAH

Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad, the man who had ordered the slaying of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was also greatly disappointed when he learnt about Yazeed's reaction to the martyrdom of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). He expected Yazeed to be pleased and thereby further his own interest by ordering the killing of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). Instead, all he received was humiliation and disgrace.

Meanwhile, Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu), the governor of Makkah was totally opposed to the Khilafat of Yazeed, and on hearing about the martyrdom of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) and others he was extremely grieved. He along with the people of Makkah intensified their call for the removal of Yazeed from the Khilafat. The people of Makkah now declared Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair the Khalifa of the Islamic Empire.

In response to this, Yazeed ordered an attack on Makkah and the immediate arrest of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) a task which was by no means simple and was therefore unsuccessful.

The senior Sahabah were totally opposed to the appointment of Yazeed to the Khilafat and in their opinion he was not suitable for the post.

In due course they too openly opposed the Khilafat of Yazeed and proposed that Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) son, Sayyidina Zainul Abedeen be elected as Khalifa. Zainul Abedeen had witnessed the bloodshed and the bitter experiences of his father and other family members with regards to the Khilafat vehemently refused to accept this post.

In response to the uprising in Madeenah against him, Yazeed dispatched an army to Madeenah under the leadership of Muslim bin Uqba.

On reaching Madeenah, Muslim first tried to reason with the Madinites by asking them to cease their opposition against Yazeed. On getting no response from them he launched a full scale attack overpowering them.

He then proceeded towards Makkah with the intention of attacking the people of Makkah. He died en route to Makkah. Husain bin Nauman was now appointed commander of the army which finally reached Makkah and launched an attack on the 27th Muharram 64 A.H. The battle raged on for a few days and Husain bin Nauman seeing no progress erected a huge catapult on Mount Abu Qubais (near Marwa) and initially pelted rocks at the Holy Ka'bah and thereafter balls of fire were hurled causing considerable damage to it, setting the Ghilaaf alight. Reinforcements were brought in from Shaam as the battle continued into its second month but yet there was no end in sight.

While the battle raged on in Makkah, they received news on the 10th Rabiul Awwal 64 A.H. that the Khalifa, Yazeed bin Muawiya passed away in Shaam. At the time of his death he was thirty eight years old. He had ruled for three years and eight months.

Three days later Husain bin Nauman called off the attack and prepared to leave for Shaam. Before he left he approached Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) and proposed to him to take over the Khilafat, but before doing that he should go to Shaam first. Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) refused.

When he passed Madeenah, Husain bin Nauman learnt that the governor of Madeenah appointed by Yazeed had once more been ousted. While there he sought Sayyidina Zainul Abedeen and requested him to take over the reigns of Khilafat, now that Yazeed had passed away.

Sayyidina Zainul Abedeen replied: "I have taken a vow with Allah Ta'ala that I will never take over any leadership. Leave me alone and find another Khalifa."

WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

a	The governor of Makkah	1	Zainul Abedeen
b	The person who ordered the killing of Husain (RA)	2	27 th Muharram 64 A.H.
c	Muslim bin Uqba's army was sent here	3	Abdullah bin Zubair
d	Yazeed ordered an attack on this place	4	Madeenah
e	The person that senior Sahaba suggested should take over the Khalifa	5	Makkah
f	The date on which the army began its attack on Makkah	6	Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad
g	The date on which Yazeed passed away	7	He was 38 years old and he ruled for 3 years, 8 months.
h	The person who took over the army after Muslim bin Uqba's death	8	Abu Qubais
i	A mountain near Marwa	9	Husain Bin Nauman
j	The age of Yazeed when he passed away and the period of his Khalifat	10	Yazeed bin Muawiya
		11	10 Rabiul Awwal 64
		12	He was 39 years old and he ruled for 4 years, 1 month
		13	12 th Shawwaal 64
		14	17 th Safar 64 A.H.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

LESSON 27

SUCCESSOR TO YAZEED

The Muslim Empire saw very little expansion under the leadership of Yazeed. Ever since he became the Khalifa, the Muslims were dogged with internal strife and disunity, as a result that they could not concentrate on the outside forces.

The appointment of Yazeed to the Khilafat, undoubtedly was not in the best interests of Islam because of his incompetence.

The situation could have been remedied had Yazeed lived up to the lofty position of the Khalifat, by improving on his lifestyle and character. If anything, his character deteriorated considerably after his appointment to the Khilafat, and this was one of the major reasons as to why Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) opposed his Khilafat so rigorously, giving his life in the process.

With the death of Yazeed the only befitting and competent person to take over the Khilafat of the Islamic Empire was Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (RA) but this also did not happen

and instead Yazeed's son Muawiya, also known as Abdur Rahmaan, was appointed to the Khilafat.

Abdur Rahman bin Yazeed was a man of upright character and led an extremely pious life.

He was appointed to the post of Khilafat by the people of Shaam, against his wishes. He was a very sickly person and held this post for only three months, and thereafter passed away. The only people who acknowledged his Khilafat were the Shaamis and when he was on his deathbed they enquired from him as to who should succeed him as the Khalifa. He replied: "Appoint whomsoever you wish." Meanwhile the people of Hijaaz had accepted Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair as the Khalifa.

After the death of Yazeed, Ubaidullah bin Ziyaad attempted to install himself as the new Khalifa and was accepted as such by the people of Basra but they too rejected him some days later. They then accepted Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) as the Khalifa. Ubaidullah then approached the people of Kufa asking them to appoint him as Khalifa, but was rejected by them as well.

LESSON 28

BATTLE OF TAWWABEEN

The people of Kufa who decided to avenge the death of those killed at Karbala were known as the Tawwabeen. They finally left for Shaam on the 5th Rabiul Akhir 65 A.H. to fight those who had ordered the killing of Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). On their way they stopped at Karbala where Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu's) body is buried, without the head. On hearing about their approach to Shaam, a huge army under the leadership of Husain bin Numair went out to confront them and finally both armies met at Ainul Wardah where a fierce battle took place and a few days later the Tawwabeen who had come from Kufa were totally defeated. While the battle of Tawwabeen was in progress the Kharijites of Basra attacked Basra and were victorious, but in the second attack they too were defeated.

Marwaan bin Hakam decided that before his death he should appoint his successors to the Khilafat and therefore began campaigning for his sons Abdul Malik, and thereafter Abdul Aziz to take over the Khilafat after him. The people of Shaam accepted these appointments.

Muawiya bin Yazeed, who had been a Khalifa for a brief period after his father's death had another brother Khalid. He was hopeful of acquiring the Khilafat, but this was not to happen as Marwaan had become the Khalifa soon after his brother Muawiya bin Yazeed's death. When Marwaan become the Khalifa, he married Khalid's mother who was from the Banu Kalb tribe in order to secure the support of the Banu Kalb, as they were significant in number, as well as to ensure that Khalid did not become the next Khalifa.

Therefore when Marwaan's sons were nominated as the successors to the Khilafat, Khalid was extremely disappointed. He was also aware about Marwaan's hatred for him and his efforts to disgrace and discredit him. He also learnt that Marwaan was plotting to murder him. His mother Umme Hashim was unhappy with Marwaan and finally had him killed.

Marwaan ruled for nine and a half months. He was sixty three when he died. The next day his son Abdul Malik took over the Khilafat of Shaam and the first thing he did, was that he had Umme Hashim killed for her part in the killing of his father. These events took place in Ramadhaan 65 A.H.

WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions

1. Who were the Tawwabeen?

2. When did the Tawwabeen leave for Shaam?

3. Who was Husain bin Numair?

4. Where did the battle of Tawwabeen take place?

5. Who attacked Basra? _____
6. Who did Marwaan bin Hakam campaign for before his death? _____
7. How did Marwaan ensure that Yazeed's brother Khalid, did not become Khalifa? _____

8. Who were the Banu Kalb? _____
9. Who killed Marwaan? _____
10. How long did Marwaan rule? _____
11. Who was the Khalifa after Marwaan's death? _____
12. When did all these incidents occur? _____
