



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

History and Development of the Shia

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Lesson: 7

Topic: The Battle of Jamal

Reasons for the Battle of Jamal

- Aisha, Talha, and Zubair, the real instigators of Uthman's assassination, blamed Imam Ali, which carved the next few years of his rule.
- Three civil wars took place: *Jamal*, *Seffin*, and *Nahrawan*. They made the killing of Uthman an excuse to rebel and attack Imam عليه السلام.
- Aisha never paid allegiance to 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام due to the hatred she had towards him.
- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام had said that even if they kill one individual deliberately without any fault, it gives him all the right to kill the entire army.
- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام mobilized an army from Medina, which included *Ashaab and Tabi'een*. Imam Ali عليه السلام wrote a letter for the people of Kufa, which was delivered to them by Imam al-Hasan عليه السلام or Imam al-Husayn عليه السلام and Ammar, and they joined the Imam عليه السلام.
- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام mentioned in a sermon that he told Talha and warned him that: "I never threaten to fight (a war), but I am not afraid of fighting."
- Imam عليه السلام states, "Talha rushed to fight against him, accusing him of Uthman's murder because he was worried that people would start questioning him about it since he had a major hand in the murder of Uthman."
- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام exposed the vicious plan of Talha and Zubair and said, "They came out dragging and exposing Prophet's ﷺ wife like a maid-slave is dragged for sale, while they kept their wives protected in their houses."

Prelude to The Battle

- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام and others arrived in Basra but did not fight and stayed there for three days writing letters to the traitors.



- Before the battle started, 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ talked to Zubair. He was the son of *Safiyyah*, the aunt of Prophetﷺ and 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ. The Imam reminded Zubair of a Prophetic hadith that he would oppress him and wage war against him. He remembered and decided not to engage in the battle. In addition, Ammar was with Imamؑ, and he remembered the famous hadith about him. Zubair's son, *Abdullah*, rebuked him, but he demonstrated his bravery and exited the battlefield (but did not join Imamؑ).
- Ibn Jarmuz beheaded Zubair and brought his head for 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ. He saw the head, lowered his head, and said, 'The Prophetﷺ had said, "Give the tidings that the one who killed the son of Safiyyah is in Hellfire." Ibn Jarmuz then turned into one of the Khawarij.
- Even on the day of the battle, the Imam wrote to them, but at noon, they started the war by throwing arrows.
- 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ sent a man with Quran, but they killed him without any reason, and as the Imam had previously said that even if a single individual is killed without any fault, it will give him the right to kill them all, he ordered a fight them back.

The Battle

- Marwan ibn Hakam, who was with Talha on the same side, shot Talha dead. 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ was not happy with the death of Zubair and Talha.
- Aisha, on her camel, was the focal point of the battle. As long as the camel was standing, the battle would continue. 'Amīr al-Mu'minīnؑ ordered the camel to be brought down. The tribe *Banu Dhubba* fiercely defended the camel.
- Imam Aliؑ first sent Muhammad ibn Hanafiyya with a spear to bring the camel down, but he couldn't. Then Imam Hasanؑ went and became successful. Muhammad felt embarrassed, and the Imamؑ told him, "You are my son, and Hasanؑ is the son of the Prophetﷺ."
- After the camel fell, Imamؑ ordered Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr to care for his sister Aisha. Aisha was sent back to Medina with forty women.
- After the battle, Marwan came to Imam Hasanؑ and Imam al-Husaynؑ, begging them to intercede to Imam Aliؑ to forgive him. Imam Aliؑ did not accept his allegiance and said, "It is a betraying hand" (إِنهآ يَدٌ يَهُودِيَّةٌ).