



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

History and Development of the Shia

Teacher: Sayed Saleh al-Qazwini

Lesson: 14

Topic: Shia Development under 5th and 6th Imams عليه السلام

The rulers during the Imamate of Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام

1. Yazid ibn Muawiya
2. Muawiya ibn Yazid
3. Marwan ibn Hakam
4. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan
5. Al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik (who poisoned Imam عليه السلام)

- Imam Muhammad Baqir عليه السلام was imam for 19 years (95–114 A.H).

The Umayyad rulers during the Imamate of Imam Baqir عليه السلام:

1. Al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik
2. Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik
3. Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz
4. Yazid ibn Abd al-Malik
5. Hisham ibn Abd-Malik (who poisoned Imam عليه السلام)

Events:

- Several changes occurred among the Shia and the entire Muslim nation during this time. Many territories were added.
- Abd al-Malik managed to solidify the ummah once again with the help of his cruel general *Al-Hajjaj*. Once it was solidified, they started the expansion of the Muslim empire.
- Until Abd al-Malik's reign, Arabic wasn't the official language. They didn't even have the culture of writing, and the oral culture was dominant. They changed the oral culture into a written one. It happened at two levels:
 1. The government (a *katib* (writer) always accompanied the ruler)
 2. The people



- During Umayyad and early Abbasid era, documentation of hadith took place. Before them, Abu Bakr had banned the act of writing the hadith of the Prophet ﷺ. There was a purposeful attempt to remove the sunnah.
- About 100 years after the Prophet ﷺ, Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz removed the ban (during Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام's time).
- In addition to removing hadith ban, Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz stopped the act of cursing 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام.
- A shift from the time of *Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik*: People were allowed to write and document (shift from oral to written culture). From then, the registry came into existence. They started their own coins.
- Imam al-Baqir and Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام told people to write down.
- As the Muslim empire expanded, different ideologies entered the Muslim world. What Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle said reached through translating their works into Arabic during this era.

An opportunity for Imams to spread knowledge and Islam

- The newcomers to Islam had just heard about Islam. They didn't see Islamic moralities and knowledge but with the Imams of Ahlulbayt عليه السلام.
- Knowledge began to explode from Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام.

The Prophet ﷺ to Jabir ibn Abdullah al-Ansari,

"O Jabir! You will meet a man from my family with the same name and characteristics as me. He will split open knowledge extensively.

«يَبْقُرُ الْعِلْمَ بَقْرًا»

"When you see my grandson, give my Salam to him."

- Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام was a young boy on the Day of Ashura. The Political circumstances changed. The rulers after Yazid focused more on expansion. This gave Imam al-Baqir and Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام relative freedom to start educating people.

Imam al-Baqir's students:

Among the students' Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام trained, the ones who narrated from him the most:

- Muhammad ibn Muslim (narrator of more than 30,000 hadiths)
- Jabir al-Ju'fi (narrator of 70,000 hadiths)

Top influential Shia scholars from among the companions of Imamayn al-Baqirayn عليه السلام:



1. Zurarah ibn A'yun
2. Ma'ruf ibn Kharrabudh al-Makki
3. Abu Basir al-Asadi
4. Al-Fudayl ibn Yasar
5. Muhammad ibn Muslim
6. Burayd ibn Muawiya al-Ijli

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Compilation of the 400 main books

- Due to the relative freedom in this period, the majority of the 400 main books (الاصول الأربعة مائة) were compiled.
- *Asl*: Imam عليه السلام dictated the hadith, and the student wrote them down. These were preserved with the chain of narration.
- The second thing they did was to write books. (Books were what they understood, and *Asls* were Imams عليه السلام words exactly and without change.) E.g.; The book of Hariz on salat.
- Not all the narrators of *al-Usul al-Arba'a Mi'a* are Twelver Shia. Imam al-Askari عليه السلام said on *Bani Faddal*, who rejected the imamate of Imam al-Kazim عليه السلام, "Take what they narrate and leave their opinions."
- Imams عليه السلام and especially Imam al-Baqir and Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام created *fuqaha* instead of merely creating people who passed on hadith. E.g., The case of Zurarah and how the Imam عليه السلام talked to him as a *faqih* on the issue of wiping part of the head in wudu.
- They encouraged people to do *fiqaha* as in the case of Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام and Aban ibn Taghlib: "Sit in the masjid and give fatwa because I'd love to see people like you from our Shia sitting and teaching people."

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