



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

History and Development of the Shia

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Lesson: 16

Topic: The Formation of Sects (1)

The open window during the times of Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام and Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام and the training of numerous students, though not all of them were devout Shias, led to the great influence and growth of the Shia.

A Shia:

- At the time of Imam Ali عليه السلام, was the follower of Ali ibn Abi-Talib.
- At the time of Imam al-Hassan عليه السلام, was the follower of Imam Ali عليه السلام and Imam al-Hassan عليه السلام and the definition kept changing in this way.
- And now is the one who believes in all twelve ones.

Reasons why divisions occurred over time?

1. Imam عليه السلام did not have official power to enforce
2. Many attempts to tarnish the image of the Imam عليه السلام and Shia, which led to the creation of fake sects; some of which didn't even exist, like: Hishamiyya (referring to Hisham ibn al-Hakam or Hisham ibn Salim), Zurariyya, Al-Shaytaniyya (referring to Al-Mu'min al-Taq)

The sects:

1. The Kaysanites (الكيسانية):

- a. The first offshoot of the Shia school
- b. They followed Muhammad bin Hanafiyya as the fourth imam,
- c. Refers back to a man called *Kaysan* (one of Imam Ali عليه السلام or Al-Mukhtar's servants)
- d. Believed Muhammad bin Hanafiyya to be al-Mahdi, who disappeared in Rizwa Mount in Yemen
- e. After Muhammad, they followed his son *Abu Hashim*.

2. Al-Hayyaniyya (الحايانية):

- a. An offshoot of *Kaysanites*



- b. They consider Muhammad al-Hanafiyya the second Imam after 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام.

3. Al-Zaydiyya (الزَيْدِيَّة)

- a. Founded by the followers of Zayd, son of Imam Sajjad عليه السلام after his death
- b. He was martyred and was a good person
- c. In the beginning, it was referred to as al-Jarudiyya (جارودية)
- d. It was started by a man called Ziyad bin Mundhir who declared himself imam instead of Imam Sadiq عليه السلام

Ziyad ibn al-Mundhir Abu al-Jarud:

- His narrations are found in *al-Kafi*
- A student of Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام and Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام
- He turned against them and said Zayd is the imam
- Imam al-Sadiq cursed him عليه السلام

His belief: "Imam is appointed by characteristics rather than by name," E.g., Imam is the one who stands against oppressors. It was after Zayd was killed. Imamate is between Children of Imam al-Hassan عليه السلام and Imam al-Hussain عليه السلام. Many Zaydis are in Yemen (the Houthis); They believe in the imamate of our first four Imams عليهم السلام and then Zayd. Their fiqh is *Hanafi*. (Abu Hanifa supported Zayd). They are the second largest group after the Twelvers.

Our belief regarding Zayd:

- He was a good person
- He took allegiance for *jihad* while he believed in Imam al-Sadiq عليه السلام, as Imam عليه السلام said in his hadith regarding Zayd.
- He fought Hisham ibn al-Malik.

Reasons why Zayd rebelled:

1. Once in front of Hisham and Zayd, a man cursed and spoke ill of Rasulullah ﷺ. Hisham as caliph, remained silent.
2. Hisham called Imam al-Baqir عليه السلام *baqara*. Zayd started his uprising and was killed, crucified for four years, and then burnt.



Fractions within Zaydis:

- a. **Al-Sulaymaniyya:** named after Sulayman bin Jarir: "Imamate is a matter to be decided by consultation."
- b. **Al-Batriyya:** What Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman did against 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn ؑ wasn't a sin, even though it was wrong.

4. **Ghulat:** Those who raised the position of an Imam to the level of God. Al-Khattabiyya: Named after Abu al-Khattab, a student of Imam Sadiq ؑ, who said, "Imam Sadiq ؑ is God, and I am his prophet." Imam al-Sadiq ؑ denied and cursed him.

5. Ismailis:

- Emerged after Imam al-Sadiq ؑ
- They led the Fatimid government in Egypt
- The third largest after Twelvers and Zaydis
- Today two main fractions:
 - o Agakhani (They have the 49th imam now)
 - o Dawoodi Bohras (They have the 53rd imam now)

The groups after Imam al-Sadiq ؑ:

1. Ismailis (who believed in the imamate of Ismail, the dead son of Imam al-Sadiq ؑ.)
2. Fatahis; (who believed in Abdullah al-Aftah. They caused the biggest challenge to Imam al-Kazim ؑ)
3. Those who followed Imam al-Kazim ؑ

Who is Ismail?

- Son of Imam al-Sadiq (maybe the eldest);
 - A very pious man;
 - During the life of Imam al-Sadiq ؑ everyone thought that he was going to be the imam;
 - No narrations reproach him;
 - Buried in *Baqi'* by Imam al-Sadiq ؑ in a burial many witnessed.
- Ismailiyya was a small group, but many years later, the Fatimid government publicized their idea. They believed in Muhammad ibn Ismail and that Ismail had gone into occultation.