



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

History and Development of the Shia

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Lesson: 13

Topic: Events After Ashura

As a result of Ashura, *Haq* (what is right) and *Batil* (what is wrong) became apparent, and the Shia identity solidified.

Post-Ashura Events:

1. Imamate transferred to Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام which lasted for 34 years (till 95 A.H.).
2. Rebellions and revolutions took place among the Shias (inspired by Ashura), two most significant of which are:
 - a. *Tawwabin* (the Penitents) uprising
 - b. Al-Mukhtar uprising
3. General political circumstances with the ruling establishment. Non-Shia rebellions and decline of Umayyads.
 - Umayyads took the captured family of Imam al-Husain عليه السلام through all major cities in Iraq and Sham. However, people stoned their soldiers wherever they went and showed sympathy with *Ahlulbayt* عليه السلام.
 - As a result of driving *Ahlulbayt* عليه السلام around the cities, many rebelled against the Umayyads. Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام, Sayyida Zainab عليه السلام and some of the daughters of Imam al-Husain عليه السلام gave sermons and shook the foundation of the Umayyad dynasty. Very soon, Yazid realized their presence was dangerous and sent them back.
 - *Ahlulbayt* عليه السلام came back to Karbala, said their Salam to those buried over there, and bid farewell.
 - Imam al-Sajjad عليه السلام settled in Medina, instructed people, and performed his duties as an imam عليه السلام. Through his prayers, he delivered Islamic teachings to the Muslims.



The rebellion of Abdullah ibn al-Zubair.

During his reign of three years, Yazid committed the three most heinous crimes in the history of Islam:

1. The massacre of *Karbala* in 61 A.H. through his governor Ubaydullah ibn Ziyad.
2. The Event of *Al-Harra* in 62 A.H. through his commander *Muslim ibn Uqba*.
3. Catapulting of Ka'ba through his commander *al-Huṣayn ibn al-Numayr*.

- Abdullah ibn al-Zubair was amongst those who revolted to get power. He was Aisha's nephew (his mother: *Asma' bint Abu Bakr*.) 'Amīr al-Mu'minīn عليه السلام said about him, Zubair was with us *Ahlulbayt* عليه السلام until his ominous son grew older.
- He refused to pledge allegiance to Yazid, and when Imam al-Husain عليه السلام asked him to join him, he declined due to his arrogance. He thought that when Imam عليه السلام left, all attention will be focused on him. He rebelled and took over Mecca. The whole of Mecca and part of Medina rebelled against Yazid.
- Yazid sent an army under the command of *Muslim ibn Uqba* and made Medina Halal for them for three days. *The Event of Al-Harra* took place. Thousands of *sahaba* were killed, and many women were assaulted.
- Mecca was under the command of Abdullah Ibn al-Zubair. Once Yazid died and his army withdrew, Ibn al-Zubair announced his caliphate. Now, two persons declared their caliphate: Abdullah ibn al-Zubair in Mecca and Muawiya ibn Yazid in Damascus. Muawiya ruled only for weeks, and then Marwan ibn al-Hakam came into power.

The beginning of the *Marwanid* line of Umayyad caliphs

- The children of Abu Sufyan ruled the first half of the Umayyad Dynasty. Then it transferred to Marwan and his children.
- Before the event of *al-Harra*, Marwan went to the house of Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام and his family took refuge in the house of the Imam عليه السلام, while he left.
- After Marwan, his son Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan took power. *Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf al-Thaqafi* was one of his generals. He crushed all the rebellions on the order of Abd al-Malik, then went to Mecca and killed Abdullah ibn al-Zubair.



- Abdullah ibn Umar alongside Imam al-Husain عليه السلام and Abdullah ibn al-Zubair was among the three that Yazid wanted their allegiance specifically. After al-Hajjaj killed ibn al-Zubair, Ibn Umar rushed to him and pledged allegiance by shaking his feet.
- Abdullah ibn al-Zubair was killed in 73 A.H.; before that, Umayyads took over by crushing the rebellions in Iraq. Two Shia movements then were the uprising of al-*Tawwabin* and the movement of al-Mukhtar.

Al-Tawwabin: It was a group filled with remorse and guilt for not helping Imam al-Husain عليه السلام. Their leader was *Sulayman ibn Surad al-Khuzai*, a *sahabi*. Their whole idea was to avenge Imam's blood or to be killed.

- They announced their movement in 65 A.H. They fought against *Ubayd Allah ibn Ziyad's* 20,000 Syrian men while they were five thousand. All of them were killed in the battle of Ayn al-Warda.

Reasons behind the loss of supporters for Tawwabin and their difference from the Movement of al-Mukhtar:

- Sixty thousand men registered with *Sulayman ibn Surad al-Khuzai*. Still, they started losing supporters because their major intention was to avenge the blood of Imam al-Husain عليه السلام and not to gain power.
- Al-Mukhtar's ideology differed from al-Tawwabin's. He wanted to avenge the blood of Imam al-Husain عليه السلام and take power in his hand.

Mukhtar's movement:

- The movement started in 66 A.H. he won over Kufa and ruled for eighteen months. He also took revenge on the killers of Imam al-Husain عليه السلام in the same way they oppressed the Imam عليه السلام and his followers.
- The army led by *Mus'ab ibn al-Zubair* attacked Kufa and killed him. Later the Umayyads came and regained power from *Mus'ab ibn al-Zubair*.

Role of Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام:

- Imam Zayn al-Abidin عليه السلام was not vocal about his political views. His uncle, Muhammad ibn al-*Hanafiyya*, communicated and issued the orders. He took the orders from Imam عليه السلام.
- At that time, a lot of slaves were entering into Medina. Imam عليه السلام bought them, taught them, and set them free. He laid the foundation of the great Islamic School, which was run by Imam al-*Baqir* and Imam al-*Sadiq* عليه السلام.



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

- Shiism began to transform. Imam's عليه السلام major focus was on educating the students, building a group of students who took hadith from him and memorized it like *Abu Hamzah al-Thumali*.

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