

A'udhubillah...rajeem

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا
الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴿٥٦﴾

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لَوْلِيِّكَ الْحُجَّةِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ
صَلَوَاتِكَ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آبَائِهِ - فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ وَ فِي كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ
وَلِيًّا وَ حَافِظًا وَقَائِدًا - وَ نَاصِرًا وَ دَلِيلًا وَعَيْنًا
حَتَّى تُسَكِّنَهُ أَرْضَكَ طَوْعًا - وَ تُمَتِّعَهُ فِيهَا طَوِيلًا.

O Allah, send blessings on Mohammad and his Ahlul Bayt

O Allah, become, now and always, the Guardian, Shield, and Leader; Helper, Guide, and Protector; of Your wali (representative), Al-Hujjat-ibn-Al-Hasan (Your blessings be on him and his forefathers) so that he may become firmly established on Your earth, and govern for a long time.

Salawaat!

Our Holy Prophet (SAW) said:

حُسَيْنٌ مِنِّي وَ أَنَا مِنَ الْحُسَيْنِ

“Husain is from me, and I am from Husain”

In other words, Imam Husain (AS) is Rasool-Allah's flesh and blood, and the message of Rasool-Allah (SAW), the existence of Islam is ONLY due to Imam Husain (AS).

The goal of this year's series of speeches by the students of ALI School is Husain Shanaasi, that is to enhance our understanding of Imam Husain (AS) under the guidance of this Hadees of Rasool-Allah (SAW). These speeches are available on the ALI School website.

Moharram 5: Imam Husain (as) in Madina

Maheen Khan



After the 2nd Imam passed away Imam Hussain (AS) took the mantle of Imam and spiritual guidance of the Ummah.

Mu'awiya bin Abi Sufyan breathed his last in the middle of the month of Rajab of the year 60 A.H. He was the governor and caliph in Damascus for about 42 years. He held the office of the governor of Syria for five years under the Second Caliph and for twelve years under the Third Caliph. He also ruled over Syria for a little less than five years during the Caliphate of Imam Ali and for about six months during the Caliphate of Imam Hasan and campaigned against both of them. He also held the Islamic Caliphate for a little less than twenty years, and towards the end of his life he obtained oath of allegiance from the people for his son Yazid for the office of Caliph.

Yazid succeeded his father on the throne of the Arab Empire with Damascus as its capital. Moawiya in his cleverness had told Yazid that "whatever you do when you become ruler after my death, do not ask Hussain Ibne Ali for the oath of allegiance. Leave him where he is and you will have no problems." But Yazid in his arrogance of power did not bother to remember the wishes of his father. The very first thing he did was to write a letter to his Governor in Madinah informing him of his succession to the throne of his father and ordering him to take the Oath of Allegiance from Hussain Ibne Ali (AS). Yazid realized that although he had full temporal power and is the virtual ruler of the Arab Empire, but he has no spiritual strength unless the grandson of the Prophet accepts him as such. People in Makka and Madinah would still regard Hussain(AS) as their leader if only spiritually. Walid Ibne Ataba the Governor of Madinah receives this letter on 26th of Rajab 60 Hijri. It was dusk and people were getting ready for Maghrib prayers. Walid immediately sent a messenger to Imam's house and called him to the palace. Imam realized the seriousness of the situation and took his brothers and sons with him. When they arrived at the gate of the palace Imam asked to stay outside and wait and only enter the gates when they hear Imam speak loudly. After these instructions Imam entered the palace. There was Walid sitting in his high chair with Merwan Ibnul Hakam by his side. Imam asked, "What is the matter that I was called at this hour". Walid mentioned Moawiya's death, Yazid's accession to the throne and the demand for Imam's oath of

allegiance. Imam replied that this is not the matter which can be done in the solitude of the palace, Imam stood up to leave while Merwan who was listening to this conversation did not like it and warned Walid that if he lets Hussain go he will loose him. Take the oath now or cut his head off as Yazid suggested in his letter. Imam after hearing this remark from Merwan told Walid loudly, "A person like me would not give the oath of allegiance to a person like Yazid who had violated all tenets of Islam". As Imam said these words loudly, his brothers and sons entered the palace and they all left safely. Imam decided to leave Madinah.

Imam, after leaving Madinah in the month of Rajab, stayed in Makka for about 5 months. It was in the month of Zilhijja 60 Hijri when he noticed that there were Yazid's soldiers in Makka in the garb of Ahram to kill the Imam inside the Masjidul Haram. Imam changed the rituals of Hajj into Umra and decided to leave Makka. The date was 8th of Zilhijja 60 Hijri. When people saw the Imam leaving before completing the Hajj they began to ask questions as to why he was leaving in such a hurry. Some doubted his motives, saying that he might be leaving Makka for Iraq to confront Yazid and take power into his hands. To quell these doubts he left a letter with his brother Muhammad-e-Hanafiya which clearly states his purpose of leaving Makka. He wrote in the letter, "I have not come out to stir emotions, to play with discontentment, to provoke dissension or to spread oppression. I wish to bring the Umma back to the path of Amr-bil-Ma'arouf and Nahyi Unil Munker. I wish to bring them back to the path of my grandfather the Messenger of Allah and of my father Ali Ibne Abi Talib".

The momentous journey of Imam Hussain(AS) begins from Makka towards an unknown destination which eventually ended at Kerbala.

Today is the 5th night of Moharram. Tonight is the night of these two children, Auno - Mohammed. The night before Ashura came, a very tragic night and the last night of the martyrs of Kerbala. No-one in Husayn's camp slept on Ashura night. Men spent the whole night praying, reciting duas and the Holy Quran. Mothers of Kerbala were preparing their children.

Bibi Zainab said to her two sons, Auno - Mohammed.

"My sons, Auno - Mohammed, tomorrow is the day of battle. Your uncle, Husayn's life will be in danger. My darlings, if anything happens to Uncle Husayn, while you are still alive, I will be filled with shame. My Auno - Mohammed, I will not be able to face your grandmother,

Bibi Fatemah, on the Day of Judgement. Please, my dearest sons, don't let me down. Be the first ones to sacrifice your lives."

Ashura came. Hazrat Ali Akber gave the Adhan. Imam Husayn led the Fajr prayers. The day was already very hot. The battle began. Imam Husayn's army of 72 thirsty and hungry men, against the army of Yazid. Hur went to the battlefield and was martyred by Yazid's beasts. One-by-one, Husayn's companions went to the battlefield and were killed.

Bibi Zainab called her sons, Auno - Mohammed.

"My sons, what are you waiting for? Why have you not been to the battlefield yet? Go and fight the enemies of Islam."

"Mother, since dawn, we have been to Uncle Husayn many times for permission to fight. He keeps refusing us. Mother, you help us. Ask Uncle Husayn to give us permission to fight."

Bibi Zainab called her brother, Husayn, to her tent.

"Brother Husayn, donot reject my fidya, please let Auno - Mohammed go to the battlefield."

"Zainab, my sister, Jihad is not wajib on children. How can I let my sister's sons be killed while I am still alive? No, Zainab, no!"

"Husayn, my brother! If Ali Akber dies before Auno- Mohammed, how will I be able to face our mother on the Day of Judgement. My brother, I will be filled with shame. Please, brother! Let them go."

Imam Husayn saw the disappointment on Bibi Zainab's face. Her eyes were filled with tears. Husayn put his arms around Auno - Mohammed and led them to their horses. He kissed them and helped them mount their horses.

"Go, go and show those beastly men that you have the blood of Jafferay tayar and Haidaray karar in your veins."

Auno - Mohammed rode out on to the battlefield. They fought bravely together. They were the grandsons of Jaffer and Ali. They pushed the enemies back. Hundreds of Yazid's men were killed. Hazrat Abbas and Imam Husayn watched the two brothers fight so fiercely

despite being thirsty for three days. Hazrat Abbas, who had trained Auno - Mohammed in the art of sword fighting, was filled with pride.

Umar Saad, Yazid's commander, got worried. He ordered his soldiers to separate the two brothers and then attack them from all sides.

Auno - Mohammed were separated. Each one was then surrounded by Yazid's soldiers. The two brothers were attacked by horsemen running from one side to another. Auno - Mohammed were attacked with arrows, swords, spears and daggers from all sides. How much can two young children, thirsty and hungry for three days take? As they fell, they called out for their uncle.

'Uncle! "Accept our last Salam"

Imam Husayn and Hazrat Abbas rushed to the battlefield. The children were severely wounded. They were taking their last breaths.

"Uncle, give our salaam to our mother".

Imam Husayn and Hazrat Abbas carried the two young bodies to the tent. Zainab heard the cry from her tent. She did not cry. She laid her muslah and performed a sajdah.

Ya, Allah I thank you for accepting my sacrifice. Ya, Allah! I am proud of my two sons who have given their lives for Islam!"

Auno – Mohammed's bodies were laid on the floor. The ladies gathered around crying and doing matam.

Inalillaha waina ilayhi rajeoon