

In The Name Of Allah

Imam Jawad And Imam Mahdi

❖ **Shias Accepted The Imamate Of Imam Al-Jawad (A) At Young Age**

Ibn Rustam Ṭabarī, one of the scholars from the fourth century Hijrī, has written: When his age (referring to Imam al-Jawad (‘a)) reached 6 years and some months, Ma’mūn murdered his father and the Shias went in to a state of confusion and differences of opinion appeared amongst them. The people considered Abū Ja’far’s age as being too little and the Shias in other cities were also in a confused state.¹

Historians have written the following on this matter: Since Imam Rida (‘a) passed away in the year 202 (Hijrī), the age of Abū Ja’far was close to 7 years in age; subsequently in Baghdad and the rest of the cities, differences of opinion came about amongst the people. Rayyān ibn Ṣalt, Ṣafwān ibn Yahyā, Muhammad ibn Ḥakīm, ‘Abd al-Raḥmān ibn Ḥajjāj, and Yūnus ibn ‘Abd al-Raḥmān, along with a group of the notables and trustworthy individuals of the Shia, gathered in the house of ‘Abd al-Raḥmān ibn Ḥajjāj, which was in one of the neighborhoods of Baghdad by the name of Baraka’ Zalzal. These meetings, discussions, and debates caused the Shias to gain full certainty in the Imamate of Imam al-Jawad (‘a).²

Muhammad ibn Ahmad attributes to Jaeed al Hamdani asking Ali ibn Al-Hussein [a.s.] (Shia's 4th Imams): "I asked him by which law will you (the 12 Imams) rule?" Ali ibn Al-Hussein [as]: said: "By the ruling (law) of the family of David, and if we encounter something perplexing, Ruh Al-Quds (Holy Spirit, meaning Angel Gabriel) will solve it for us."³

Abu Obeida Al-Hazza attributed to Imam Abu Abdullah [a.s.] (Shia's 6th Imam) saying: "O Abu Obeida when Qa'im (Imam Mahdi) of the House of Muhammad (s.a.w.) rises up, he will rule according to the law of David and Solomon and he will not be asked for evidence."⁴

Hadrat ar-Rida (a) said: Al-Mahdi (atfs) will be the most knowledgeable, humble and virtuous man (of his time). Of all men (during his time) he will be the most forgiving, brave and pious.⁵

¹ Dalā'il al-imāmah, al-ṭab'at al-thālithah, Qum, Manshūrāt al-Rādī, 1363 Hijrī Shamshi, p. 204

² Majlisī, Biḥār al-'Anwār, Tehran, al-Maktabah al-Islāmīya, 1395 Hijrī Qamarī, vol. 50, p. 90; Mas'ūdī, Ithbāt al-waṣīya, Najaf, Manshūrāt al-Maṭba'at al-Ḥaydarīa, 1374 Hijrī Qamarī, p. 210; Shaykh Mufīd, al-Ikhtisās, edited by: 'Alī Akbar Ghaffārī, Manshūrāt Jama'at al-Mudarisīn Fī Ḥawzah Al-'Ilmiyah Qum Muqadissah, p. 102.

³ (Al-Kulayni, Al-Kafi, Vol. 1, p. 397)

⁴ (Al-Kulayni, Usul Al-Kafi, Vol. 1, p. 397, Al-Mufeed Al-Tusi, Al-Irshad, p. 413, and Alam Al-Wara, p. 433)

⁵ Yanabi al-Mawaddah, p. 401; Ithbat al-Hudah, vol. 3, p. 537; Ihqaq al-Haqq, vol. 13, p. 367

❖ **Some Proofs Regarding Birth Of Imam Mahdi**

- Ibne Khallakaan Ashari Shafaei famous as Qaziul Quzaat in volume 3, page 316 of his book Wafayatul Aa'yaan writes Abul Qasim Mohammed Ibne Hasan al-Askari is the 12th Imam and Mahdi. His titles include al-Hujjah, al-Muntazar and al-Qaem. He was born on 15 Shabaan 255 AH and was 5 years old at the time of his father's martyrdom.
- Abul Fida Emadud Deen has narrated the incident of the martyrdom of Imam Hasan Askari (as) in volume 2, page 45 of his book Al Mukhtasar Fee Tarikhe Bashar. He writes that Imam Hasan Askari (as) was the father of Mohammed who was born in 255 AH.
- Hafez Shamsudeen Mohammed Zahabi on page 115 of the first volume of his book Dulul Islam, that Imam Hasan Askari (as), the father of Mohammed al-Muntazar passed away in the year 260 AH.
- Shaykh Abdullah Ya'fa'ei in volume 1, page 172 of his book Meratul Jinaan documents the events of 260 AH in which Imam Hasan Askari, the father of Mohammed al-Muntazar was martyred.
- Fazeeh Ahmed Khawafi describes the events of 255 AH in his book Majmul Faseeh (volume 1, page 231) as follows – al-Mahdi (as) was born on 15th Shabaan 255 AH. He is Abul Qasim Mohammed bin Askari....he is the twelfth and the last Imam.
- Ahmed Ibne Ishaq narrates that Imam Hasan Askari (as), his face was radiant like the full moon, brought forward a child whose age was about 3 years on his shoulders and said, "I would never have disclosed this to you but for my respect for you. This is my son, with the same name and the kunyah (agnomen) as the Holy Prophet (sawa)."⁶

⁶ Beharul Anwar volume 52, chapter 23, tradition 16