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The Tragedy of Karbala'

A collection of texts that narrate the martyrdom of Imam Husayn (a.s.) and his companions in Karbala' and the vicissitudes of before and right after the tragedy

How the commemoration of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn (a) and the events of Karbala is a source of unity among Muslims and not a cause of division and details of the events.

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Why Commemorate the Massacre?

In The Name Of Allah, The Most Compassionate, The Merciful.

O Allah! Send your blessings to the head of your Messengers and the Last of your Prophets Muhammad (S), and his pure and cleansed progeny.

The tragedy of Karbala took place on the 10th of Muharram, the first month in the Islamic calendar, in the year 60 A.H. In Karbala, Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali (a.s.), the grandson of the Most Noble Messenger Muhammad (S), was martyred along with his family members and his companions.

The commemoration of Imam Husayn's (a.s.) martyrdom has been observed by the followers of Ahlul Bayt (members of the House of the Prophet (S) for centuries; yet many Muslims resent it, thinking that it increases the division of the Muslims. To my understanding this argument is unfounded for the following reasons:

Imam Husayn (a.s.) and his opponent Yazid are on the opposite ends of the Heavenly Scale. There is no Muslim School that doubts the purity and qualification of the Imam (a.s.). Righteous Muslims also know that Imam Husayn is a dear grandson of the Prophet Muhammad (S), and that he is a leader of the youth of the paradise.

On the other hand, Yazid is un-acceptable to any Muslim, and every Muslim condemns him, and will continue to do so, for his transgression and for the crimes he committed against the Ahlul Bayt. With such a clear distinction there should be no confusion among the Muslims on account of the commemoration of this great Imam. No Muslim party should be angered by hearing the truth about the great Imam and his opponent Yazid!

Imam Husayn (a.s.) and the rest of the Ahlul Bayt did not receive in their lives the fairness and respect due to them on the part of the Muslims, while the rest of the Companions of the Prophet (S) received of that as much as they deserved (or more). The members of the House of the Messenger were denied even the right to live or feel safe. The Muslims, should therefore try to correct the mistake of history by un-covering the virtues of these distinguished people.

To keep the names of these people alive is in the interest of the Muslims. The Messenger of God, Muhammad (S), said when he was returning from his valedictory pilgrimage, while at Ghadir Khum, *"I am about to be called (by the Lord to depart from this World) and respond (to His call). I am leaving for you the Two Valuables (one of them is bigger than the other): The Book of God and the members of my House. Beware how you shall treat the two after me, because they will not part with each other until they join me on the Day of Judgment!"*

Ref:

Mustadrak of al Hakim, vol 3 p 109

Sahih of Tirmizi, vol 2 p 307

Musnad of Ahmed Hanbal, vol 3 p 14, 217

Khasais of al Nasai, p 30

Sahih of Muslim, vol 4 p 1286 hadith 5920

... and many many more

Thus honoring their memories and informing people about them would be in accord with the advice of the Messenger (S), and would provide the Muslims with what they need of Guidance.

The History of this great Martyr is a school for the seekers of the truth. Every Muslim can learn a great deal from the supreme sacrifice and the courage of the Imam. The Muslims are still living under similar conditions now as before. Corruption is still prevalent in our society, and tyrants, like Yazid, are no rarity in Muslims and non-Muslim countries, but we don't have men like Imam Husayn. Fortunately, this commemoration is providing the Muslim World with some of his excellent students.

Ref:

Imam Husayn – Leader of Martyrs

The Late Muhammad Jawad Chirri

The Prophet (S) and Imam Husayn (a.s.)

On the death of Muawiya, when Imam Husayn (a.s.) refused to pledge his allegiance to Yazid, he went to the tomb of his grandfather, Prophet Muhammad (S). He worshipped there for the most of the night, and also slept there for a while. In his dream he saw the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and his cleansed progeny, surrounded by angels.

The Prophet (S) embraced him and said, *“My beloved Husayn, I foresee you when you will be, in the very near future, covered with your blood, slain at the land of Karbala, while thirsty, being deprived of water. This will be done to you by people who claim that they are from my followers.”*

Imam Husayn (a.s.) in his dream looked at his grandfather and said, *“My grandfather, I ask you to admit me into your grave. I do not desire to go back to the earthly world.”*

The Messenger of Allah (S) answered him, *“My beloved Husayn, there are degrees which you will not acquire except through martyrdom.”*

Before he departed to Iraq, he uttered the following words, *“I am as eager to join my ancestors as Jacob was eager to join Yousef. I visualize my body being dismembered by the wolves of the desert which shall fill from my flesh their empty abdomens and hungry stomachs. The pleasure of God is our*

pleasure. We are patient at His trial and he gives us the reward of the patient. (Men from) the flesh of the Messenger of God will never part with him. They will join him on the Day of Judgment, and he will be very pleased by the reunion.”

Ref:

Imam Husayn – Leader of the Martyrs

Revised Edition – 1981 by

The Late Mohammad Jawad Chirri

Director of the Islamic Center of Detroit

Imam Husayn answers the letters of the people of Iraq

In response to the messages that Imam Husayn (a.s.) received from the people of Iraq, asking him to come to them and pledging their full support and promise to die in his defense as follows:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

To al Husayn Ibn ‘Ali, peace be upon them (his family).

From Sulayman Ibn Surad, al Musayyib Ibn Najaba, Rifa'a Ibn Shaddad al bajali, Habib Ibn Muzahir and the believers and Muslims of his Shia among the Kufans.

Greetings, we praise God before you, other than Whom there is no deity. Praise be to God Who has broken your enemy, the obstinate tyrant who had leapt upon this community, stripped it of its authority, plundered its fay and seized control of it without its consent. Then he had killed the choice members of it and had preserved the wicked members of it. He made the property of God a state (divided) among its tyrants and wealthy. He was destroyed as Thamud were destroyed. (Now) there is no Imam over us.

Therefore come; through you, may your God unite us under truth. Al Numan Ibn Bashir is in the governor's palace and we do not gather with him for the Friday (service). Nor do we accompany him (out of the mosque) for the Festival service. If we learn that you will come to us, we will drive him away until we pursue him to Syria, if God the Exalted, wills.

Imam Husayn's (a.s.) reply was as follows:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

From al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, to the leaders of the believers and the Muslims

Hani and Said have brought me your letters; they are the last two of your messengers who have come to me. I have understood everything which you have described and mentioned. The (main) statement of your great men is: "There is no Imam over us. Therefore come; through you, may God unite us under truth and Guidance."

I am sending you my brother, Muslim Ibn Ail, who is my cousin and my trustworthy (representative) from my House. If he writes to me that the opinions of your leaders and the men of wisdom and merit among you is united in the same way as the messengers who have come to me have described and as I have read in your letters, I will come to you speedily, God willing. For by my life, what is the Imam except who judges by the Book, one who upholds justice, one who professes the religion of truth, and one who dedicates himself to the essence of God.

Greetings.

(The two letters can be found in Tabari, Volume 19, The Caliphate of Yazid Ibn Muawiya, pages 25 – 26, English Version. SUNY Press. Copied from Kitab al Irshad, pages 301 and 303)

Imam Husayn (a.s.) leaves for Mecca

According to Hisham Ibn Muhammad (al Kalbi) – Abu Mikhnaf: Yazid succeeded at the beginning of the month of Rajab in the year 60 (April 8, 680). Al Walid Ibn Utbah Ibn Abi Sufyan was governor of Medina, al Numan Ibn Bashir al Ansari of al Kufah, Ubaydallah Ibn Ziyad of al Basrah, and Amr Ibn Said Ibn al as of Mecca.

Yazid's only concern, when he assumed power, was to receive the oath of allegiance from the individuals who had refused to agree with Muawiya's demand for this oath of allegiance from Yazid. Muawiya had summoned the people to give an oath of allegiance to him that Yazid would be his heir. Yazid's concern was to bring their attitude to an end.

When he wrote to al Walid, he wrote to him on a parchment as small as a rat's ear:

Seize Husayn, Abdallah Ibn Umar, and Abdallah Ibn al Zubayr to give the oath of allegiance. Act so fiercely that they have no chance to do anything before giving the oath of allegiance. Peace be with you.

Therefore, al Walid sent in the night for al Husayn, peace be on him, and summoned him (to attend). Al Husayn, peace be upon him, was aware of what he wanted and so he called a group of his retainers and ordered them to carry arms.

Imam Husayn, peace be upon him, said, *“Al Walid has summoned me (to come to him) at this time (of night). I cannot be sure that he might not burden me with a matter I may be unwilling to respond, he is unpredictable man, so remain with me. When I go to him, sit at the door. If you hear my voice raised, come in to prevent him from (doing anything to) me.”*

Al Husayn, peace be upon him, went to al Walid, and Marwan Ibn al Hakam was with him. Al Walid gave him news of the death of Muawiya and al Husayn replied with the formula, *“We belong to God and to Him we will return.”*

Then al Walid read out Yazid's letter and his order to get the pledge of allegiance from him. Then al Husayn, peace be upon him, said to al Walid, *“I do not see that my pledge of allegiance to Yazid in private would be sufficient. Wouldn't you prefer me to give it in public so that people are aware?”*

“Indeed,” said al Walid.

“So see what you think about that in the morning,” suggested al Husayn, peace be on him.

“Go, then, in the name of God but come to us when the people gather,” said al Walid.

“By God,” interrupted Marwan, *“if al Husayn leaves you now without giving the pledge of allegiance, you will never have the same power over him until there are a great number of slain men between you and him. Imprison the man and don't let him leave you until he has paid homage (to Yazid), or you have executed him.”*

At that al Husayn jumped up and said, *“O son of a foreign woman, would you or he kill me? By God you are a liar.”*

With that he went out and walked away accompanied by his retainers until he reached his house.

“You disobeyed me,” Marwan told al Walid. *“No by God he will never give you the same opportunity over his life. “Then blame someone other than yourself,”* said Marwan.

Replied al Walid, *“Indeed, you had chosen for me something which would have involved the destruction of my own faith. By God, I would not want all the worldly wealth and dominion which the sun rises and sets over, (if it involved) killing al Husayn. Glory be to God, should I kill al Husayn because he said 'I will not swear allegiance’ By God, I do not think that on the Day of Resurrection a man who is (responsible) for the blood of al Husayn (will weigh) little in the scale of God.”*

Al Husayn, peace be upon him, spent that night at his house. It was the night of Saturday when there were three days left on the month of Rajab in the year 680. Al Walid Ibn Utba was occupied with sending to Ibn al Zubayr about the pledge of allegiance to Yazid, and with his refusal to come to them.

Ibn al Zubayr left Medina at night heading for Mecca. In the morning al Walid sent men after him, he sent

a party of eighty horse men under the command of a retainer of the Banu Umayya. They pursued him but did not catch up with him, so they returned.

Towards the end of Saturday he sent men to al Husayn, peace be upon him, to bring him to pledge allegiance to al Walid on behalf of Yazid Ibn Muawiya. Al Husayn peace be upon him, said to them, *“Come in the morning. Then you will have time to consider the situation and so shall we.”*

They left him that night without insisting upon him. He, peace be upon him, left under the cover of the night, it was the night of Saturday night with two days left in the month of Rajab, and he headed towards Mecca accompanied by his sons, his brother's (al Hasan's) sons and his brothers. There was most of the House except for Muhammad Ibn al Hanafiyya, may God have mercy on him.

When the latter had heard of his decision to leave Medina, he did not know where he was intending to go. He said, *“My brother, you are the most loveable of people to me and the most dearest of them to me. I could not give advice to any creature except to you while you are more entitled to it. Avoid giving your pledge of allegiance to Yazid Ibn Muawiyah and avoid the towns while you can. Then send your messengers to the people and summon them to (follow) you.*

If the people pledge allegiance to you, God will not make your religion nor your reason deficient in that account, nor will He remove your manliness and outstanding merit because of it. Yet I am afraid that you will enter one of these towns and the people will differ with each other: a group will be for you and another against you. Then, the best of all this community, in person, in father and in mother, would be the one in it, whose blood was terribly exposed and whose family was most humiliated.”

“Where should I go,” asked al Husayn, peace be upon him.

“Go and stay at Mecca,” he answered, *“if that base is secure for you, it will be means for gaining power. However, if it becomes dangerous for you, then you can take to the deserts and the mountain peaks, and move from place to place so that you may see how the people's attitude to the affair develops. Your best judgment will be made when you are facing matters directly.”*

“Brother,” replied, al Husayn, peace be upon him, *“you have given advice and shown concern. I hope that your judgement is correct and lucky.”*

Al Husayn, peace be upon him, left for Mecca reciting:

Then he left it out of fear while he kept on the lookout. He said: My Lord, save me from the unjust people. (28:21)

He kept to the high road and the members of the house suggested, *“If you had avoided the high road like Ibn al Zubayr did, the search party could not follow you.”*

“No by God,” he replied, *“I will not leave until God judges what He will judge.”*

When al Husayn, peace be upon him, entered Mecca, his entry occurred on the night of Friday (i.e. Thursday), 3rd of the month of Shaban. As he entered, he recited:

And when he set out towards Madyan, he said: Perhaps my Lord will guide me in the right path.
(28:22)

Then he stayed there and its inhabitants began to visit him frequently, as did those who had some to make the lesser pilgrimage and other people from far and wide. Ibn al Zubayr had settled himself there, near the Ka'ba, where he used to stand in prayer and perform the circumambulation. He came to visit al Husayn, peace be upon him, with the others who came to visit him. He used to come to him at intervals of two consecutive days, and sometimes between the two day interval. He was the most troublesome of God's creatures to Ibn al Zubayr, who realized that the people of Hijaz would not pledge allegiance to him as long as al Husayn, peace be upon him, was in the land. He was more capable of commanding the people's obedience than him, and was more respected.

Ref:

- The History of al Tabari Volume 19 The Caliphate of Yazid Ibn Muawiyah Translated by I.K.A Howard Pages 4 – 10, SUNY Press
- Kitab al Irshad by Shaykh al Mufid Translated by I.K.A Howard Pages 299 –303 Tahrike Tarsile Quran, Inc.

(I have mainly relied on the later reference but the reports are congruent with what has been stated in the History of al Tabari ... Shaykh al Mufid has taken the account of reports from this specific volume. Among one of the sources used by Tabari, is the account purporting to be that of the fifth Shia Imam, Abu Jafar Muhammad Baqir (May Allah bless him and his followers), as mentioned by the translator in the introduction of the work by Tabari.)

Muslim Ibn Aqil leaves for Kufa

Al Husayn, peace be upon him, summoned Muslim Ibn Aqil and despatched him with Qays Ibn Mushir al Saydawi and Umara Ibn Abd Allah al Saluli, and Abd Allah and Abd al Rahman, sons of Shaddad al Arhabi. He enjoined him to be pious before God and to conceal his affair, and to act in a kindly way. If he saw that the people were united and had committed themselves to an agreement, he should speedily inform him of that.

Muslim, the mercy of God be on him, departed until he came to Medina. There he prayed in the mosque of the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family, and said farewell to the dearest members of his family. Then he hired two guides. These two set out with him, but they missed the way and got lost.

Both were struck by severe thirst and were unable to continue their journey. They indicated the path to him after it again appeared clear to them. Muslim carried on along the path and the two guides died of thirst. Muslim Ibn Aqil, the mercy of God be with them both, wrote a letter from the place known as al Madiq and sent it with Qays Ibn Mushir:

I set out from Medina with two guides and they missed the way and got lost. Both were overcome by thirst and soon died. But we kept going until we came to water. We were only saved at the last moment of our lives. That water is in a place called al-Madiq in a low valley. I have taken this as a bad omen for my mission. If you consider it so, you could relieve me and send another in my place.

Greetings.

Al Husayn, peace be upon him, wrote (back):

I am afraid that your urging me in the letter to relieve you from the task which I sent you on is only cowardice. Therefore go on with your task which I gave you.

Greetings.

Muslim read the letter, he said:

"It is not for myself that I am afraid." So he continued (once more) until he came to a well belonging to (the tribe of) Tayyi'. He stayed there (the night) then as he rode off (he saw) a man hunting. He saw him shoot a fawn as it came into his sight, and kill it. Muslim said: *"(Thus), will we kill our enemies, God willing."* He went on until he entered Kufa.

There he stayed in the house of al-Mukhtar Ibn Abi Ubayda, which is called today the house of Muslim Ibn al-Musayyi Ibn The Shia began to come regularly to (see) him. Whenever a group of them gathered together with him, he would read the letter of al Husayn, peace be upon him, and they would weep. The people pledged allegiance to him (on behalf of al Husayn) to the extent that eighteen thousand men made such a pledge to him.

Therefore Muslim wrote to al Husayn, peace be upon him, informing him of the pledge of allegiance to him of the eighteen thousand and urging him to come.

The Shia began to visit Muslim Ibn Aqil so frequently that his place (of residence) became well-known. Al-Numan Ibn Bashir, who had been Muawiya's governor of Kufa and had been confirmed in office by Yazid, knew of his whereabouts. He went up on the pulpit and after praising God said:

"Servants of God, fear God and do not rush into rebellion and discord, for in that men will be destroyed, blood will be shed, and property will be plundered. I do not combat anyone who does not combat me, nor do I disturb those of you who remain quiet. I do not oppose you, nor do I apprehend (you merely) on grounds of suspicion, accusation or hearsay.

However, if you turn your faces away from me, violate your pledge of allegiance and oppose your Imam, by God, other than Whom there is no deity, I will strike you with my sword as long as its hilt remains in my hand, even though I do not have any of you to help me. Yet I hope that those among you who know the truth are more numerous than those whom falsehood will destroy.”

Abd Allah Ibn Muslim Ibn Rabi'al al-Hadrami, an ally of the Banu Umayya stood before him and said: *“O governor, what you see can only be adequately dealt with by violence; for the view which you hold about what (should be done) between you and your enemy is that of the weak.”* *“I would prefer to be one of the weak (while remaining) in obedience to God than to be one of the mighty (while at the same time being) in rebellion against God,”* answered al-Nu'man. Then he went down (from the pulpit).

Abd Allah Ibn Muslim went out and wrote the (following) letter to Yazid Ibn Mu'awiya:

Muslim Ibn Aqil has come to Kufa and Shia have pledged allegiance to him on behalf of al Husayn Ibn Abi Talib, peace be on them. If you have any need for Kufa, then send it a strong man, who will carry out your orders and act in the same way as you would against your enemy. Al-Nu'man Ibn Bashir is a weak man, or he is acting like a weak man.

Umara Ibn Uqba wrote to him in a similar vein, as did Umar Ibn Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas. When the letters reached Yazid, he summoned Sarjun, a retainer (mawla) of Muawiya and asked (him): *“What is your view (of the fact) that Husayn has sent Muslim Ibn Aqil to Kufa to receive pledges of homage on his behalf? I have (also) learnt that Numan is weak, and had other bad reports of him. Who do you think that I should appoint as governor of Kufa?”*

Now Yazid was angry with 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad so Sarjun answered him, *“Do you think, if Muawiya was alive and advising you, that you would take his advice?”*

“Yes,” he answered.

Sarjun produced a (letter of) appointment for 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad (as governor) of Kufa, and said: *“This is the advice of Mu'awiya, which he ordered before he died. So join the two cities of Basra and Kufa (under the authority) of Ubayd Allah.”* *“I'll do that,”* replied Yazid. *“I'll send the letter of authority (which my father wrote) for 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad to him.”* After this he summoned Muslim Ibn 'Amr al-Bahili and he sent him to 'Ubayd Allah with the following (letter):

My Shia among the people of Kufa have informed me that Ibn 'Aqil is there gathering units in order to spread rebellion among the Muslims. Therefore, when you read this letter of mine, go to Kufa and search for Ibn Aqil as if you were looking for a bead until you find him. Then bind him (in chains), kill him or expel him.

Greetings.

In this way he gave him authority over Kufa. Muslim Ibn 'Amr went to Ubayd Allah at Basra and brought

him the authorization and the letter. 'Ubayd Allah ordered that preparations should be made immediately and that the departure for Kufa would take place on the next day. He himself left Basra after he had made his brother, 'Uthman, his deputy. He took with him Muslim Ibn Amr, Sharik Ibn al- A'war al-Harithi, together with his entourage and household.

When he reached Kufa, he was wearing a black turban and he was veiled. News of al Husayn's departure had reached the people and they were expecting his arrival. When they saw Ubayd Allah, they thought that he was al Husayn. He (i.e. Ubayd Allah) did not pass a group of people without them greeting him. They were saying:

“Welcome, son of the Apostle of God, your arrival is a happy (event).” He saw in their welcoming of al Husayn something which (greatly) troubled him. Muslim Ibn Amr said, when their number had become so great (that) they were delaying them: *“This is the governor 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad.”* He went on so that he was approaching the (governor's) palace at night. With him was (still) a great crowd who had gathered round him and who did not doubt that he was al Husayn. Al-Numan Ibn Bashir had (the palace) bolted against him and against his entourage. One of those with him called on him to open the door to them.

But al-Numan, still thinking that he was al Husayn, went up to the balcony and called down: *“I invoke God before you, unless you withdraw (from me), by God, I will not hand over my office (amana) to you but I have no wish to fight you.”* (Ibn Ziyad) did not answer him. But he went closer while al- Nu'man was hanging over the balcony of the palace. Then he began to say to him: *“Open, you have not opened yet and you have already had a long night (in which you have slept instead of governing).”*

A man behind him heard this and withdrew to the people from Kufa who had followed (Ibn Ziyad) (believing) him to be al Husayn.

He said: *“O people, it is Ibn Murjana, by Him other than Whom there is no deity.”* Al-Numan opened the door for him and he entered. They slammed the door in the faces of the people and they dispersed.

Ref:

- The History of al Tabari Volume 19 The Caliphate of Yazid Ibn Muawiyah, Pages 22 – 65 (Abu Mikhnaf's Account on Muslim Ibn Aqil) Translated by I.K.A Howard
Paper back – ISBN 0-7914-0041-7
- Kitab al Irshad, Shaykh al Mufid, Pages 305 – 326, Translated by I.K.A Howard
- Tahrike Tarsile Quran, Paper back – ISBN 0-940368-11-0

Muslim Ibn Aqil in Kufa

In the morning the call was made among the people: “*Al Salat jamia (the prayer is a general prayer which all should gather for).*”

The people gathered and he went out to them. He praised and glorified God and said: “*The Commander of the faithful (Yazid) has appointed me to be in charge of your town and your frontier-station and the distribution of your booty (fay). He has ordered me to give justice to the oppressed among you, to be generous to those of you who are deprived, and to treat the obedient among you with generosity like a good father, but to use the whip and the sword against those who abandon my command and oppose my appointment. Let each man protect himself. True belief (sidq) should declare itself on your behalf, not the threat of punishment (wadis).*”

Then he went down, he took the group leaders (arifs) and (some of) the people forcibly and he said:

“*Write to me about the strangers, those among you who supported the Commander of the faithful (i.e. 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib), those among you who support the Haruriyya (i.e. Kharijites), and the trouble-makers whose concern is discord and turmoil. Whosoever of you makes these lists for us will be free from harm. But those of you who do not write anyone, will have to guarantee that there is no opponent in his group (irafa) who will oppose us, and no wrongdoer who will try to wrong us. Anyone who does not do so, will be denied protection and his blood and his property will be permitted to us. Any group leader (arif) in whose group is found anyone with partisanship for the Commander of the faithful, who has not been reported to us, will be crucified at the door of his house, and I will abolish the pay (atal) of that group (irafa).*”

When Muslim Ibn Aqil heard of the coming of Ubayd Allah to Kufa, of the speech he had made and his treatment of the arifs and (other) people, he left the house of al-Mukhtar and went to the house of Hani' Ibn Urwa and went in (to stay) there. The Shia began to visit Hani's house secretly to keep it hidden from Ubayd Allah and they enjoined that it should be kept secret.

Ibn Ziyad summoned a retainer (mawla) of his called Maqil.

“*Take three thousand dirhams,*” he told him, “*and look for Muslim Ibn 'Aqil and search out his followers. If you get hold of one or a group of them, give them these three thousand dirhams. Tell them to use it to help in the war against your enemy. Let them know that you are one of them. For if you give them it, they will be sure of you and have confidence in you, and they will not keep any of their information from you. So go (looking) for them and continue until you find where Muslim Ibn 'Aqil is staying and you have met him.*”

He did that. He came (to a place where) he sat near Muslim Ibn Awsaja al-Asad; in the great mosque.

The latter was praying, and he (Maqil) heard some people saying that this (was one of those who) had pledged allegiance to al Husayn. He went up and sat right next to him until he had finished praying.

“O servant of God,” he said, “I am a Syrian whom God has blessed with love for the House and love for those who love them.”

He pretended to weep (in front of) him. Then he continued:

“I have three thousand dirhams with which I want to meet a man from them (the House) whom I have learnt has come to Kufa to receive pledges of allegiance on behalf of the son of the daughter of the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family. I have been wanting to meet him but I have not found anyone who will direct me to him and I don't know the place (where he is staying). While I was sitting (here), I heard a group of the faithful saying that this is a man (i.e. Muslim Ibn Awsaja) who is acquainted with this House. Therefore I have come to you so that you may take this money from me and introduce me to your leader (sahib); for I am one of your brethren and someone you can trust. If you wish, you may receive my pledge of allegiance to him before my meeting him.”

“I thank God for you meeting me,” replied (Muslim) Ibn 'Awsaja, “and it gives me great joy to get (you) what you desire, and that God should help the House of His Prophet, peace be on them, through you. Yet the people's knowledge of my (connection) with this affair before it is finished troubles me, because of (my) fear of this tyrant and his severity.”

“It would be better (if) you took the pledge of allegiance from me (now),” Maqil told him. So he took his pledge of allegiance and testaments heavily supported by oaths that he would be sincere and keep the matter concealed. He (Maqil) gave him whatever would make him content in that way.

“Come to visit me at my house for (a few) days,” said (Muslim Ibn 'Awsaja), *“for I will seek permission for you (to visit) your master.”*

He began to go to visit him frequently with the people (i.e. the other members of the Shia) and sought permission for him (to visit).

Permission was given and Muslim Ibn Aqil received (Maqil's) pledge of allegiance. He told Abu Thumama al Saida to take the money from him. The latter was the one who collected money from them and what could be used to help each other, and he used to buy their arms.

He was a perceptive man and one of the knights (faris) of the Arabs and one of the notables of the Shi'a.

That man (i.e. Ma'qil) began to visit them regularly. He was the first to enter and the last to leave, in order to become acquainted with (everything of) their affairs which Ibn Ziyad wanted. He used to keep him informed about that at regular intervals.

Hani' Ibn Urwa began to fear for himself and he stopped attending Ibn Ziyad's assembly (majlis). He

pretended to be sick. Ibn Ziyad asked those who did attend, *“Why is it I don’t see Hani’?”* *“He is sick,”* they replied.

“If I had been informed of his illness, I would have paid him a sick visit,” said Ibn Ziyad. Then he summoned Muhammad Ibn al–Ashath, Asma' Ibn Kharija and 'Amr Ibn al–Hajjaj al Zubaydi. Ruwayha, daughter of 'Amr was married to Hani' Ibn Urwa, she was the mother of Yahya Ibn Hani'.

“What prevents Hani' from coming to visit us?” he asked them.

“We don’t know,” they replied, *“but it is said that he is sick.”*

“I have learnt,” replied (Ibn Ziyad), *“that he is better and that he sits at the door of his house. Go and tell him that he should not abandon his duty towards us. For I do not like one of the Arab nobles like him to ill–treat me.”*

They went until they stood before his (house) in the evening. He was sitting at his door.

“What is stopping you from seeing the governor?” they asked, *“For he has mentioned you and said that if he had been told you were ill, he would have paid you a sick–visit.”*

“An illness has stopped me,” he answered.

“He has been informed,” they said, *“that you sit at the door of your house every evening. He finds you tardy and tardiness and churlish behaviour are things which the authorities will not tolerate. We adjure you to ride with us.”*

He called for his clothes and got dressed. Then he called for a mule and rode (with them). When he got near the palace, he began to feel some apprehension. He said to Hassan Ibn Asma' Ibn Kharija, *“Nephew, by God, I fear this man. What do you think?”* *“Uncle, by God, I do not fear anything for you. Why do you invent a reason (for blame) against yourself?”* he answered, for Hassan did not know why Ubayd Allah had sent for him. (So) Hani' went on until he came to 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad. With him was a group (of people).

When he looked up, 'Ubayd Allah said (to himself), *“The fool’s legs have brought him to you.”* Then, when Hani' had drawn near Ibn Ziyad who had the qadi Shurayh, with him, Ibn Ziyad turned towards him and recited, *“I want his friendship but he wants my death. The one who makes excuses to you is one of your own bosom friends from the tribe of Murad.”*

He was referring to his earlier kindness and gentleness to him (Hani').

“What is that, governor?” asked Hani'.

“Yes, Hani', what are these matters which you have been plotting in your house against the Commander of the faithful and the general community of the Muslims?” asked Ibn Ziyad. *“You have brought Muslim*

Ibn Aqil and taken him into your house. You have gathered arms and men for him in houses around you. You thought that was hidden from me.”

“I have not done that and Muslim is not with me,” he replied.

“Oh yes (you have),” was the answer.

After the argument between them had gone on for some time and Hani' persisted in contradicting and denying (the accusations), Ibn Ziyad summoned that spy, Maqil. He came and stood before him.

“Do you know this man?” (Ibn Ziyad) asked him.

“Yes,” he replied.

At that (moment) Hani' realised that he had been a spy against them and had brought (Ibn Ziyad) all their information. For a moment he was bewildered, and then his spirit returned to him.

“Listen to me,” he said, *“and believe what I say. I swear by God that I do not lie. By God, I did not summon him to my house. I did not know anything about his business until he came to me asking to stay with me. I was too ashamed to refuse him. As a result of that, the duty of giving (him) protection fell upon me. Therefore I gave him lodging and refuge. Then his affair developed as you have been informed. If you wish, I will give you strongly sworn testaments that I will not do you any harm and danger, and I will come to you and put my hand in your hand. If you wish, I will give you a guarantee which will be in your hand until I return to you. Then I will go to him and order him to leave my house for wherever in the land he wants to go. Then he will leave his right of protection.”*

“You will never leave me unless you bring him,” answered Ibn Ziyad.

“No, by God, I will not bring him to you,” (the other) declared.

After the argument between them had gone on for some time, Muslim Ibn 'Amr al-Bahih rose (to speak). There was no other Syrian or Basran in Kufa except him.

“May God make you prosper, governor,” he interjected, *“(please) leave me with him (for a time) so that I can speak to him.”* He arose and took him (Hani') aside from Ibn Ziyad. They were (standing) where he could see them and when they raised their voices, he could hear what they were saying.

“I adjure you before God, Hani',” said Muslim, *“you are killing yourself and bringing tribulation on your clan. By God, I hold you too precious to be killed. This man is the cousin of (your) tribe so they will not fight against him, nor harm him. Therefore give him (i.e. Muslim Ibn Aqil) to them (the authorities). There will be no shame and failure for you by that for you would only be handing him over to the authorities.”*

“By God, indeed there would be shame and disgrace for me,” answered Hani', *“were I to hand over one who has come under my protection and is my guest, while I am still alive and sound. I can hear; I see*

well; I have a strong arm and many helpers. By God, if I was the only one without any helper, I would not hand him over until I had died on his behalf.”

He began to shout at him saying, *“By God, I will never hand him over to him.”*

Ibn Ziyad heard that. *“Bring him to me,”* he said. They brought him. *“Either bring him to me or I will have your head cut off,”* demanded Ibn Ziyad.

“Then there will be much flashing (of swords) around your house,” replied Hani, thinking that his clan would prevent him (from being killed).

“Come near me,” demanded (Ibn Ziyad). He came nearer and Ibn Ziyad struck his face with his cane and went on beating at his nose, forehead and cheeks so that he broke his nose and the blood flowed from it on to his face and beard and the flesh of his forehead and cheeks was sprinkled over his beard. Eventually the cane broke.

Hani¹ stretched out his hand towards the hilt of the sword of one of the armed attendants but the man pulled it away and prevented him.

“You have been behaving like one of the, Haruri (i.e. Kharijites) all day long!” yelled Ibn Ziyad, *“so your blood is permitted to us. Take him away!”* They took him and threw him into one of the rooms in the building.

They locked the doors on him. He had told them to put guards on him and that (also) was done. However Hassan Ibn Asma¹ arose and said, *“Are (we) messengers of treachery now? For you told us to bring the man to you. Yet when we brought him to you, you smashed his nose and face, and his blood flowed on his beard. Then you claimed that you would kill him.”*

“You will be for it here (and now),” cried 'Ubayd Allah and he ordered him to be struck, shaken, and pushed aside.

“We are satisfied with the governor's attitude on our behalf and against (those of) us (who are wrong); the governor is only punishing (those who are wrong),” declared Muhammad Ibn al Ashath.

However when it was reported to Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj and he learnt that Hani¹ had been killed, he advanced with Madhhij and surrounded the palace. He had a great crowd with him.

“I am 'Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj,” he called out, *“and these are the knights of Madhhij, and their leading men. We have not broken away from obedience, nor have we separated from the community.”*

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The betrayal of the Kufans

It had been reported to them that their colleague had been killed, and they regarded that as a great crime. Ubayd Allah was told that Madhhij were at the gate. He told the qadi Shurayh, *“Go in to their colleague, look at him and then go out and inform them that he is still alive and has not been killed.”*

Shurayh went in and looked at him. When Hani' saw Shurayh, he said, with blood flowing down his beard, *“Oh what a God! Oh what Muslims! Has my clan been destroyed? Where are the people of religion? Where are the people of the town?”* When he heard the tumult at the door of the palace he said, *“I think those are the voices of Madhhij and my group of the Muslims. If ten of them got in, they would be able to rescue me.”*

After Shurayh had listened to what he had to say, he went out to them and told them, *“When the governor learnt about your attitude and your statements concerning your colleague, he ordered me to go and see him. I went and I saw him. Then he ordered me to meet you and inform you that he is still alive and that the report that he had been killed was false.”*

“Praise be to God since he has not been killed,” answered Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj and his colleagues. Then they went away.

Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad went out and went up on the pulpit. (He had brought) with him the nobles of the people, his bodyguard (shurat) and his entourage. He said, *“O people, seek refuge in obedience to God and your Imams. Do not cause division, for you will be destroyed, humiliated, killed or harshly treated and deprived. Your brother is he who speaks the truth to you. He who warns is excused.”*

After he had finished, he was about to go down but had not gone from the pulpit, when the look-outs at the date-sellers' gate of the mosque rushed in yelling, *“Muslim Ibn Aqil has come!”* Ubayd Allah quickly went into the palace and locked the gates.

Abd Allah Ibn Hazim reported:

By God, I was Ibn 'Aqil's messenger at the palace to see what was done to Hani'. When he was beaten and imprisoned I mounted my horse and was the first to enter the house to bring information of him to Muslim Ibn Aqil. There the women of Murad had gathered and they were crying out, *“O tears of grief for him! O bereavement of him!”*

I went in to see Muslim and gave him the news of him (Hani¹). He ordered me to summon his supporters. The houses around him were full of them; there were four thousand men there. He told his messengers to cry out, *“O victorious, kill!”* so I cried out, *“O victorious, kill!”* Then the Kufans gathered and assembled before him. Muslim, may God have mercy on him, appointed leaders over the quarters, over the tribes of Kinda, Madhhij, Tamim, Asad, Mudar and Hamdan. The people had answered the call and gathered, except for a few who had delayed so that the mosque and the market place were full of people. They were full of enthusiasm until the evening.

Ubayd Allah's situation was grim. All his energy was concentrated on holding the door, for he only had thirty members of his bodyguard with him in the palace, twenty nobles of the people, and his family and entourage. The nobles who had not been with him began to come to him through the door which adjoined the building of the Romans. Then those of the nobles who were with Ibn Ziyad began to look down on them (the people outside). (These) were looking at them, while they hurled stones at them and cursed them and abused 'Ubayd Allah and his father.

Ibn Ziyad summoned Kathir Ibn Shihab and ordered him to go out among those of Madhhij who obeyed him and to go round Kufa and make the people desert Ibn Aqil; he should make them afraid of (the possibility of) war and threaten them with the punishment of the authorities. Then he ordered Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath to go out among those of Kinda and Hadramawt who obeyed him; he should raise a standard which would guarantee security to those people who came to him. He gave similar instructions to al-Qa'qa al-Dhuhli, Shabath Ibn Rib'i al-Tamimi, Hajjar Ibn Abjar al-'Ijli and Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan al-Amin. He kept the rest of the nobles of the people with him, not wishing to be without them because of the small number of people who were with him.

Kathir Ibn Shihab went out (and began) making the people desert Muslim. Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath went out until he reached the houses of the Bana Umara. Ibn 'Aqil sent 'Abd al-Rahman Ibn Shurayh al-Shibami to Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath from the mosque. When Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath saw the great number of those who had come to him (Muslim), he lingered where he was (i.e. he did not carry out Ibn Ziyad's instructions). Then he- Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath- Kathir Ibn Shihab, al-Qaqa Ibn Shahr al-Dhuhli, and Shabath Ibn Rib'i began to make the people withdraw from their close adherence to Muslim for they made them afraid of the authorities so that a great number of their tribesmen and others gathered to them and they went to Ibn Ziyad through the house of the Romans. The tribesmen went in with them.

“May God make the governor prosperous,” said Kathir Ibn Shihab, *“you have many of the nobles of the people with you, (as well as) your bodyguard, family and servants. Let us go out against them.”*

Ubayd Allah refused but he gave Shabath Ibn Rib'i a standard and he sent him out. The people with Ibn Aqil remained numerous until evening.

Their situation became strong. 'Ubayd Allah sent for the nobles and he assembled them. They (went up

to the roof to) look down on the people. They offered additional (money) and kind treatment to those who would obey and they terrified the disobedient with (threats of) dispossession and (dire) punishment. They told them that the army from Syria was coming against them. Kathir Ibn Shihab spoke until the sun was about to set.

He said, *“O people, stay with your families. Do not hurry into evil actions. Do not expose yourselves to death. These are the soldiers of the Commander of the faithful Yazid, who are approaching. The governor has given God a promise that if you persist in fighting him and do not go away by nightfall, he will deprive your children of their (right to a) state allotment of money fate’ and he will scatter your soldiers in Syrian campaigns. He will make the healthy among you responsible for the sick and those present responsible for those who are absent until none of those rebellious people will remain who has not tasted the evil consequences of what their hands have earned.”*

The (other) nobles spoke in a similar vein. After the people had heard what they had to say, they began to disperse. Women began to come to their sons and brothers (saying), *“Go, the people will be enough (without) you.”* Men were going to their sons and brothers and saying, *“Tomorrow, the Syrians will come against you. What are you doing, causing war and evil? Come away.”* Thus (a man) would be taken away or would leave.

They continued to disperse so that by the time evening came and Muslim Ibn Aqil prayed the evening prayer, he had only thirty men with him in the mosque. When he saw that it was evening and he only had that group with him, he left the mosque and headed for the gates of Kinda. He reached the gates with only ten of them (left) with him. When he left the gate, there was no one with him to guide him. He looked around but could see no one to guide him along the road, to show him to his house and to give him personal support if an enemy appeared before him.

He wandered amid the lanes of Kufa without knowing where he was going until he came to the houses of the Banu Jabala of Kinda.

He went on until he came to a door (at which was) a woman called Tawa. She had been a slave-wife (umm walad) of al-Ashath Ibn Qays and he had freed her. She had, then, married Usayd al-Hadrami and had borne him (a son called) Bilal. Bilal had gone out with the people and his mother was standing at the door waiting for him.

Ibn 'Aqil greeted her and she returned the greeting.

“Servant of God, give me water to drink,” he asked her. She gave him a drink and he sat down. She took the vessel inside and then came out again.

“Servant of God, haven't you had your drink?” she asked.

“Yes,” was the answer. *“Then go to your people,”* she said. But he was silent. She repeated it but he

was still silent. A third time she said, *“Glory be to God, servant of God, get up – may God give you health – (and go) to your people. For it is not right for you to sit at my door and I will not permit you to do it.”*

(At this) he got up and said, *“Servant of God, I have neither house nor clan in this town. Would you (show) me some generosity and kindness? Perhaps I will be able to repay it later on.”*

“What is it, servant of God?” she asked.

“I am Muslim Ibn Aqil,” he replied. *“These people have lied to me, incited me (to action) and then abandoned me.”*

“You are Muslim,” she repeated.

“Yes,” he answered.

“Come in,” she said and he was taken into a room in her house but not the room she used. She spread out a carpet for him and offered him supper but he could not eat.

Soon her son returned. He saw her going frequently to and fro between the rooms and exclaimed: *“By God, the number of times which you have gone into and come out of that room this evening, makes me suspect that you have something important (there).”*

“My little son, forget about this,” she answered.

“By God, tell me,” he replied.

“Get on with your own business and don't ask me about anything,” she retorted. However he persisted until she said, *“My little son, don't tell any of the people anything about what I am going to tell you.”*

“Indeed,” he answered and she made him take an oath. When he swore (not to do) that, she told him. He went to bed without saying anything.

After the people had deserted Muslim Ibn 'Aqil, a long time passed for Ibn Ziyad without him hearing the voices of the supporters of Ibn Aqil as he had heard them before. He told his followers to look down at them and see whether they could see any of them. They looked down and did not see anyone. Then he told them to see whether they were in the shadows and were lying in ambush for them.

They removed the (bamboo) roof covers of the mosque and began to lower the torches of fire in their hands, and to look. Sometimes the torches gave light for them and sometimes they did not give (as much) light for them as they would have wished. They let down the torches and sticks of cane tied with rope on which was fire. They were let down until they reached the ground. They did this in (places in which was) the deepest darkness, (as well as) those parts which were closer and those which were in between. They (also) did that in the darkness around the pulpit.

When they saw that there was nothing, they informed Ibn Ziyad that the people had dispersed. Then he opened the gateway which (went) into the mosque. He came out and went up on the pulpit. His followers had come out with him. He told them to sit for a little while before the night prayer.

He ordered 'Amr Ibn Nafi to call out that there would be no guarantees of security for any man of the bodyguard, the arifs, the supporters and the fighters who prayed the night prayer (anywhere) except in the mosque. Not an hour passed before the mosque was full of people. After ordering his caller (to call for prayer), he rose for the prayer. His guard rose behind him but told them to guard him against anyone coming in (to try) to assassinate him.

After praying with the people, he went up on the pulpit, When he had praised and glorified God, he said, *“Ibn 'Aqil, stupid and ignorant (man as he is) has attempted the opposition and rebellion which you have seen. There will be no security from God for a man in whose house we find him. Whoever brings him, will have the reward for his blood. Fear God, you servants of God, and keep to obedience and your pledge of allegiance. Do not do (anything which will be) against yourselves. Husayn Ibn Numayr, your mother will lose you, if any of the gates of the lanes of Kufa is open or this man gets away, and you do not bring him to me. I give you authority over the houses of the inhabitants of Kufa. Send lookouts (to inspect) people on the roads. Tomorrow morning clear out (the people from) the houses and search them thoroughly so that you bring me this man.”*

Al Husayn Ibn Numayr was in charge of the bodyguard and was of the Banu Tamim. After this, Ibn Ziyad went back into the palace. He gave Amr Ibn Hurayth his standard and put him in charge of the people. In the morning he held an assembly and gave permission for the people to come to him. Muhammad Ibn al-Ash'ath approached.

“Welcome to one of those whose loyalty is above suspicion,” he said to him and sat him by his side.

That same morning the son of that old woman went to 'Abd al- Rahman Ibn Muhammad Ibn al-Ash'ath and told him about Muslim Ibn 'Aqil being with his mother. 'Abd al-Rahman went to his father who was with Ibn Ziyad. He went to him and Ibn Ziyad learned his secret.

“Get up and bring him to me immediately,” said Ibn Ziyad to (Muhammad Ibn al-Ash'ath), poking a cane into his side. He sent (Amr Ibn) Ubayd Allah Ibn Abbas al-Sulam, with him, together with seventy men from the tribal group of Qays.

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Muslim Ibn Aqil and his death

They went to the house where Muslim Ibn Aqil was. When the latter heard the beating of horses' hooves and the voices of men, he knew that it was him whom they had come for. He went out against them with his sword (drawn) as they rushed blindly towards the house. He fell upon them and struck them with his sword so that he drove them away from the house. They repeated the attack, and Muslim counter-attacked in the same way. He and Bakr Ibn Humran al-Ahmari exchanged blows and Bakr struck Muslim's mouth, cutting his top lip and slicing down to the lower lip to knock out two of his teeth.

Muslim struck him a terrible blow on the head and repeated it again, cutting a nerve along his shoulder with a blow which almost reached his stomach. When the people saw that, they (went up and) looked down on him (Muslim) from the tops of the houses, and began to hurl stones at him and to light canes of wood with fire which they threw from the top of the house. When he saw that, he went out against them into the lane with his sword unsheathed.

“You can have my guarantee of security,” said Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath, *“don't kill yourself.”*

But he continued to fight against them saying, *“I swear I will only be killed as a free man, although I see death as something horrible, Or it makes the cold a bitter heat and deflects the ray of the sun (forever). Every man one day will meet an evil, I fear that I will be cheated and deluded.”*

“You will not be cheated, deluded or deceived,” replied Muhammad Ibn al-Ashath. *“These people (i.e. the Banu Umayya) are your cousins and they will not fight against you or strike you.”*

He had been hurt by stones and weakened by the fighting. He was out of breath and he was propping his back up against the wall of that house. Ibn al-Ashath repeated the offer of security to him.

“Am I granted security?” he said.

“Yes,” he replied and he said to the people who were with him, *“he is given security by me.”*

“Yes,” replied the people, except (Amr Ibn) 'Ubayd Allah Ibn al-Abbas al-Sulami.

“I have neither she camel nor camel in this (i.e. I will have nothing to do with it),” he said and he turned aside.

“If you will not grant me security,” declared Muslim, *“I will not put my hand in yours.”*

A mule was brought and he was put on it. They gathered around him and pulled his sword away. At that he was in despair for his life and his eyes filled with tears.

“This is the first betrayal,” he cried.

“I hope no harm will come to you,” called out Muhammad Ibn al- Ashath.

“Is it only hope?” he retorted as he wept. *“Where then is your guarantee of security? Indeed we belong to God and to Him we will return.”*

“One who has sought for the like of what you have sought for, should not weep when there befalls him what has befallen you,” 'Amr Ibn 'Ubayd Allah Ibn al-'Abbas goaded him.

“I would not weep for myself,” he replied, *“nor would I grieve for my own death, even though I have not the slightest desire for destruction. But I am weeping for my family who are coming to me, I am weeping for al Husayn and the family of al Husayn, peace be on them.”*

Then he went closer to Muhammad Ibn al-Ash'ath and said, *“O servant of God, by God, I see that you are unable to grant me a guarantee of security. Yet do you have the goodness to be able to send one of your men with my message so that it will get to al Husayn? For I have no doubt that he has already set out towards you, or will be setting out soon with his House. (This messenger) would say: Ibn 'Aqil has sent me to you. He is a prisoner in the hands of the people, and he does not expect to see evening before he is killed; and he says: Return, may my father and mother be your ransom, with your House and do not let the Kufans tempt you, for they were the followers of your father and he desired to leave them even through death and murder. The Kufans have lied to you. A liar has no judgment.”*

“By God, I will do that,” replied Ibn al-Ash'ath, *“and I will inform Ibn Ziyad that I have given you a guarantee of security.”*

Ibn al-Ash'ath went with Ibn Aqil to the door of the palace. He asked permission to enter. Permission was given him and he went in (to see) Ibn Ziyad. He gave a report about Ibn 'Aqil and Bakr's blow against him, and about his own guarantee of security to him.

“What (is this about) you and a guarantee of security?” demanded 'Ubayd Allah, *“as if we sent you to guarantee him security when we only sent you to bring him.”*

Ibn al-Ashath fell silent.

While Ibn Aqil remained at the palace door, his thirst had become severe. At the palace door there were people sitting waiting for permission to enter. Among them were 'Umara Ibn 'Uqba Ibn Abi Mu'ayt, 'Amr Ibn Hurayth, Muslim Ibn Amr and Kathir Ibn Shihab

There was a jug of cold water placed at the doorway.

"Give me a drink of that water," asked Muslim.

"See how cold it is," replied Muslim Ibn Amr, *"but by God, you will never taste a drop of it until you taste the heat of Hell-fire."*

"Shame on you whoever you are!" cried Ibn Aqil.

"I am the one who recognized the truth when you denied it; who was sincere to his Imam when you deceived him; who was obedient to him when you opposed him. I am Muslim Ibn Amr al-Bahili."

"Your mother has been bereft of a son," replied Ibn 'Aqil. *"How coarse you are, how rough, how hard your heart is. Man of Bahila, you are more appropriate for the heat of Hell-fire and to remain there forever, than I am."*

He sat down, propping himself against a wall. 'Amr Ibn Hurayth sent one of his boys to bring a jug with a napkin and cup. He poured water into it and told him to drink. But whenever he went to drink, he filled the cup with blood so that he was not able to drink. He did that once, and then twice. When he made as if to drink for the third time, his tooth fell into the cup.

"Praise be to God," he said, *"if it had been a provision granted me (by God), I could have drunk it."*

Ibn Ziyad's messenger came out and ordered him to go to (see) him. He went in but did not greet him as governor.

"Don't you greet the governor?" demanded the guard.

"If he wants my death, what is (the point of) my greeting him with words of peace?" he replied. *"If he did not want my death, my greetings (of peace) to him would be profuse."*

"By my life, you will be killed," declared Ibn Ziyad.

"So be it," he replied.

"Indeed, (it will)."

"Then let me make my will to one of my fellow tribesmen."

"Do (so)."

Muslim looked at those sitting with Ubayd Allah. Among them was 'Umar Ibn Saad Ibn Abi Waqaas. He said to him: *“Umar, there is kinship between you and me and I have need of you. So you could carry out what I need of you. But it is secret.”*

Umar refused to listen to him.

“Why do you refuse to consider the need of your cousin?” asked Ubayd Allah. So Umar got up with him and sat where Ibn Ziyad could watch both of them.

“I have a debt in Kufa,” said Muslim. *“I borrowed seven hundred dirhams when I came to Kufa. Sell my sword and armour and pay the debt for me. When I have been killed, ask Ibn Ziyad to give you my corpse and bury it. Send to al Husayn, peace be on him, someone to send him back. For I have written to him telling him that the people are with him and now I can only think that he is coming.”*

“Do you know what he said to me, governor?” Umar said to Ibn Ziyad. *“He mentioned these things.”*

“The faithful would not betray you,” said Ibn Ziyad to (Muslim), *“But the traitor was confided in. As for what you have, it is yours, and we will not prevent you from doing with it what you like. As for the body when we have killed it, we do not care what is done with it. As for al Husayn, if he does not intend (harm) to us, we will not intend (harm) to him.”*

Then Ibn Ziyad said, *“Ibn Aqil, you came to the people while they were all (united) and you scattered them and divided their opinions so that some of them attacked others.”*

“No,” replied Ibn 'Aqil, *“I did not come for that but (because) the people of the town claimed that your father had killed their best men, shed their blood and appointed governors among them like the governors of Choesroe and Caesar. We came to enjoin justice and to urge rule by the Book.”*

“What are you (to do) with that, you great sinner?” cried Ibn Ziyad. *“Why did you not do that among the people when you were drinking wine in Medina?”* *“Me, drink wine! By God, God knows you are not speaking the truth, and have spoken without any knowledge, for I am not like you have said. It is you who are more correctly described as drinking wine than me, (you) who lap the blood of Muslims and kill the life whose killing God has forbidden and (you are one) who sheds sacred blood on behalf of usurpation, enmity and evil opinion while he (Yazid) enjoys himself and plays as if he had done nothing.”*

“You great sinner (fasiq),” shouted Ibn Ziyad, *“your own soul made you desire what God prevented you from having (i.e. authority) (because) God did not regard you as worthy of it.”*

“Who is worthy of it, if we are not worthy of it?” asked Muslim.

“The Commander of the faithful, Yazid,¹ answered Ibn Ziyad.

“Praise be to God,” called out Muslim. *“We will accept God's judgement between us and you in every*

circumstance.”

“May God kill me, if I do not kill you in such a way as no one in Islam has (ever) been killed before,” retorted Ibn Ziyad.

“You are the person with the most right to commit crimes of innovation in Islam which have not been committed before,” Muslim replied, *“for you will never abandon evil murder, wicked punishment, shameful practice, and avaricious domination to anyone (else).”*

Ibn Ziyad began to curse him, and to curse al Husayn, 'Ali and 'Aqil, peace be on them, while Muslim did not speak to him.

“Take him up to the top of the palace,” ordered Ibn Ziyad, *“and cut off his head, (throw it to the ground) and make (his body) follow it (to the ground).”*

“By God,” said Muslim, *“if there was any (real) kinship between you and me, you would not kill me.”*

“Where is the man whose head Ibn Aqil struck with (his) sword?” asked Ibn Ziyad. Then Bakr Ibn Humran al Ahmari was summoned and he told him, *“Climb up, and you be the one who cuts his head off.”*

He went up with him. He (Muslim) said, *“God is Greatest (Allahu Akbar)”* He sought forgiveness from God and prayed for blessings on the Apostle, saying, *“O God, judge between us and a people who have enticed us, lied against us and deserted us.”*

They (took) him to a part which overlooked where the shoemakers are today. His head was cut off (and thrown down) and his body was made to follow his head.

Muhammad Ibn al-Ash'ash, then approached 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad and spoke to him of Hani' Ibn 'Urwa. He said, *“You know of the position of Hani' in the town and of his House in the clan. His people know that I and my colleague brought him to you. I adjure you before God, hand him over to me for I would not like (to face) the enmity of the town and his family.”*

He promised to do that but then afterwards something occurred to him and he ordered Hani' (to be) taken (immediately) to the market- place and (his head) cut off.

Hani' was taken in chains until he was brought to a place where sheep were sold. He began to shout, *“O Madhhij! There is no one from Madhhij for me today! O Madhhij, where is Madhhij?”* When he realised that no one was going to help him, he pulled his hand and wrenched it free of the chain, crying, *“What is there, stick, knife, stone or bone, with which a man can defend his life?”* (At this) they jumped upon him and tied the chains (more) tightly.

He was told to stretch out his neck but he answered, *“I am not so liberal with my life and I will not help*

you (to take) my life.”

A Turkish retainer (mawla) of Ubayd Allah called Rashid struck him with a sword but it did not do anything.

“To God is the return, O God to Your mercy and Your paradise,” called out Hani'. Then (Rashid) struck him with another blow and killed him.

Concerning Muslim Ibn 'Aqil and Hani' Ibn Urwa, may God have mercy upon them, Abd Allah Ibn al-Zubayr al-Asadi said, *“If you do not know what death is, then look at Hani' in the market-place and Ibn Aqil: (Look at) a hero whose face has been covered with wounds and another who fell dead from a high place. The command of the governor struck them (down) and they became legends for those who travel on every road. You see a corpse whose colour death has changed and a spattering of blood which has flowed abundantly; A young man who was (even) more bashful than a shy young woman, was more decisive than the polished blade of a two-edged sword. Is Asma' riding in safety a mount which moves at walking pace while Madhhij urged him to seek vengeance And Murad wander around him? Are all of them in fear of the questioner and the questioned? If you do not avenge your two brothers, then be harlots satisfied with little.”*

When Muslim and Hani' were killed, the mercy of God be on them, Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad sent their heads with Hani' Ibn Abi Hayya al-Wadi'i and al-Zubayr Ibn al-Arwah al-Tamimi to Yazid Ibn Muawiya. He ordered his secretary (katib) to write to Yazid about what had happened to Muslim and Hani'. The secretary who was 'Amr Ibn Nafi' – wrote but he was very wordy (in his style). He was the first to be wordy in writing letters. When Ubayd Allah saw the letter, he disliked it.

“What is this prolixity and this excess?” he asked.

“Write:

Praise be to God, Who exacted the dues of the Commander of the faithful and has given him sufficient provisions against his enemy. I (am writing to) inform the Commander of the faithful that Muslim Ibn 'Aqil took refuge in the house of Hani' Ibn 'Urwa al-Muradi. I set look-outs and spies on them, concealed men against them, I tricked them until I brought them out. God gave me power over them. Thus I came upon them and had them executed. I have sent their heads to you with Hani' Ibn Abi Hayya and al-Zubayr Ibn Arwah al-Tamimi. They are both people who are attentive and in obedience to you, and of sincerity. Let the Commander of the faithful ask them about whatever of the affair he may wish; for they have knowledge and truth. Farewell.

Greetings.”

Yazid Ibn Muawiya wrote (back):

You have not gone beyond what I wanted. You have acted with the decisive action I wanted. You have

launched into the attack with the violence of man who has control of his emotion. You have satisfied me, been sufficient for (the task) and corroborated my view of you and my opinion of you. I have summoned your two messengers and questioned them, and talked to them. I found them in their views and merit as you had mentioned. Receive them both with kindness on my recommendation. I have been informed that al Husayn has set out for Iraq. Therefore set look-outs and watches, be vigilant and detain suspicious (characters). Put to death (any who are)accused and write to me about any news which occurs. God, the Exalted, wishing.

Muslim Ibn 'Aqil's (attempted) rising in Kufa was on Tuesday, 8th of Dhu al-Hijja in the year 60 A.H. (680). He, may God have mercy on him, was killed on Wednesday, 9th of Dhu al-Hijja, the Day of Arafa.

Ref:

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Imam Husayn (a.s.) sets out on his Journey

Al Husyan, the blessings of God be on him, set out from Mecca to Iraq on the day of Muslim's (attempted) rising in Kufa, that is the day of Tarwiya, after staying in Mecca for the rest of Shaban, the month of Rmadhan, Shawwal and Dhu al Qada and eight days of Dhu- al-Hijja in the year 60 A.H. (680). During his stay in Mecca, peace be on him, a number of Hijazis and Basrans had gathered around him, joining themselves to his household and his retainers (mawali).

When he determined on journeying to Iraq, he made the circumbulation of the (sacred) House and the ritual running between al-Safa and al-Marwa. Then he left the state of consecration (for the pilgrimage) (after) he had performed the lesser pilgrimage (umra) because he was not able to perform the greater

pilgrimage (hajj). Through fear of being apprehended in Mecca, and being taken to Yazid Ibn Muiawiya, he, peace be on him, had set out early with his House, his sons and those of his Shia who had joined him.

(As it has been reported to us:) News of Muslim's (capture and death) had not yet reached him because (it had only happened) on the day he set out.

(It is reported that al-Farazdaq, the poet, said:) I made the pilgrimage with my mother in the year 60 A.H. (680). I was driving her camel when I entered the sanctuary. (There) I met al-Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them, leaving Mecca accompanied by (some men carrying) swords and shields.

"Whose caravan is this?" I asked.

"Al Husayn Ibn 'Ali's, peace be on them," was the reply. So I went up and greeted him.

"May God grant you your request and (fulfil) your hope in what you want, by my father and mother, son of the Apostle of God," I said to him. *"But what is making you hurry away from the pilgrimage?"* *"If I did not hurry away, I would be apprehended,"* he replied.

Then he asked me, *"Who are you?"* *"An Arab,"* I answered and he did not question me (about myself) any further.

"Tell me about the people you have left behind you," he asked.

"You have asked a good (question)," I answered. *"The hearts of the people are with you but their swords are against you. The decision comes from Heaven and God does what he wishes."*

"You have spoken truly of the affair belonging to God," he replied.

"Every day He (is involved) in (every) matter" (55:29)

"If fate sends down what we like and are pleased with, we praise God for His blessings. He is the One from Whom help should be sought in order to give thanks to Him. However, although fate may frustrate (our) hopes, yet He does not destroy (the souls of) those whose intention is the truth and whose hearts are pious."

"True, God brings you what you wish for (ultimately) and guards you against what you are threatened by," I said. Then I asked him about matters concerning vows and pilgrimage rites. He told me about them and then moved his mount off, saying farewell, and so we parted.

When al-Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them, left Mecca, Yahya Ibn Said Ibn al-'As met him with a group (of men). They had been sent to him by 'Amr Ibn Said.

"Come back from where you are going," they ordered. But he refused (to obey) them and continued. The

two groups came to blows and hit at each other with whips. However al Husayn and his followers resisted fiercely. Al Husayn continued until he got to al- Tanim. There he met a camel-train which had come from Yemen. He hired from its people (additional) camels for himself and his followers to ride.

Then he said to the owners (of the camels), *“Whoever (of you) wants to come with us to Iraq, we will pay his hire and enjoy his company and whoever wants to leave some way along the road we will pay his hire for the distance he has travelled.”*

Some of the people went with him but others refused. Abd Allah Ibn Jafar sent his sons, Awn and Muhammad, after him, and he wrote a letter to him which he gave to them. In it, he said:

I ask you before God (to return) if you have set out when you see my letter. For I am very concerned because the direction in which you are heading will have within it your destruction, and the extirpation of your House. If you are destroyed today, the light of the land will be extinguished; for you are the (standard) of those who are rightly-guided and the hope of the believers.

Do not hurry on your journey as I am following this letter.

Greetings.

Abd Allah, then went to 'Amr Ibn Sad and asked him to write to al Husayn (offering him) a guarantee of security, and (promising) to favour him, so that he would return from where he was going. Amr Ibn Said wrote a letter in which he offered him favour and a guarantee of security for himself. He dispatched it with his brother Yahya Ibn Said. Yahya Ibn Said went after him (as did) Abd Allah after dispatching his sons. The two handed ('Amr's) letter to him and strove (to persuade) him to return.

“I have seen the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family, in my sleep,” answered (al Husayn), *“and he ordered me (to do) what I am carrying out.”*

“What was that vision?” they both asked.

“I have not told anyone of it,” he answered, *“and I am not going to tell anyone until I meet my Lord, the Mighty and Exalted.”*

When 'Abd Allah Ibn Ja'far despaired of (persuading) him, he told his sons, Awn and Muhammad, to stay with him, to go with him and to struggle on behalf of him. He returned with Yahya Ibn Sa'id to Mecca.

Al Husayn, peace be on him, pressed on swiftly and directly towards Iraq until he reached Dhat' Irq.

When Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad had learnt of the journey of al- Husayn, peace be on him, from Mecca to Kufa, he had sent al- Husayn Ibn Numayr, the commander of the bodyguard (shurta), to station himself at al-Qadisiyya and to set up a (protective) link of cavalry between the area of al-Qadisiyya to Khaffan and the area of al-Qadisiyya to al-Qutqutaniyya. He informed the men that al- Husayn was heading for

Iraq.

When al Husayn, peace be on him, reached al-Hajiz (a hill above) Batn al-Rumma, he sent Qays Ibn Mushir al Saydawi – some say it was his brother-in-nurture, Abd Allah Ibn Yuqtur to Kufa. For he, peace be upon him, had not yet learnt the news of (the fate of) Ibn 'Aqil.

He sent a letter with him:

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate From al Husayn Ibn 'Ali To his brother believers and Muslims, Greetings to you, I praise God before you, other than Whom there is no deity. Muslim Ibn Aqil's letter came to me, informing me of your sound judgement and the agreement of your leaders to support us, and to seek our rights. I have asked God to make your actions good and reward you with the greatest reward. I set out to you from Mecca on 8th of Dhu al-Hijja, the Day of Tarwiya. When my messenger reaches you, be urgent and purposeful in your affairs, for I am coming to you within the (next few) days.

Greeting and the mercy and blessings of God.

Muslim had written to al Husayn seventeen days before he was killed and the Kufans had written to him:

Here you have a hundred thousand swords. Do not delay.

Qays Ibn Mushir went towards Kufa with the letter. However, when he reached al-Qadisiyya, al Husayn Ibn Numayr apprehended him and sent him to Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad.

“Go up on the pulpit,” Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad ordered him, “and curse the liar, al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on him” Qays went up on the pulpit and praised and glorified God. Then he said, “People, this man, al Husayn Ibn 'Ali the best of God's creatures, the son of Fatima, the daughter of the Apostle, may God bless him and his family and grant them peace, (is nearby). I am his messenger to you. Answer him.”

Then he cursed Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad and his father and prayed for forgiveness for 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib and blessed him. 'Ubayd Allah ordered him to be thrown from the top of the palace. They threw him and he was smashed to pieces.

(It is (also) reported:) He fell on the ground in chains and his bones were crushed and there only remained to him his last breath. A man called 'Abd al- Malik Ibn 'Umayr al-Lakhmi came to him and cut his throat. When he was told that that had been a shameful (thing to do) and he was blamed for it, he said, *“I wanted to relieve him (of his suffering).”* Kitab al Irshad

– Shaykh al Mufid

Translated by I.K.A Howard

– Tahrike Tarsile Quran

The Continuation of the Journey

(While this had been going on) al Husayn, peace be on him, had left Hajiz in the direction of Kufa until he came to one of the watering (places) of the Arabs. There there was 'Abd Allah Ibn Muti al-'Adawli, who was staying there. When he saw al Husayn, peace be on him, he got up and said to him, *“(May I ransom) my father and mother for you, son of the Apostle of God, what has brought you (here)?”* He brought him (forward) and helped him to dismount.

“It is a result of the death of Muawiya as you would know,” replied al Husayn, peace be on him. *“The Iraqis have written to me urging me to (come to) them” “I remind you, son of the Apostle of God, (of God) and the sacredness of Islam, lest it be violated. I adjure you before God (to think) about the sacredness of Quraysh. I adjure you before God (to think) about the sacredness of the Arabs. By God, if you seek that which is in the hands of Banu Umayya, they will kill you. If they kill you, they will never fear anyone after you. Then it will be the sacredness of Islam which is violated, and the sacredness of Quraysh and the sacredness of the Arabs. Don't do it! Don't go to Kufa! Don't expose yourself to Banu Umayya!”* Al Husayn, peace be on him, insisted on continuing his journey.

(In the meantime) 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad had ordered (the area) which was between Waqisa and the roads to Syria and Basra to be occupied (so that) they should not let anyone enter, nor anyone leave (Kufa).

However, al Husayn, peace be on him, went on without knowing anything (of that) until he met some Arabs. He asked them (about the situation) and they told him, *“No, by God, we don't know (anything about it) except that we cannot get into or out of (Kufa).”*

He continued on his journey.

A group of Fazara and Bajila reported (the following account).

They said:

We were with Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn al-Bajah when we came from Mecca. (Although) we were travelling alongside al Husayn, peace be on him, there was nothing more hateful to us than that we should stop with him at a halting place. (Yet) when al Husayn, peace be on him, travelled and halted, we could not avoid halting with him. Al Husayn halted at the side (of the road) and we halted at the (other) side (of the road). While we were sitting, eating our food, a messenger of al-Husayn, peace be on him, approached, greeted us and entered (our camp).

“Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn,” he said, “Abu 'Abd Allah al Husayn, peace be on him, has sent me to you (to ask) you to come to him.”

Each man of us threw away what was in his hands (i.e. threw up his hands in horror); it was (as surprising) as if birds had alighted on our heads.

“Glory be to God,” (Zuhayr's) wife said to him, “did the son of the Messenger of God send for you? Then aren't you going to him? If you went to him, you would hear what he had to say. Then you could leave him (if you wanted to).”

Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn went (across) to him. It was not long before he returned to announce that he was heading east. He ordered his tent (to be struck) and (called for) his luggage, mounts and equipment.

His tent was pulled down and taken to al Husayn, peace be on him, then he said to his wife, *“You are divorced, go back to your family, for I do not want anything to befall you except good.”*

Then he said to his companions, *“Whoever wants to follow me (may do so), otherwise he is at the end of his covenant with me (i.e. released from obedience to follow Zuhayr as the leader of his tribal group). I will tell you a story (of something which happened to me once): we were raiding a rich land. God granted us victory and we won (a lot of) booty. Salman al-Farsi, the mercy of God be on him, said to us: 'Are you happy with the victory which God has granted you and the booty you have won?' We said: 'Yes.' Then he said: 'Therefore when you meet the lord of the young men of the family of Muhammad be happier to fight with them than you are with the booty which you have obtained today.' As for me. I pray that God may be with you.”*

He remained among the people with al Husayn until he was killed.

Abd Allah Ibn Sulayman and al-Mundhir Ibn Mushamill both from Asad, reported:

When we had finished the pilgrimage, there was no concern more important to us than to join al Husayn, peace be on him, on the road, so that we might see what happened in his affair. We went along trotting our two camels speedily until we joined him at Zarud. As we approached, there we (saw) a man from Kufa who had changed his route when he had seen al Husayn, peace be on him. Al Husayn, peace be on him, had stopped as if he wanted (to speak to) him, but (the man) ignored him and went on. We went on towards the man.

One of us said to the other, *“Come with us to ask this man if he has news of Kufa.”*

We came up to him and greeted him. He returned out greeting.

“From which (tribe) do you come, fellow?” we asked.

“(I am) an Asadi,” he answered.

“We also are Asadis,” we said. *“Who are you?”* *“I am Bakr Ibn so and so,”* he answered and we told him our lineage.

“Tell us of the people (you have left) behind you?” we asked.

“Yes,” he replied, *“I only left Kufa after Muslim Ibn 'Aqil and Hani' Ibn 'Urwa had been killed. I saw them being dragged by their legs into the market-place.”*

We went on to join al Husayn, peace be on him, and we were travelling close to him until he stopped at al-Thalabiyya in the evening. We caught up with him when he stopped and we greeted him. He returned our greeting.

“May God have mercy on you,” we said, *“we have news. If you wish, we will tell it to you publicly or if you wish, secretly.”*

He looked at us and at his followers.

“There is no veil for these men,” he answered.

“Did you see the rider whom you were near, yesterday evening?” *“Yes,”* he answered, *“I had wanted to question him.”*

“We have got the news from him and spared you (the trouble of) questioning him,” we said. *“He was a man from our (tribe), of sound judgment, honesty and intelligence. He told us that he had only left Kufa after Muslim and Hani' had been killed, and he had seen them being dragged by their legs into the market-place.”*

“We belong to God and to Him we shall return; may God have mercy on them both,” said al Husayn, and he repeated that several times.

“We adjure you before God,” we exhorted him, *“for your own life and for your House that you do not go from this place, for you have no one to support you in Kufa and no Shia. Indeed we fear that such men (will be the very ones who) will be against you.”*

“What is your opinion,” he asked, looking towards the sons of 'Aqil, *“now that Muslim has been killed?”* *“By God,”* they declared, *“we will not go back until we have taken our vengeance or have tasted (the death) which he tasted.”*

Al Husayn, peace be on him, came near us and said: *“There is nothing good (left) in life for these men.”*

Then we knew that his decision had been taken to continue the journey.

“May God be good to you,” we said.

“May God have mercy on you both,” he answered.

Then his followers said to him, *“By God, you are not the same as Muslim Ibn Aqil. If you go to Kufa, the people will rush to (support) you.”*

He was silent and waited until daybreak. Then he ordered his boys and servants to get a lot of water, to give (the people) to drink and more for the journey. They set out (once more) and went on to Zubala. News of Abd Allah Ibn Yuqtur reached him. He took out a written statement to the people and read it to them:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, News of the dreadful murder of Muslim Ibn Aqil Hani' Ibn Urwa, and Abd Allah Ibn Yuqtur has reached us. Our Shia have deserted us. Those of you who would prefer to leave us, may leave freely without guilt.

The people began to disperse from him to right and left until there were only left with him those followers who had come with him from Medina, and a small group of those who had joined him. Al Husayn had done that because he realised that the Arabs who had followed him had only followed him because they thought that he was going to a land where the inhabitants' obedience to him had already been established. And he did not want them to accompany him without being (fully) aware of what they were going to.

At dawn, he ordered his followers to provide themselves with water and with extra (supplies of it). Then they set out until they passed Batn al Aqaba. He stopped there and was met by a shaykh of the Banu Ikrima called Amr Ibn Lawdhan.

“Where are you heading?” he asked.

“Kufa,” replied al Husayn, peace be on him.

“I implore you before God,” exhorted the shaykh, “why are you going there? You won't come to anything there except the points of spears and the edges of swords. If those who sent for you were enough to support you in battle and had prepared the ground for you, and you came to them, that would be a wise decision. However, in the light of the situation as it has been described I don't think that you ought to do it.”

“Servant of God,” he answered, “wise decisions are not hidden from me. Yet the commands of God, the Exalted, cannot be resisted. By God, (my enemies) will not leave me till they have torn the very heart from the depths of my guts. If they do that, God will cause them to be dominated and humiliated until they become the most humiliated of the factions among nations.”

Shaykh al Mufid

Translated by I.K.A Howard

– Tahrike Tarsile Quran

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Imam Husayn (a.s.) meets al-Hurr

He, peace be on him, went on from Batn al Aqaba until he stopped at Sharaf (for the night). At dawn he ordered his boys to get water and more for the journeys when he continued from there until midday. While he was journeying, one of his followers exclaimed, *“God is greater (Allahu akbar)!”* *“God is greatest (Allahu akbar).”* responded al Husayn, peace be on him. Then he asked: *“Why did you say Allahu akbar?”* *“I saw palm-trees,”* answered the man.

“This is a place in which we never see a palm-tree,” a group of his followers asserted.

“What do you think it is then?” asked al Husayn, peace be on him.

“We think it is the ears of horses,” they answered.

“By God, I think so too,” he declared. Then he said, *“(So that) we can face them in one direction (i.e. so that we are not surrounded), we should put at our rear whatever place of refuge (we can find).”*

“Yes,” said to him, *“there is Dhu Husam over on your left. If you reach it before them, it will be (in) just (the position) you want.”* So he veered left towards it and we went in that direction with him. Even before we had had time to change direction the vanguard of the cavalry appeared in front of us and we could see them clearly.

We left the road and when they saw that we had moved off the road, they (also) moved off the road towards us. Their spears looked like palm branches stripped of their leaves and their standards were like birds' wings. Al Husayn ordered his tents (to be put up) and they were erected. The people came up; (there were) about one thousand horsemen under the command of al-Hurr Ibn Yazid al-Tamimi. (It was) during the heat of midday (that) he and his cavalry stood (thus) facing al Husayn, peace be on him. Al Husayn, peace be on him, and his followers were all wearing their turbans and their swords (ready to fight).

“Provide (our) people with water and let them quench their thirst and give their horses water to drink little by little,” al Husayn ordered his boys. They did that and they began filling their bowls and cups and took them to the horses. When a horse had drunk three or four or five draughts, the water was taken away

and given to another horse—until they had all been watered.

‘Ali Ibn al Taan al Muharibi reported:

I was with al-Hurr on that day, I was among the last of his followers to arrive. When al Husayn, peace be on him, saw how thirsty both I and my horse were, he said: *“Make your beast (rawiya) kneel.”* I thought rawiya meant water-skin so he said, *“Cousin, make your camel (jama) kneel.”* I did so. Then he said, *“Drink.”* I did so, but when I drank, water flowed from my water-skin.

“Bend your water-skin,” said al Husayn. I did not know how to do that. He came up (to me) and bent it (into the proper position for drinking). Then I drank and gave my horse to drink.

Al-Hurr Ibn Yazid had come from al-Qadisiyya. Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad had sent al Husayn Ibn Numayr and ordered him to take up (his) position at al-Qadisiyya. Then al-Hurr had been sent in advance with one thousand horsemen to meet al Husayn.

Al-Hurr remained positioned opposite to al Husayn, peace be on him, until the time for the midday prayer drew near. Al Husayn, peace be on him, ordered al-Hajjaj Ibn Masruq to give the call to prayer. When the second call to prayer immediately preceding the prayer (iqama) was about (to be made) al Husayn came out (before the people) dressed in a waist-cloth (czar) and cloak (rida') and wearing a pair of sandals. He praised and glorified God, then he said, *“People, I did not come to you until your letters came to me, and they were brought by your messengers (saying), ‘Come to us for we have no Imam. Through you may God unite us under guidance and truth.’ Since this was your view, I have come to you. Therefore give me what you guaranteed in your covenants and (sworn) testimonies. If you will not and (if you) are (now) averse to my coming, I will leave you (and go back) to the place from which I came.”*

They were silent before him. Not one of them said a word.

“Recite the iqama,” he said to the caller for prayer (mu'adhdhin) and he recited the iqama.

“Do you want to lead your followers in prayer?” he asked al-Hurr Ibn Yazid. *“No,”* he replied, *“but you pray and we will pray (following the lead of) your prayer.”*

Al Husayn, peace be on him, prayed before them. Then he returned (to his tent) and his followers gathered around him. Al-Hurr went back to the place where he had positioned (his men) and entered a tent which had been put up for him. A group of his followers gathered around him while the rest returned to their ranks, which they had been in and which now they went back to. Each of them held the reins of his mount and sat in the shade (of its body).

At the time for the afternoon (asr) prayer, al Husayn, peace be on him, ordered his followers to prepare for departure. Then he ordered the call to be made, and the call for the asr prayer was made, and the iqama. Al Husayn, peace be on him, came forward, stood and prayed. Then he said the final greeting (of the prayer) and turned his face towards them (al-Hurr's men).

He praised and glorified God and said, *“People, if you fear God and recognise the rights of those who have rights, God will be more satisfied with you. We are the House of Muhammad and as such are more entitled to the authority (wilaya) of this affair (i.e. the rule of the community) over you than these pretenders who claim what does not belong to them. They have brought tyranny and aggression among you. If you refuse (us) because you dislike (us) or do not know our rights, and your view has now changed from what came to us in your letters and what your messengers brought, then I will leave you.”*

“By God,” declared al-Hurr, *“I know nothing of these letters and messengers which you mention.”*

“Uqba Ibn Siman,” al Husayn, peace be on him, called to one of his followers, *“bring out the two saddle-bags in which the letters to me are kept.”*

He brought out two saddle-bags which were full of documents, and they were put before him.

“We are not among those who wrote these letters to you,” said al-Hurr, *“and we have been ordered that when we meet you we should not leave you until we have brought you to Kufa to 'Ubayd Allah.”*

“Death will come to you before that (happens),” al Husayn, peace be on him, told him. Then he ordered his followers, *“Get up and get mounted.”*

They got mounted and (then) waited until their women had been mounted, *“Depart,”* he ordered his followers.

When they set out to leave, the men (with al-Hurr) got in between them and the direction they were going in.

“May God deprive your mother of you,” said al Husayn, peace be on him, to al-Hurr, *“what do you want?”* *“If any of the Arabs other than you were to say that to me,”* retorted al-Hurr, *“even though he were in the same situation as you, I would not leave him without mentioning his mother being deprived (of him), whoever he might be. But by God there is no way for me to mention your mother except by (saying) the best things possible.”*

“What do you want?” al Husayn, peace be on him, demanded.

“I want to go with you to the governor, Ubayd Allah,” he replied.

“Then by God I will not follow you.”

“Then by God I will not let you (go anywhere else).”

These statements were repeated three times, and when their conversation was getting more (heated) al-Hurr said, *“I have not been ordered to fight you. I have only been ordered not to leave you until I come with you to Kufa. If you refuse (to do that), then take any road which will not bring you into Kufa nor take you back to Medina, and let that be a compromise between us while I write to the governor,*

'Ubayd Allah. Perhaps God will cause something to happen which will relieve me from having to do anything against you. Therefore take this (road) here and bear to the left of the road (to) al-Udhayb and al-Qadisiyya.'

Al-Husayn, peace be on him, departed and al-Hurr with his followers (also) set out travelling close by him, while al-Hurr was saying to him, *"Al-Husayn, I remind you (before) God to (think of) your life; for I testify that you will be killed if you fight."*

"Do you think that you can frighten me with death?" said al-Husayn, peace be on him. *"Could a worse disaster happen to you than killing me? I can only speak (to you) as the brother of al-Aws said to his cousin when he wanted to help the Apostle of God, may God bless him and grant him and his family peace."*

His cousin feared for him and said: Where are you going, for you will be killed? But he replied: I will depart for there is no shame in death for a young man, whenever he intends (to do what is) right and he strives like a Muslim, (Who) has soothed righteous men through (the sacrifice of) his life, who has scattered the cursed and opposed the criminal.

If I live, I will not regret (what I have done) and if I die, I will not suffer. Let it be enough for you to live in humiliation and be reviled."

When al-Hurr heard that he drew away from him. He and his followers travelled on one side (of the road) while al-Husayn, peace be on him, travelled on the other, until they reached Udhayb al-Hijanat. Al-Husayn, peace be on him, went on to Qasr Bani Muqatil.

He stopped there and there a large tent had (already) been erected.

"Whose is that?" he asked.

"That belongs to Ubayd Allah Ibn al-Hurr al-Jufi," he was told.

"Ask him to come to me," he said.

The messenger went to him and said, *"This is al-Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them, and he asks you to come to him."*

"We belong to God and to Him we shall return," said 'Ubayd Allah. *"By God, I only left Kufa out of dread that al-Husayn, peace be on him, would enter Kufa while I was there. By God, I do not want to see him, nor him to see me."*

The messenger returned to him (al-Husayn). Al-Husayn, peace be on him, rose and went over to him. He greeted him and sat down.

Then he asked him to go with him. Ubayd Allah Ibn al-Hurr repeated what he had said before and

sought to excuse himself from what he was asking him (to do).

“If you are not going to help us,” al Husayn, peace be on him, said to him, *“then be sure that you are not one of those who fight against us. For, by God, no one will hear our cry and not help us without being destroyed.”*

“As for that (fighting against you),” he replied, *“it will never happen, if God, the Exalted, wishes.”*

Then al Husayn, peace be on him, left him and continued to his camp. Towards the end of the night, he ordered his boys to get provisions of water. Then he ordered the journey (to continue). He set out from Qasr Bani Muqatil.

– Kitab al Irshad

Shaykh al Mufid

Translated by I.K.A Howard

– Tahrike Tarsile Quran

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Towards Karbala

'Uqba Ibn Sim'an reported:

We set out at once with him and he became drowsy while he was on his horse's back. He woke up, saying, *“We belong to God and to Him we will return. Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds.”*

He did that twice or three times, then his son, "Ali Ibn al Husayn approached him and asked: *“Why are you praising God and repeating the verse of returning to Him?”* “My son,” he answered, *“I nodded off and a horseman appeared to me, riding a horse and he said: ‘Men are travelling and the fates travel towards them.’ Then I knew it was our own souls announcing our deaths to us.”*

“Father,” asked (the youth), *“does God regard you as evil? Are we not in the right?”* *“Indeed (we are),”* he answered, *“by Him to Whom all His servants must return.”*

“Father,” said (the youth), *“then we need have no concern, if we are going to die righteously.”*

“May God give you the best reward a son can get for (his behaviour towards) his father,” answered al Husayn, peace be on him.

In the morning, he stopped and prayed the morning prayer. Then he hurried to remount and to continue the journey with his followers, veering to the left with the intention of separating from (al-Hurr's men). However al-Hurr Ibn Yazid came towards him and stopped him and his followers (from going in that direction) and he began to (exert pressure to) turn them towards Kufa, but they resisted him. So they stopped (doing that) but they still accompanied them in the same way until they reached Ninawa, (which was) the place where al Husayn, peace be on him, stopped. Suddenly there appeared a rider on a fast mount, bearing weapons and carrying a bow on his shoulder, coming from Kufa. They all stopped and watched him. When he reached them, he greeted al-Hurr and his followers and did not greet al-Husayn and his followers. He handed a letter from Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad to al-Hurr. In it (was the following):

When this letter reaches you and my messenger comes to you, make al Husayn come to a halt. But only let him stop in an open place without vegetation. I have ordered my messenger to stay with you and not to leave you until he brings me (news of) your carrying out my instructions.

Greetings.

When al-Hurr had read the letter, he told them, *“This is a letter from the governor Ubayd Allah. He has ordered me to bring you to a halt at a place which his letter suggests. This is his messenger and he has ordered him not to leave me until I carry out the order with regard to you.”*

Yazid (Ibn Ziyad) Ibn al-Muhajir al-Kindi who was with al Husayn, peace be on him, looked at the messenger of Ibn Ziyad and he recognized him, *“May your mother be deprived of you,”* he exclaimed, *“what a business you have come to!”* *“I have obeyed my Imam and remained faithful to my pledge of allegiance,”* (the other man) answered.

“You have been disobedient to your Lord and have obeyed your Imam in bringing about the destruction of your soul,” responded Ibn al-Muhajir. *“You have acquired (eternal) shame (for yourself) and (the punishment of) Hell-fire. What a wicked Imam your Imam is! Indeed God has said:*

We have made them Imams who summon (people) to Hellfire and on the Day of Resurrection they will not be helped. (28: 41)

Your Imam is one of those.”

Al-Hurr Ibn Yazid began to make the people stop in a place that was without water and where there was no village.

“Shame upon you, let us stop at this village or that one,” said al-Husayn, peace be on him. He meant by this, Ninawa and al-Ghadiriyya, and by that, Shufayya.

“By God, I cannot do that,” replied (al-Hurr), *“for this man has been sent to me as a spy.”*

“Son of the Apostle of God,” said Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn, *“I can only think that after what you have seen,*

the situation will get worse than what you have seen. Fighting these people, now, will be easier for us than fighting those who will come against us after them. For by my life, after them will come against us such (a number) as we will not have the power (to fight) against.”

“I will not begin to fight against them,” answered al Husayn.

That was Thursday, 2nd of (the month of) Muharram in the year 61 A.H.(680). On the next day, Umar Ibn Sad Ibn Abi Waqqas, set out from Kufa with four thousand horsemen. He stopped at Ninawa and sent for 'Urwa Ibn Qays al-Ahmasi and told him, *“Go to him (al- Husayn) and ask him: What brought you, and what do you want?”* Urwa was one of those who had written to al Husayn, peace be on him, and he was ashamed to do that. The same was the case with all the leaders who had written to him, and all of them refused and were unwilling to do that. Kathir Ibn Abd Allah al-Shabi stood up – he was a brave knight who never turned his face away from anything – and said, *“I will go to him. By God, if you wish, I will rush on him.”*

“I don't want you to attack him,” said 'Umar, *“but go to him and ask him what has brought him.”*

As Kathir was approaching him, Abu Thumama al-Saidi saw him and said to al Husayn, *“May God benefit you, Abu Abd Allah, the wickedest man in the land, the one who has shed the most blood and the boldest of them all in attack, is coming towards you.”*

Then (Abu Thumama) stood facing him and said, *“Put down your sword.”*

“No, by God,” he replied, *“I am only a messenger. If you will listen to me, I will tell you (the message) which I have been sent to bring to you. If you refuse, I will go away.”*

“I will take the hilt of your sword,” answered (Abu Thumama), *“and you can say what you need to.”*

“No, by God, you will not touch it,” he retorted.

“Then tell me what you have brought and I will inform him for you. But I will not let you go near him, for you are a charlatan.”

They both (stood there and) cursed each other. Then (Kathir) went back to Umar Ibn Sad and told him the news (of what had happened).

Umar summoned Qurra Ibn Qays al-Hanzali and said to him, *“Shame upon you Qurra, go and meet al Husayn and ask him what brought him and what he wants.”*

Qurra began to approach him. When al Husayn, peace be on him, saw him approaching, he asked, *“Do you know that man?”* *“Yes,”* replied Habib Ibn Muzahir, *“he is from the Hanzala clan of Tamim. He is the son of our sister. I used to know him as a man of sound judgement. I would not have thought that he would be present at this scene.”*

He came and greeted al Husayn, peace be on him. Then he informed him of 'Umar Ibn Sa'd's message.

“The people of this town of yours wrote to me that I should come,” answered al Husayn, peace be on him. *“However, if now you have come to dislike me, then I will leave you.”*

“Shame upon you, Qurra,” Habib Ibn Muzahir said to him, *“will you return to those unjust men? Help this man through whose fathers God will grant you (great) favour.”*

“I will (first) return to my leader with the answer to his message,” replied Qurra, *“and then I will reflect on my views.”*

He went back to 'Umar Ibn Sa'd and gave him his report.

“I hope that God will spare me from making war on him and fighting against him,” said 'Umar and then he wrote to 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. I am (writing this from) where I have positioned myself, near al Husayn, and I have asked him what brought him and what he wants. He answered: 'The people of this land wrote to me and their messengers came to me asking me to come and I have done so. However if (now) they have some to dislike me and (the position) now appears different to them from what their messengers brought to me, I will go away from them.'

Hassan Ibn Qa'id al-'Absi reported:

I was with 'Ubayd Allah when this letter came to him, he read it and then he recited, *“Now when our claws cling to him, he hopes for escape but he will be prevented (now) from (getting) any refuge.”*

He wrote to 'Umar Ibn Sa'd:

Your letter has reached me and I have understood what you mentioned. Offer al Husayn (the opportunity) of him and all his followers pledging allegiance to Yazid. If he does that, we will then see what our judgement will be.

When the answer reached Umar Ibn Sa'd, he said, *“I fear that 'Ubayd Allah will not accept that I should be spared (fighting al- Husayn).”*

(Almost immediately) after it, there came (another) letter from Ibn Ziyad (in which he said), *“Prevent al Husayn and his followers from (getting) water. Do not let them taste a drop of it just as was done with 'Uthman Ibn Affan.”*

At once Umar Ibn Sa'id sent Amr bin al-Hajjaj with five hundred horsemen to occupy the path to the water and prevent al Husayn and his followers from (getting) water in order that they should (not) drink a drop of it. That was three days before the battle against al- Husayn, peace be on him.

Abd Allah Ibn al Husayn al-Azdi, who was numbered among Bajila, called out at the top of his voice, *“Husayn, don't you see that the water is as if in the middle of heaven. By God, you will not taste a drop of it until you die of thirst.”*

“O God, make him die of thirst and never forgive him,” cried al-Husayn, peace be on him.

– Kitab al Irshad

Shaykh al Mufid

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In Karbala'

Humayd bin Muslim reported:

By God, later I visited him when he was ill. By God, other than Whom there is no deity, I saw him drinking water without being able to quench his thirst, and then vomiting. He would cry out, *“The thirst, the thirst!”* Again he would drink water without being able to quench his thirst, again he would vomit. He would then burn with thirst. This went on until he died, may God curse him.

When al Husayn saw the extent of the number of troops encamped with 'Umar Ibn Sa'd, may God curse him, at Ninawa in order to do battle against him, he sent to 'Umar Ibn Sa'd that he wanted to meet him. The two men met at night and talked together for a long time.

(When) 'Umar Ibn Sa'd went back to his camp, he wrote to Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad, may he be cursed.

God has put out the fire of hatred, united (the people) in one opinion (lit. word), and set right the affairs of the community. This man, al Husayn, has given me a promise that he will return to the place which he came from, or he will go to one of the border outposts – he will become like any (other) of the Muslims, with the same rights and duties as them; or he will go to Yazid, the Commander of the faithful, and offer him his hand and see (if the difference) between them (can be reconciled). In this (offer) you have the consent (to what you have demanded) and the community gains benefit.

When Ubayd Allah read the letter, he said, *“This is the letter about a sincere man who is anxious for his people.”*

“Are you going to accept this from him,” demanded Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan, jumping up. *“When he*

has encamped on your land nearby? By God if he was a man from your land and he would not put his hand in yours, whether he was in a position of power and strength (or) whether he was in a position of weakness and impotence you would not give this concession, for it would be (a mark) of weakness. Rather let him and his followers submit to your authority. Then if you punish them, (it will be because) you are the (person) most appropriate to punish, and if you forgive them, you have the right (to do so)."

"What you have suggested is good," replied Ibn Ziyad. "Your view is the correct view. Take this message to 'Umar Ibn Sad and let him offer al Husayn and his followers (the opportunity of) submitting to my authority. If they do that, let him send them to me in peace. If they refuse, he should fight them. If he ('Umar Ibn Sa'd) acts (according to) my instructions, then listen to him and obey him. However if he refuses to fight them then you are the commander of the army (lit. people), attack him, cut his head off and send it to me."

Then he wrote to Umar Ibn Sa'd:

I did not send you to al Husayn for you to restrain yourself from (fighting) him, nor to idle the time away with him, nor to promise him peace and preservation (of his life), nor to make excuses for him, nor to be an intercessor on his behalf with me. Therefore see that if al Husayn and his followers submit to my authority and surrender, you send them to me in peace. If they refuse, then march against them to fight them and to punish them; for they deserve that. If al Husayn is killed, make the horses trample on his body, both front and back; for he is a disobedient rebel, and I do not consider that this will be in any way wrong after death.

But it is my view that you should do this to him if you kill him. If you carry out your command concerning him, we will give you the reward due to one who is attentive and obedient. If you refuse, then we withdraw (the command of) our province and army from you and leave the army to Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan. We have given him our authority.

Greetings.

Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan brought the letter to 'Umar Ibn Sad. After he had brought it and read it, 'Umar said to him, *"Shame upon you, what is this to you? May God never show favour to your house. May God make abominable what you have brought to me! By God, I did not think that you would cause him to refuse what I had written to him, and ruin for us a matter which we had hoped to set right. Al Husayn will not surrender, for there is a spirit like (his) father's in his body."*

"Tell me what you are going to do," demanded Shamir. "Are you going to carry out the governor's command and fight his enemy or are you going to leave the command of the army to me?" "No, (there is going to be) no advantage to you. I will carry that out instead of you. you take command of the foot-soldiers."

'Umar Ibn Sa'd prepared to (do battle with) al Husayn, peace be on him, on the night of Thursday, 9th of

the month of Muharram. (In the meantime) Shamir went out and stood in front of the followers of al-Husayn, peace be on him.

"Where are my sister's sons?" he demanded. Al Abbas, Jafar, Abd Allah and Uthman, sons of 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib, peace be on him, came forward.

"What do you want?" they asked.

"Sons of my sister, you are guaranteed security," he said.

"God curse you and curse the security which you offer without offering it to the son of the Apostle of God," the young men replied.

"Cavalry of God, mount and announce the news of Heaven (i.e. death)," Umar Ibn Sa'd called out and the people mounted and he approached (the supporters of al Husayn) after the afternoon (asr) prayer.

Meanwhile, al Husayn, peace be on him, was sitting in front of his tent dozing with his head on his knees. His sister heard the clamour (from the enemy's ranks). She came up to him and said, *"My brother, don't you hear the sounds which are getting nearer?"* *"I have just seen the Apostle of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, in my sleep,"* said al Husayn, peace be on him, as he raised his head. *"He said to me: 'You are coming to us.'"* His sister struck at her face and cried out in grief.

"You have no (reason) to lament, sister," al Husayn, peace be on him, told her. *"Be quiet, may God have mercy on you."*

Then he turned to al-Abbas Ibn 'Ali, *"Brother, the enemy have come, so get ready; but first, al-Abbas, you, yourself, ride out to meet them, to talk to them about what they have (in mind) and what appears (appropriate) to them and to ask about what has brought them (against us)."*

Al-Abbas went towards them with about twenty horsemen, among whom was Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn.

"How do you see (the situation)?" he asked. *"What do you want?"* *"The command of the governor has arrived that we should offer you (the opportunity of) submitting to his authority, otherwise we (must) attack you,"* they answered.

"Do not hurry (to do anything) until I have gone back to Abu Abd Allah (al Husayn) and told him what you have said," Abbas requested.

They stopped (where they were) and told him, *"Go to him and inform him, and tell us what he says to you."*

Al 'Abbas went galloping back to al Husayn, peace be on him, to give him the information. While his companions remained exchanging words with the enemy, trying to test them and dissuade them from fighting against al Husayn, peace be on him, (al-'Abbas) told him what the enemy had said.

“Go back to them,” he, peace be on him, said, “if you can, delay them until the morning and (persuade) them to keep from us during the evening. Then, perhaps, we may be able to pray to our Lord during the night to call upon Him and seek His forgiveness. He knows that I have always loved His formal prayer, the recitation of His Book and (making) many invocations to Him, seeking His forgiveness.”

Al Abbas went back to the people, and returned (after) being with them, accompanied by a messenger on behalf of Umar Ibn Saed, who had said, *“We will grant you a day until tomorrow. Then if you surrender, we will send you to our governor, Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad but if you refuse we will not leave you (any longer).”*

(After) he departed, towards the evening al Husayn gathered his followers around him.

– Shaykh al Mufid

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Loyalty of Companions of Imam Husayn (a.s.)

‘Ali Ibn al Hsuayn, Zayn al Abidin, reported:

I went near to hear what he would say to them (even though) at that time I was sick. I heard my father say to his followers: I glorify God with the most perfect glorification and I praise Him in happiness and misfortune. O God, I praise You for blessing us with prophethood, teaching us the Qur'an and making us understand the religion. You have given us hearing, sight and hearts, and have made us among those who give thanks (to You). I know of no followers more loyal and more virtuous than my followers, nor of any House more pious and more close-knit than my House. May God reward you well on my behalf.

Indeed, I do not think that there will be (any further) days (left) to us by these men. I permit you to leave me. All (of you) go away with the absolution of your oath (to follow me), for there will be no (further) obligation on you from me. This is a night (whose darkness) will give cover to you. Use it as a camel (i.e. ride away in it). His brothers and sons, the sons of his sisters and the sons of 'Abd Allah Ibn Ja'far said: We will not leave you to make ourselves continue living after your (death). God will never see us (do) such a thing.

Al Abbas Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them, was the first of them to make this declaration. Then the (whole) group followed him, (all) declaring the same thing.

“Sons of 'Aqil” said al Husayn, “enough of your (family) has been killed. So go away as I have permitted

you.”

“Glory be to God,” they replied, “what would the people say? They would say that we deserted our shaykh, our lord, the sons of our uncle, who was the best of uncles; that we had not shot arrows alongside them, we had not thrust spears alongside them, we had not struck swords alongside them. (At such an accusation) we do not know what we would do. No, by God, we will not do (such a thing). Rather we will ransom you with our lives, property and families. We will fight for you until we reach your destination. May God make life abominable (for us) after your (death).”

Then Muslim Ibn Awsaja arose and spoke, *“Could we leave you alone? How should we excuse ourselves before God concerning the performance of our duty to you? By God, I will stab them with my spear (until it breaks), I will strike them with my sword as long as the hilt is in my hand. If I have no weapon (left) to fight them with, I will throw stones (at them).*

By God we will never leave you until God knows that we have preserved through you (the company of His Apostle) in his absence. By God, if I knew what I would die and then be revived and then burnt and then revived, and then scattered, and that would be done to me seventy times, I would never leave you until I met my death (fighting) on your behalf. So how could I do it when there can only be one death, which is a great blessing which can never be rejected.”

Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn, may God have mercy on him, spoke, *“By God, I would prefer to be killed and then recalled to life; and then be killed a thousand times in this manner; and that in this way God, the Mighty and Exalted, should protect your life and the lives of these young men of your House.”*

All his followers spoke in similar vein, one after the other. Al- Husayn, peace be on him, called (on God to) reward them well and then went back to his tent.

‘Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them, Zayn al Abidin reported:

I was sitting on that evening (before the morning of the day) in which my father was killed. With me was my aunt, Zaynab, who was nursing me when my father left to go to his tent. With him was Juwayn, the retainer (mawla) of Abu Dharr al-Ghiffari, who was preparing his sword and putting it right.

My father recited, *“Time, shame on you as a friend! At the day's dawning and the sun's setting, How many a companion or seeker will be a corpse! Time will not be satisfied with any substitute. The matter will rest with the Mighty One, and every living creature will have to journey along my path.”*

He repeated it twice or three times. I understood it and realised what he meant. Tears choked me and I pushed them back. I kept silent and knew that tribulation had come upon us. As for my aunt, she heard what I heard – but she is a woman and weakness and grief are part of the qualities of women; she could not control herself, she jumped up, tearing at her clothes and sighing, and went to him.

“Then I will lose (a brother),” Zaynab said to him. “Would that death deprived me of life today, (for) my

mother, Fatima, is dead, and my father, 'Ah, and my brother, al-Hasan, peace be on them (all)."

"O sister," al Husayn said to her as he looked at her with his eyes full of tears, "Don't let Satan take away your forbearance. (Remember:) If the sandgrouse are left (alone) at night, they will sleep (i.e. let nature take its course)."

"O my grief, your life will be violently wrenched from you and that is more wounding to my heart and harsher to my soul," she lamented, and then she struck at her face. she bent down to (the hem of) her garment and (began to) tear it. Then she fell down in a faint.

Al Husayn, peace be on him, got up and bathed her face with water Then he said to her, "Sister, fear God and take comfort in the consolation of God. Know that the people on the earth will die and the inhabitants of heaven will not continue to exist (for ever). For everything will be destroyed except the face of God Who created creation by His power (qudra); He sends forth creatures and He causes them to return; He is unique and alone. My grandfather was better than me, my father was better than me and my mother was better than me. I and every Muslim have an ideal model in the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family."

By This and the like he tried to console her and he said, "Sister, I swear to you – and I (always) keep my oaths – that you must not tear your clothes, nor scratch your face, nor cry out with grief and loss when I am destroyed."

Then he brought her and made her sit with me. He went out to his followers and ordered them to bring their tents (much) closer together so that the tent-pegs came within the area of each other's tents, and so that if they remained among their tents, the enemy could only approach (them), from one side (for there would be) tents behind them, and to their right and left. Thus (the tents completely) surrounded them except for the one way which the enemy could come against them.

(After that) he, peace be on him, returned to his place and spent the whole night in performing the prayer, in calling on God's forgiveness and in making invocations. In the same way, his followers performed the prayer, made invocations and sought God's forgiveness.

Al Dahhak Ibn Abd Allah reported:

(A contingent of) Umar Ibn Sa'd's (continually) passed us keeping watch over us while al Husayn, himself, recited,

"Let not those who disbelieve think that our giving them a delay is better for their souls. We give them a delay only that they might increase their wickedness. They shall have a disgraceful punishment. God does not leave the believers in the situation you are in until He has made the evil distinct from the good." (Quran 3, 117/8)

A man called 'Abd Allah Ibn Samir, (who was) among those horsemen heard that. He was given to much

laughter, and was a brave fighter, a treacherous knight and a noble. He cried out, *“By the Lord of the Ka’ba, we are the good, we have been distinguished from you.”*

“O terrible sinner,” cried Burayr Ibn Hudayr, *“has God made you one of the good?”*

“A curse on you, whoever you are?” he shouted back.

“I am Burayr Ibn Hudayr,” he replied. And they both cursed each other.

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Imam Husayn (a.s.)’s admonishment

In the morning al Husayn, peace be on him, mobilised his followers after the Morning Prayer. He had with him thirty two horsemen and forty foot–soldiers. He put Zuhayr Ibn al–Qayn in charge of his right wing and Habib Ibn Muzahir in charge of his left wing, and he gave his standard to his brother, al–Abbas. They positioned themselves with the tents at the rear. He ordered (the) firewood and cane which was behind the tents to be left in a ditch which had been dug there and to be set on fire, fearing that they would attack them from the rear.

Umar Ibn Sad began the morning of that day – it was Friday, or Saturday as some say – by mobilising his followers. He went out with the men with him towards al Husayn, peace be on him. ‘Amr Ibn al–Hajjaj was in command of his right wing, Shamir Ibn Dhi al–Jawshan of the left wing, Urwa Ibn Qays was in command of the cavalry, Shabath Ibn Ribī of the foot–soldiers. He gave his standard to Durayd, his retainer (mawla).

‘Ali Ibn al Husayn, Zayn al Abidin, peace be upon them, reported:

When the cavalry began to approach al Husayn, he raised his hands and said, *“O God, it is You in Whom I trust amid all grief. You are my hope amid all violence. You are my trust and provision in everything that happens to me, (no matter) how much the heart may seem to weaken in it, trickery may seem to diminish (my hope) in it, the friend may seem to desert (me) in it, and the enemy may seem to rejoice in it. It comes upon me through You and when I complain to You of it, it is because of my desire for You, You alone. You have comforted me in (everything) and have revealed its (significance to me).*

You are the Master of all grace, the Possessor of all goodness and the Ultimate Resort of all desire.”

When the enemy began to move around the tent of al Husayn, peace be on him, they saw the ditch behind and the fire burning the firewood and cane which had been thrown in it. (At this) Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan called out at the top of his voice, *“Al Husayn, are you hurrying towards the fire (of Hell) before the Day of Resurrection?”*

“Who is that?” asked al Husayn, peace be on him. *“(It sounds) like Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan?”* *“Yes, (it is),”* they told him.

“Son of a goat-herdess, you are more worthy to be burnt by that,” he retorted.

Muslim Ibn Awsaja wanted to shoot an arrow at him, but al- Husayn, peace be on him, stopped him from (doing) that.

“Let me shoot at him” he asked, *“for he is a wicked sinner, one of the enemies of God, and the great tyrants. (Now) God has made it possible (to kill) him.”*

“Do not shoot at him,” ordered al Husayn, peace be on him, *“for I am unwilling to begin (the fighting) against them.”*

Then al Husayn called for his mount and mounted it. He called out at the top of his voice, *“O people of Iraq,”* and most of them (began to) listen to him. *“People, listen to my words and do not hurry (to attack me) so that I may remind you of the duties you have towards me and so that (by telling you the true circumstances) I may free myself from any blame in (your attacking me). If you give me justice, you will become happier through that. If you do not give me justice of your own accord (as individuals),*

then agree upon your affairs (and your associates); let not your affair be in darkness to you. Then carry (it) our against me and do not reflect (any further).” (10:71)

“Indeed my guardian is God, Who created the Book, He takes care of the righteous.” (7 : 196)

Then he praised and glorified God, and mentioned what God is entitled to. He called for blessings on the Prophet, may God bless him and his family, and on the angels and (other) prophets. No speaker has ever been heard before or after him more eloquent in his speech than he was.

He continued, *“Trace back my lineage and consider who I am. Then look back at yourselves and remonstrate with yourselves. Consider whether it is right for you to kill me and to violate the honour of my womenfolk. Am I not the son of the daughter of your Prophet, of his testamentary trustee (wall) and his cousin, the first of the believers in God and the man who (first) believed in what His Apostle, may God bless him and his family, brought from his Lord?*

Was not Hamza, the lord of the martyrs, my uncle? Was not Ja'far, the one who flies in Heaven, my

uncle? Have you not heard the words of the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family, concerning myself and my brother: 'These are the two lords of the youths of the inhabitants of heaven'?

Whether you believe what I am saying and it is the truth, for by God I have never told a lie since I learnt that God hated people (who told) them – or whether you regard me as a liar, there are among you those who, if you asked them, would tell you: Ask Jabir Ibn Abd Allah al- Ansari, Abu Said al-Khudri, Sahl Ibn Sad al-Saidi, Zayd Ibn Arqam and Anas Ibn Malik to tell you that they heard these words from the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family, concerning myself and my brother. Is there not (sufficient) in this to prevent you shedding my blood?"

"If I understand what you are saying," interrupted Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan, "then I only worship God (very shakily) on the edge."

"I think that you worship God (very shakily) on seventy edges," said Habib Ibn Muzahir. "For I testify that you are right. You do not understand what he is saying. For God has impressed (ignorance) upon your heart."

"If you are in any doubt about this," al Husayn, peace be on him, told them, "you are in doubt that I am the son of the daughter of your Prophet. By God there is no son of a prophet other than me among you and among the peoples from East to West. Shame on you, are you seeking retribution from me for one of your dead whom I have killed, or for property of yours which I expropriated, or for a wound which I have inflicted?"

They did not say anything to him. Then he called, *"Shabath Ibn Ribi, Hajjar Ibn Abjar, Qays Ibn al-Ashath, Yazid Ibn al-Harith, didn't you write: 'The fruit has ripened; the dates have grown green; come to an army which has been gathered for you'?"* "We don't know what you are talking about," said Qays Ibn al-Ashath. *"Submit to the authority of your kinsmen (the Umayyads). They have never treated you with anything but what you liked."*

"By God, I will never give you my hand like a man who has been humiliated; nor will I flee like a slave," said al Husayn, peace be on him. Then he called out,

"O Servants of God, I take refuge in my Lord and your Lord from your stoning." (44:20)

"I take refuge in my Lord and your Lord from every haughty man who does not believe in the Day of Reckoning." (40:27)

He made his mount kneel and ordered 'Uqba Ibn Sim'an to tie its reins. They (the Kufans) began to advance towards him (al Husayn).

When al-Hurr Ibn Yazid perceived that the people were determined to fight al Husayn, peace be on him, he said to 'Umar, *"Are you going to fight this man?"* "Yes," he replied, *"it will be a terrible battle, the least part of which will be heads falling and severed hands flying (through the air)."*

“Haven't you any other way of getting what you want?”

“If the matter rested with me,” answered Umar, “I would do (anything else), but your governor has refused (any alternative).”

Al-Hurr went and stood apart from the people. With him was a man from his tribe called Qurra Ibn Qays.

“Qurra, have you watered your horse, today?” he asked.

“No.”

“Do you want to water it?”

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The Battle of Karbala

Qurra reported (later):

I thought that he (al-Hurr) was going to leave the battle, and did not want to be present at it but was unwilling to be seen when he (left).

So I said, *“I have not watered it and I was going to water it.”* Then I left him where he was. By God, if he had told me what he was intending to do, I would have gone with him to al Husayn, peace be on him.

He (al-Hurr) began gradually to draw closer to al Husayn.

"What do you want, Ibn Yazid?" asked Muhajir Ibn Aws, but he did not answer. (Instead) a great shudder came over him.

"Your behaviour is suspicious," said Muhajir. *"By God, I have never seen you act like this before. If I was asked who was the bravest of the Kufans, I would not (normally) neglect (to mention) you. What is this I see in you, (today)?"* *"By God, I am giving my soul the choice between Heaven and the fire (of Hell),"* answered al-Hurr. *"By God, I will not choose anything before Heaven, even though I am cut to pieces and burnt."*

(With that) he whipped his horse and (galloped over) and joined al-Husayn, peace be on him.

"May I be your ransom, son of the Apostle of God?" he said. *"I was your companion who stopped you from returning. I accompanied you along the road and made you stop in this place. But I did not think that the people would refuse to respond to what you have offered them and that they would ever come to this position I (which they have now come to) with regard to you. By God, if I had I known that they would finish up (by doing) what I am seeing (them do) to you, I would not have committed what I have committed against you. I repent to God for what I have done. Will you accept my repentance?"*

"Yes," replied al-Husayn, peace be on him, *"God will forgive you. So get down."*

"You will have (no) horseman better than me, (nor), while I am on foot, any foot-soldier," he said. *"I will continue fighting on foot to the (bitter) end."*

"Do so," replied al-Husayn, peace be on him. *"May God grant you mercy (though) what He has revealed to you."*

He advanced, in front of al-Husayn, peace be on him, and called out, *"People of Kufa, your mother(s) will be deprived of their sons and tears will come to their eyes. Have you summoned this righteous man (to come to you), then, when he has come to you, have you handed him over (to his enemies)?"*

Did you claim that you would fight with your own lives for him, and then have you begun to attack him in order to kill him? You have laid hold of his life; you have seized his throat; you have encircled him on every side in order to prevent him returning to God's broad land (i.e. the Hijaz). He has come into your hands like a prisoner who no longer has the power to use his own life and cannot defend it against harm.

You have prevented him, his womenfolk, his children and his people from (getting) the water of the Euphrates which Jews, Christians and Majians may drink, and which the pigs and dogs of Sawad drink. They (al-Husayn's family) are likely to die of thirst. How wickedly you have treated the offspring left by Muhammad. May God not give you water to drink on the Day of Thirst."

Some of the foot-soldiers attacked him by shooting arrows at him.

He went and stood in front of al Husayn, peace be on him.

“Durayd,” 'Umar Ibn Sad called out, *“bring forward your standard (for us).”*

He brought it forward. ('Umar) put an arrow in his bow and let it fly. He said, *“(All of you) be witnesses of who was the first to shoot.”*

The people began to shoot at each other and to come forward (for single combat). Yasar, retainer (mawla) of Ziyad Ibn Abi Sufyan, came forward (from Umar's army). 'Abd Allah Ibn Umayr (al-Kalbi) came forward (from al Husayn's ranks) to meet him.

“Who are you?” Yasar asked him, and (Ibn al-Kalbi) gave him his lineage.

“I do not know you,” (Yasar) answered. *“Let Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn or Habib Ibn Muzahir come out against me.”*

“Son of a prostitute, you wanted to do single combat with one of the people,” retorted Abd Allah Ibn Umayr (al-Kalbi).

With that (Ibn al-Kalbi) struck him with his sword until he had quietened him. While he was occupied with striking against him, Salim, retainer (mawla) of 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad, attacked him (Ibn al-Kalbi).

Al Husayn's followers cried out (in warning), *“The (other) servant is closing in on you!”* (Ibn al-Kalbi) did not notice (Salim) until the latter was upon him. With his left arm he warded off Salim's blow but the fingers of his hand were cut off. Then he turned on (Salim) and struck him and killed him. After (thus) killing them both, (Ibn al-Kalbi) came forward and recited, *“If you do not know me, I am Ibn al-Kalbi: I am a man of bitterness and anger, I am not a weakling in the face of disaster.”*

Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj, with the Kufans under his command, launched an attack on the right wing of the supporters of al Husayn, peace be on him. When they drew near, the followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, knelt down and pointed their spears at them. The (attackers) horses would not come forward against the spears and they swung round to retreat. The followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, began to shoot arrows at (the enemy), killing some of them and wounding others.

Abd Allah Ibn Hawza, one of the Banu Tamim, approached al Husayn's camp and the people called out to him, *“Where are you going, may your mother be deprived of you?”* *“I am (in the right) advancing to a merciful Lord and an intercessor who is listened to (i.e. the Prophet),”* he answered.

“Who is that?” al Husayn, peace be on him, asked his followers.

“Ibn Hawza al-Tamimi,” he was told.

“O God, drive him into the fire!” (al Husayn) exclaimed. With that his horse upset him in its stride and fell. His left leg was stuck in the stirrups and his right leg was free. Muslim Ibn Awsaja attacked him and

struck his right leg and cut it off. The horse galloped off (dragging) him (along) and his head struck every stone and clod of earth until he died. God hurried his soul to (Hell) fire. (More) fighting then broke out and more men were killed.

Al-Hurr Ibn Yazid attacked the followers of 'Umar Ibn Sa'd and (as he did so), he recited the words of 'Antara, *"With my charger's neck and breast thrust forward I will launch myself at them again and again until (the beast) is clothed in blood."*

Yazid Ibn Sufyan, from Banu al-Harith (of Tamim), came forward to meet him. Soon al-Hurr killed him.

(In the meantime) Nafi' Ibn Hilal came forward, declaring, *"I am the son of Hilal. I believe in the religion of 'Ali."*

Muzahim Ibn Hurayth came against him, crying, *"I follow the religion of Uthman."*

"Rather you follow the religion of Satan," Nafi replied and attacked and killed him.

"You stupid fellows," Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj cried out to (his) men, *"don't you realise whom you are fighting? (These) knights of the town are people who are seeking death. Don't let any of you go forward to fight them in single combat. They are only few and their time is running out. If you only threw stones at them, you would kill them (eventually)."*

"True, you've come to the right conclusion," 'Umar Ibn Sad said to him. Then he sent (the message) to the commanders that none of their men should fight in single combat.

Amr Ibn al-Hajaj and his men launched an attack against al-Husayn, peace be on him, from the direction of the Euphrates. They fought together fiercely for a time. Muslim Ibn Awsaja was struck down, may God have mercy on him, (but) Amr and his men withdrew. When the dust settled, (al Husayn's followers) found Muslim stretched out dying. Al Husayn, peace be on him, walked towards him and he was on the point of death.

"Muslim, may God have mercy on you," said (al Husayn).

***"of them (the believers) is he who has accomplished his vow, and of them is he who waits; they have not changed at all."* (33:23)**

Habib Ibn Muzahir approached and said, *"Muslim, your death is hard for me to bear but I bring you good news of Heaven (where you are going)."*

"May God bring you good news too," replied Muslim in a weak voice. *"Even if I knew that I would follow you at this very moment, I would still like you to appoint me to carry out everything which concerns you."*

Then the people came again against al Husayn, peace be on him.

Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan attacked with his left wing (and thrust at) (al Husayn's) left wing, but they stood firm against him and forced him away (with their spears). Al Husayn, peace be on him, and his followers were attacked on every side but the followers of al Husayn fought fiercely. Then their cavalry began to attack and even though they were only thirty-two horsemen, they did not attack any side of the Kufan cavalry without putting it to flight.

When Urwa Ibn Qays saw that – he was in command of the Kufan cavalry – he sent word to 'Umar Ibn Sad, *“Don't you see what my cavalry is receiving today from this small number (of men)? Send the foot-soldiers and archers against them.”*

He sent the archers against them. Al-Hurr Ibn Yazid's horse was lamed. He dismounted and began to shout, *“You have lamed my (horse) but I am the son of freedom and braver than a maned lion.”*

He struck out against them with his sword but a great number came against him. Ayyub Ibn Musarrih and another of the Kufan horsemen shared in killing him.

The followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, continued to fight fiercely against the enemy until it was midday. When al Husayn Ibn Numayr – he was in command of the archers – perceived the steadfastness of the followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, he advanced against his supporters with five hundred archers so that they showered the followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, with arrows.

They continued shooting at them until they had lamed (most of) their horses and wounded some of their men. Then they moved against them and a fierce battle was fought between them for some time. Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan (also) attacked them with his followers but Zuhayr Ibn al-Qayn with ten of the followers of al-Husayn (counter) attacked and drove them away from the tents.

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Martyrdom of Companions and Banu Hashim

Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan turned back against them but (some) of his men were killed and the rest retreated to their positions. (The number) of killed was apparent among the followers of al Husayn, peace be on him, because of the fewness of their number while it was not so apparent among the followers of 'Umar Ibn Sa'd because of their great number.

The battle (continued to be) fought fiercely and desperately. The number killed and wounded among the followers of Abu 'Abd Allah al Husayn, peace be on him, continued to grow until the sun began to decline. Al Husayn and his companions prayed the prayer according to the rite of the prayer of fear.

Hanzala Ibn Sa'd al-Shibami advanced in front of al Husayn, peace be on him, and called out, *“People of Kufa,*

O people I fear for you the same (that happened) on the Day of Parties. I fear for you on the Day of Summoning” (40:30,32)

“O people, do not kill al Husayn,

for God will destroy you with punishment. He who forges a lie will be disappointed. (20:61)

He advanced and fought until he was killed, may God have mercy on him. After that, Shawdhab, retainer (mawla) of Shakir, went forward, (after saying), *“Greetings, Abu 'Abd Allah and may God store his mercy and blessings for you.”*

He fought until he was killed, may God have mercy on him. Then came Abis Ibn Shabib al-Shakiri. He greeted al Husayn, peace be on him, and fought until he was killed. Each man of (al Husayn's) followers continued to go forward and be killed until there only remained with al Husayn, peace be on him, the members of his own House.

His son, 'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them, whose mother was Layla daughter of Abu Murra Ibn Urwa Ibn Masud al-Thaqafi, was (the next) to advance. He was one of the most handsome men of the time. On that day he was nineteen years of age.

He attacked the enemy declaring, *“I am 'Ali Ibn al Husayn Ibn 'Ali. By the House of God, we are those rightly (endowed) with the Prophet. By God, the son of a spurious son will not judge us. I will strike with my sword in defence of my father. I will strike with the blow of a Hashimi, a Qurayshi.”*

He did that several times, and the Kufans were afraid to kill him.

Then Murra Ibn Munqidh al-Abdi saw him. He said, *“May the felonies of the Arabs come on me, if he gets past me doing the same as he has been doing, (and) if I do not deprive his mother of him.”*

(‘Ali Ibn al Husayn) continued to attack the enemy as he had been doing but then Murra Ibn Munqidh came against him and stabbed him. He was struck down and the enemy fell upon him, cutting him with their swords. Al Husayn, peace be on him, went out until he stood over him and said, *“May God kill (the) people who killed you, my son. How fool hardy they are against the Merciful and in violating the sacredness of the family of the Apostle, may God bless him and his family.”*

His eyes filled with tears and he said, *“There will (only) be dust on the world after you.”*

Zaynab, the sister of al Husayn, peace be on him, came hurrying out, crying, *“My brother, my nephew!”* She came up and threw herself on (her dead nephew). Al Husayn raised her head and then led her back to the tent. He told his young (sons), *“Carry your brother back.”*

They carried him and put him before the tent which they had been fighting in front of. (Then) one of ‘Umar Ibn Sa’d’s men called ‘Amr Ibn Subayh shot an arrow at ‘Abd Allah Ibn Muslim Ibn Aqil. Abd Allah put his hand to guard his brow. The arrow struck his hand and penetrated through his brow, and riveted the hand to it. He was not able to move it when another man came down on him with a spear, thrust it into his heart, and killed him.

Abd Allah Ibn Qutba al–Ta’i attacked Awn Ibn ‘Abd Allah Ibn Ja’far Ibn Abi Talib and killed him.

Amir Ibn Nashhal al–Tamimi attacked Muhammad Ibn Abd Allah Ibn Ja’far Ibn Abi Talib and killed him.

Uthman Ibn Khalid al–Hamdam launched himself against ‘Abd al– Rahman Ibn ‘Aqil Ibn Abi Talib, and killed him.

Humayd Ibn Muslim reported:

It was like that among us (i.e. many of al Husayn’s supporters had been killed by ‘Umar Ibn Sa’d’s army) when a young lad came out against us. His face was young like the first splinter of the new moon and he carried a sword. He was wearing a shirt and a waistcloth (izar), and a pair of sandals, one of whose straps was broken. ‘Umar Ibn Sa’d Ibn Nufayl al–Azdi said to me, *“Let me attack him.”* I said, *“Praise be to God, what do you want to do that for? Leave him. While even one of the family of al Husayn remains, that will be enough to take vengeance on you for his (death).”*

But he insisted, *“By God, let me attack him.”*

So he rushed against him and did not turn back until he had struck his head with his sword and split it in two. The young lad fell face downwards and he called out, *“O uncle!”* At this, al Husayn, peace be on him, showed himself just like the hawk shows itself. He launched into attack like a raging lion and struck Umar Ibn Sa’d Ibn Nufayl with his sword. That man tried to fend off the blow with his arm but his arm was cut off from the elbow, and he gave a great shriek (of pain) which was (even) heard by the people in the camp.

As al Husayn, peace be on him, turned away from him, the cavalry of Kufa attacked in order to save him but they (only succeeded) in trampling him to death beneath the horses' hooves, and the dust rose.

I saw al Husayn, peace be on him, standing by the head of the young lad, looking at his feet and al Husayn, peace be on him was saying, *“May the people who have caused your death perish. For the one who will oppose them on the Day of Resurrection on your behalf will be your grandfather (‘Ali, or great grandfather, i.e. the Prophet).”*

Then he continued, *“By God, it is hard on your uncle that you called him and he did not answer you, or rather he answered but your cry was (too late) to help you. For by God, those who kill his relatives are many but those who help him are few.”*

Then he carried him in his arms. It is just as if (even now) I am looking at the two legs of the boy making marks (as they trail) on the ground. He took him and put him with his son, ‘Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them both, and the other members of the household who had been slain. I asked about the boy and was told that he was al-Qasim Ibn al-Hasan Ibn ‘Ali Ibn Abl Talib, peace be on them.

Then al Husayn, peace be on him, sat in front of the tent. He brought his son, ‘Abd Allah Ibn al Husayn, peace be on him, who was (just) a baby and sat him on his knee. But one of the Banu Asad shot an arrow which slaughtered the child. Al Husayn, peace be on him, caught the child's blood in the palm of his hand.

When his palm was full, he poured (the blood) on to the ground and said, *“O Lord, if it be so that You have kept the help of Heaven from us, then let it be because (Your purpose) is better than (immediate help). Take vengeance on these people who are (such) oppressors.”*

Then he carried the child and laid him with the (other) members of his household who had been slain.

(Just then) Abd Allah Ibn Uqba al-Ghanawi shot an arrow at Abu Bakr Ibn al-Hasan Ibn ‘Ali, peace be on them, and killed him. When al-Abbas Ibn ‘Ali saw the number of his family who had been killed, he said to his brothers on his mother's side, Abd Allah, Ja'far and Uthman, *“My brothers through my mother, go forward so that I may see that you have remained true to God and His Apostle. For you have no children (to defend).”*

Abd Allah, may God have mercy on him, advanced and fought fiercely. He exchanged blows with Hani' Ibn Shabib al-Hadrami and Hani' killed him. After him Ja'far went forward and Hani' also killed him. Khawali Ibn Yazid al-Asbahi, may God curse him, went against Uthman who had taken the place of his brother. He fired an arrow at him and brought him down. One of the Banu Darim attacked him (while he was down) and cut off his head.

The attack against Imam Husayn (a.s.) and his Martyrdom

The group then launched an attack against al Husayn, peace be on him, and cut off his access to his camp. His thirst became severe, and he set off towards the dam, trying to reach the Euphrates. In front of him was his brother, al-'Abbas. However, the cavalry of Ibn Sa'd, may God curse him, blocked his route. Among these was a man from the Banu Darim; he said to (the cavalry), *“Woe upon you! Prevent him from reaching the Euphrates, don't let him get water.”*

Then al Husayn, peace be on him, cried out, *“O God, I am thirsty.”* The Darim became angry and shot an arrow at him which lodged in his throat. Al Husayn, peace be on him, pulled out the arrow and held his hand below his throat. Both his palms were filled with blood which he shook away, then he said, *“O God, I complain to You about what is being done to the son of the daughter of Your Prophet.”*

Then he returned to his position, while his thirst had become (even more) severe.

Meanwhile the people had surrounded al-'Abbas and cut him off from (al Husayn). Single-handed he began to attack them until he was killed, may God have mercy on him. The two who took part in killing him were Zayd Ibn Warqa al-Hanafi and Hahm Ibn al-Tufail al-Shabsi, after he had been covered with wounds and could not move.

(The account of al Abbas death is missing from Tabari) When al Husayn, peace be on him, came back from the dam to his tents, Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan advanced towards him with a group of his followers and surrounded him. The fastest of them was a man called Malik Ibn al-Nusayr al-Kindi. He cursed al Husayn, peace be on him, and struck him on the head with his sword. (Al Husayn) was wearing a cap. (The sword) went through it right into his head and made it bleed. The cap was filled with blood.

Al Husayn, peace be on him, said to him, *“May you never eat or drink with your right hand! May God gather you (on the Day of Judgement) with those people who are wrong-doers.”*

Then he threw away the cap and called for a cloth which he tied around his head. Then he called for another cap, put it on and bound it (in place).

(The above portion is missing from the account of Tabari)

Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan and those who were with him had withdrawn from him to their (earlier) positions. After a short delay they came again against him and surrounded him. 'Abd Allah Ibn al-Hasan Ibn 'Ali peace be on them, came out against them, he was only a boy, not yet mature enough to leave the women. He rushed forward until he stood beside his uncle, al Husayn, peace be on him. Then Zaynab, the daughter of 'Ali, peace be on him, came after him to stop him, and al Husayn, peace be on him, told her to stop him. However he refused (to take any notice of her) and determinedly prevented her (from taking him away). He said, *“By God, I will not leave my uncle.”*

(At this) Abjar Ibn Ka'b rushed towards al Husayn, peace be on him. With sword (in hand), the young lad said to him, *"Woe upon you, you son of an impure woman, are you trying to kill my uncle?"* Abjar struck at him with his sword. The boy tried to fend off (the blow) with his arm. The sword cut through (his arm) to the skin (on the other side). There was the arm hanging (by the skin). The boy cried out, *"O my mother!"* Al Husayn took hold of him and embraced him. He said to him, *"My nephew, try to bear what has come to you and be comforted with the news that God will unite you with your righteous ancestors."*

Then al Husayn, peace be on him, raised his hand and said, *"O God, even as You have made life pleasant for them for a time, divide them into factions and make them follow the ways of factions and let their rulers never be pleased with them. They summoned us so that they might support us and then they became hostile to us and killed us."*

(Abjar is mentioned as Bahr in Tabari) The foot-soldiers launched an attack from right and left against those who were left with al Husayn, peace be on him, until only a group of three or four remained with him. When al Husayn, peace be on him saw that, he called for a pair of dazzling Yemen trousers (sarawil). He tore them and put them on. He tore them so that he should not have them plundered after he had been killed. When al-Husayn, peace be on him, was killed, Abjar Ibn Kab set on him, plundered him of the trousers and left him naked. After that the two hands of Abjar Ibn Ka'b, may God curse him, became so dry in the summer that they were like sticks and then soaking wet in the winter so that they sprinkled drops of water and puss, until God destroyed him.

When nobody except a group of three members of his family was left with al Husayn, peace be on him, he moved against the people, while the three protected him until (all) three were killed. Al Husayn, was left alone. Despite being weighed down by wounds in his head and body, he began to strike against them with his sword and they scattered, to right and left, away from him.

Then Humayd Ibn Muslim said, *"By God, I have never seen such persistence. His sons have been killed, and the members of his household and his followers, yet he is still as brave as ever and he has not allowed his spirit to leave him. When the soldiers attack him, he fights back with his sword and scatters them to right and left of him like goats when a wolf comes upon them."*

When Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan realised (the position), he called for the cavalry and they came up at the rear of the foot-soldiers. He ordered the archers to shoot at (al Husayn) and they showered him with arrows until he became (quilted with arrows) like a hedgehog (with spikes).

He drew back from them and they stood facing him. His sister Zaynab, came to the door of the tent and called out to 'Umar Ibn Sad Ibn Abi Waqqas, *"Woe upon you, Umar. Is Abu Abd Allah being killed while you (stand by and) watch?"* But Umar did not answer. Then she called out, *"Woe upon you (all), is there not a Muslim among you?"* But no-one answered.

Then Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan shouted at the foot soldiers and the Calvary, *"Why are you waiting for the man? May your mothers be deprived of you!"* So they attacked him from every side.

Zura Ibn Sharik struck him on the left shoulder-blade and cut into it. Another of them struck him on the shoulder. He fell prostrate on his face. Sinan Ibn Anas al-Nakhai stabbed him with a spear and killed him. Khawali Ibn Yazid al-Asbahi hurried to him and bent down to cut off his head but he trembled (too much). Shamir said to him, *“May God crush your arm why are you trembling?”* Then Shamir bent down and decapitated him. He lifted the head (and handed it) to Khawati saying, *“Take it to the commander 'Umar Ibn Sa'd.”*

Then they began to plunder (the body of) al Husayn, peace be on him. Ishaq Ibn al-Hayat al-Hadrami, may God curse him, took his shirt. Abjar Ibn Ka'b, may God curse him, took his trousers. Akhnas Ibn Marthad, may God curse him, took his turban. One of the Banu Darim took his sword. They plundered his saddle and his camel and they looted his womenfolk.

(The name of the plunderers and the plundered objects are different in Tabari)

Humayd Ibn Muslim reported:

By God, I did not see one of his women or daughters or the women of his family who did not have her clothes ripped from her back, taken away and removed from her forcibly. Then we came to 'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them both. He was stretched out on a bed and he was very ill. Shamir had a group of foot-soldiers with him and they asked him, *“Shall we kill this sick one?”* I said, *“Praise be to God, will boys be killed (too)? This is only a youth even though he is what he is.”* And I went on (arguing) until I had moved them away from him.

Then 'Umar Ibn Sa'd arrived and the women cried out and wept in his face. He ordered his followers, *“None of you should enter the tents of these women nor disturb this sick boy.”* The women asked him to return what had been taken from them so that they could clothe themselves again. So he commanded that whoever had taken any of their belongings should return them to them. But by God, none of them returned anything. He then entrusted charge of the main tent and the tents of the women to a group (of men) who were; with him. He said, *“Guard (the women) so that none of them may leave and do not harm them.”*

After this, he returned to his tent and called out to his followers, *“Who will volunteer (to go) to al Husayn and make his horse trample on (al Husayn's body)?”* Ten volunteered. Of these, Ishaq Ibn Hayyat and Akhnas Ibn Marthad trampled on (the body of) al Husayn with their horses until they had broken and bruised his back. Umar Ibn Sad despatched on that day—it was the day of 'Ashura', – the head of al Husayn, peace be on him, with Khawali Ibn Yazid al-Asbahi and Humayd Ibn Muslim al-Azdi, to Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad. Then he ordered the heads of the remainder of his followers and members of his House (who had been slain) to be cut off. There were seventy-two heads. He sent Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan, Qays Ibn Ash'ath and Amr Ibn al-Hajjaj with these. They journeyed until they brought them to Ibn Ziyad.

He ('Umar Ibn Sad) remained there for the rest of that day and the next day until just after midday. Then he summoned the people for the journey, and set out towards Kufa. He took with him the daughters and

sisters of al Husayn, peace be on him, together with ‘Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on him. The latter was still sick with a dysentery and was almost on the point of death.

When Ibn Sad departed, some of Banu Asad, who had been staying at al-Ghadiriyya went to al Husayn, peace be on him, and his followers. They performed the funeral prayer over them. Then they buried al Husayn at the place where his tomb still is, and they buried his son ‘Ali Ibn al Husayn al-Asghar (the younger) at the foot of the body. They dug around the area next to the two feet of al Husayn, peace be on him, for the martyrs from his House and his followers.

They gathered them together and buried them all together. However, they buried al-Abbas Ibn ‘Ali, peace be on them both, in the place where he was killed, on the road to al-Ghadiriyya, where his tomb still is.

The family of Imam Husayn (a.s.) in Kufa

When the head of al Husayn, peace be on him, arrived and after Ibn Sad arrived on the next day (bringing) with him the daughters and household of al Husayn, peace be on him, Ibn Ziyad sat before the people in the governor's palace. He had given the people a general summons and had ordered them to be present (to see) the head. He put it in front of him, and he began to look at it with a smile. In his hand he had a cane and he began to poke at the teeth with it.

When Zayd Ibn Arqam, a Companion of the Prophet who was (then) an old man, saw him poking at the teeth with the cane he said, *“Take your cane away from those two lips. For, by God, other than Whom there is no deity, I have seen the lips of the Apostle of God, may God bless him and his family, touch those two lips countless times.”*

(With that) he began to weep.

“Does God make your eyes weep?” asked Ibn Ziyad. *“Or are you weeping because of God's victory? If it was not for the fact that you are an old man who has become silly and your mind has left you, I would cut off your head.”*

Zayd Ibn Arqam stood up in front of him and went to his house.

(Meanwhile) the family of al Husayn, peace be on him, was brought before Ibn Ziyad. Zaynab, the sister of al Husayn, peace be on him, came in in the middle of the group, pretending not to be herself; she was wearing her dirtiest clothes. She went and sat in a corner of the palace and her maids crowded around her.

“Who is that woman who has gone to the side and has sat in a corner with her women?” Ibn Ziyad demanded but Zaynab did not answer. He repeated the question about her a second time.

“This is Zaynab, daughter of Fatima, the daughter of the Apostle of God, may God bless him and grant him peace,” one of her women told him.

“Praise be to God Who has disgraced you, killed you and revealed the false nature of your claims,” said Ibn Ziyad as he came towards her.

“Praise be to God Who has favoured us with His Prophet, Muhammad, may God bless him and his family,” answered Zaynab, “and He has purified us completely from sin. He only disgraces the great sinner and reveals the false nature of the profligate. Such men are not among us, praise be to God.”

“How do you consider God has treated your House?” asked Ibn Ziyad. “God decreed death for them and they went forward (bravely) to their resting-places,” Zaynab replied. “God will gather you and us together. You will plead your excuses to Him and we will be your adversaries before Him.”

Ibn Ziyad became enraged and burnt with anger.

“Governor,” intervened 'Amr Ibn Hurayth, “She is only a woman and women are not responsible for anything that they say. Do not blame her mistakes.”

“God has healed my soul from your tyranny and the rebellion of your House,” he said to her.

Zaynab, peace be on her, became weak and wept.

“By my life,” she cried out to him, “you have killed the mature ones (of my family); you have pierced my family; you have cut down my young branches; and you have pulled out my root. If this heals you, then you have been healed.”

“By my life,” declared Ibn Ziyad, “this is a woman who makes poetry. Your father was a poet.”

“What has a woman to do with poetry?” she answered. “Indeed I have (things) to distract me from poetry but my heart causes me say what I am saying.”

'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them, was presented to him.

“Who are you?” he asked.

“I am 'Ali Ibn al Husayn” he answered.

“Didn't God kill 'Ali Ibn al Husayn?”

“I have a brother who is also called 'Ali,” answered 'Ali, peace be on him, “the people killed him.”

“Rather God killed him,” affirmed Ibn Ziyad.

“God receives the souls at the time of their death.” (29:42)

“How dare you answer me like that!” shouted Ibn Ziyad angrily, *“and that will be the last of you because of (your) answer to me. Take him away and cut his head off!”* Zaynab, his aunt, clung on to him, pleading, *“O Ibn Ziyad, haven’t you had enough of our blood?”* Then she clung on to him and said, *“By God, I will not leave him. If you kill him, kill me with him.”*

Ibn Ziyad looked at her and at him, and said, *“How wonderful is family relationship! I think she wants me to kill her with him. Leave him, for I see him (now) for what he is.”*

He rose from his assembly to leave the palace and go to the mosque. He went up on the pulpit. He praised and glorified God, then he said, *“Praise be to God Who has revealed the truth and the followers of the truth, and has given victory to the Commander of the faithful, Yazid, and his party, and has killed the liar who is the son of a liar and his Shia.”*

At this 'Abd Allah Ibn Afif al-Azdi, who had been one of the Shia of the Commander of the faithful ('Ali Ibn Abi Talib) stood in front of him and shouted, *“O enemy of God, you are the liar and your father and (the man) who appointed you and his father. O Ibn Murjana, you kill the sons of Prophets and take the place of men of truth on the pulpit.”*

“Get him for me,” ordered Ibn Ziyad.

The soldiers seized him but he gave the battle cry of al-Azd. Seven hundred of them (quickly) gathered and took him away from the soldiers.

At night Ibn Ziyad sent someone to get him out of his house. He was executed and crucified in al-Sabkha, may God have mercy on him.

The (next) morning Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad sent the head of al-Husayn, peace be on him, (to Yazid) after it had been taken through all the streets and tribes of Kufa.

It is reported from Zayd Ibn Arqam:

It was brought past; it was stuck on a spear and I was in a room in my (house). As it was opposite me I heard it recite,

“Or do you think that the Companions of the Cave and the inscription were among Our wonderful signs.” (18:9)

My flesh shuddered and I called out, *“O son of the Apostle of God, your head is miraculous, miraculous.”*

(This account is not in Tabari) When they had finished taking it around Kufa and had brought it back to

the palace door, Ibn Ziyad gave it to Zahar Ibn Qays and he (also) gave him the heads of his companions. He despatched him to Yazid Ibn Muawiya and he sent with him Abu Burda Ibn 'Awf al-Azdi, and Tariq Ibn Abi Zubyan al-Azdi together with a group of Kufans, to take them to Yazid Ibn Mu'awiya in Damascus.

Abd Allah Ibn Rabiaa al-Himyari reported:

I was with Yazid Ibn Muawiya in Damascus when Zahar Ibn Qays brought the head to him.

“Woe upon you! What is behind you? What have you got?” demanded Yazid.

“O Commander of the faithful, he replied, I bring good news of God's victory and support. Al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them, came against us with eighteen men of his House and sixty of his Shi'a. We went out to meet them and we asked them to surrender and submit to the authority of the governor, 'Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad, or to fight. They chose to fight rather than to surrender.

We attacked them as the sun rose and surrounded them on every side. Eventually (our) swords took their toll of the heads of the people and they began to flee without having any refuge (to go to). They (tried to) take refuge from us on the (open) hills and in the hollows, like the doves seek refuge from a hawk.

By God, Commander of the faithful, it was nothing but the slaughtering of animals for slaughter. (It was only the time taken by) the sleep of a man taking his siesta (before) we had come upon the last of them. There were their naked bodies, their blood-stained clothes, their faces thrown in the dust.

The sun burst down on them; the wind scattered (dust) over them; their visitors were (scavenging) eagles and vultures.”

Yazid looked down for a time, then he raised his head and said: I would have been satisfied with your obedience (to my orders) without this killing of al Husayn, peace be on him. If it had been me who had accompanied him, I would have let him off (such a fate).

The Family of Imam Husayn (a.s.) in Sham

After Ubayd Allah Ibn Ziyad had dispatched the head of al- Husayn, he ordered the women and the young boys to be made ready for travelling. He ordered 'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them, to be chained with a chain around his neck. Then he dispatched them, to follow the heads, with Muhaffir Ibn Thalaba al Aidhi and Shamir Ibn Dhi al-Jawshan.

They set out with them until they caught up with the people with the head. 'Ali Ibn al Husayn did not speak a word to any of the people who had the head on that journey. Eventually they reached (their destination). When they reached the door of Yazid's (palace), Muhaffir Ibn Tha'laba raised his voice and shouted, *"Here is Muhaffir Ibn Thalaba who has brought the Commander of the faithful these vile profligates."*

'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on him, answered him, *"What did the mother of Muhaffir give birth to more evil and more grievous (than him)?"*

When the heads were put in front of Yazid and among them was the head of al Husayn, peace be on him, Yazid recited, *"We will split the skull of proud men (who come) against us; they were very disobedient and oppressive."*

Yahya Ibn al-Hakam, the brother of Marwan Ibn al-Hakam recited, *"On the bank (of the river) a great army met him who is closer in kinship (to Yazid) than Ibn Ziyad (is), the man with a false lineage. The offspring of Sumayya has acquired status, while the offspring of the daughter of the Apostle of God is (given) none."*

Yazid struck his hand against the chest of Yahya Ibn al-Hakam and shouted, *"Be quiet!"* Then he said to 'Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them, *"Son of al Husayn, your father cut (the bond of) kinship with me and showed ignorance of my rights, trying to deprive me of my position of authority. (Now) God has treated him in the way you have seen."*

"No misfortune strikes the earth nor yourselves unless it has been written in a book before we bring it into existence; that is easy for God" (57:22)

replied 'Ali Ibn al Husayn.

"Answer him," Yazid urged his son, Khalid. However Khalid did not know what to say in reply. So Yazid answered, *"Say rather:*

Whatever misfortune has struck you is because of what your hands have earned. And (God) forgives much." (42:30)

He summoned the women and the children and they were made to sit in front of him. What he saw was dreadful.

"May God detest Ibn Murjana," he said: *"If there had been (any bond of) kinship between him and you, he would not have done this to you; he would not have sent you in this state."*

Fatima, daughter of al Husayn, peace be on him, reported:

When we sat before Yazid, he showed pity on us. An Ahmar of the Syrians stood up and said to Yazid,

“Commander of the faithful, give me this one.”

He meant me. (Then) I was a pretty young girl. I shuddered for I thought that that would be allowed to them. I caught hold of the skirt of my aunt Zaynab and she told (me) that that would not happen. She said to the Syrian, *“By God, you are a liar. By God, you are (too) lowly born! Such a thing is neither for you nor for him (to decide).”*

“You are a liar,” Yazid cried out angrily. *“That is for me (to decide). If I wish to do anything, I can do it.”*

“No, by God,” she replied, *“God would only let you do that if you left our faith and professed belief in another (religion).”*

“It is me,” screamed Yazid, distraught with anger, *“whom you are treating in this (way). It is your father who has left the religion, and your brother I am led by the religion of God, the religion of my father and the religion of my brother.”* She answered, *“and (it is what) you are led by, and your grandfather and your father, if you are a Muslim.”*

“Enemy of God, you lie,” he shouted.

“You are a Commander of the faithful, (yet) you vilify unjustly and you have become oppressive with your authority,” she answered.

(At this) he was ashamed and became silent. *“Give me that girl,”* repeated the Syrian. *“Be a bachelor,”* Yazid said to him, *“May God strike you dead!”* Then he ordered the women to be lodged in a house on (the) banks (of the river). With them (also he sent) their brother, ‘Ali Ibn al- Husayn, peace be on them. (Later) a house was set aside for them, which was attached to Yazid's own house. They resided (there) for several days, (After a short time) he summoned al-Nu'man Ibn Bashir and told him to make preparations to take these women back to Medina. When he was about to despatch them, he summoned ‘Ali Ibn al Husayn, peace be on them. He took him aside.

“God curse Ibn Murjana,” he said. *“If I had been with your father, he would never have asked me for a favour without me granting him it; I would have protected him from death with all my power. But God has decreed what you have seen. Write to me from Medina and everything that you need will be yours.”*

He presented clothes to him and to his family. He sent with them in the group (of men under the command) of Numan Ibn Bashir, a messenger, who brought him (al-Numan) the order to set out with them in the night; and that they should go in front of him but they should never be out of his sight. When they stopped, he should go aside from them and he and his followers should separate around them like a group of guards over them. He should (only) keep away from them when any person of their group wanted to wash or perform a need, so he (or she) would not be ashamed.

(The messenger) set off with them amid the group of al-Numan.

(Al-Nu'man) continued to stay close to them along the road but he was kind to them as Yazid had instructed him and he looked after them until they entered Medina.

After Ibn Ziyad had despatched the head of al Husayn, peace be on him, to Yazid, he went to Abd al-Malik b Abi al-Harith al-Sulami and told him, *“Go to 'Amr Ibn Sad Ibn al-As in Medina and give him the good news of the killing of al Husayn (peace be on him).”*

Return to Madina

Abd al-Malik reported:

I rode my mount and went towards Medina. (On the way) one of Quraysh met me.

“What is the news?” he asked.

“The news is for the governor, (then) you will hear it,” I answered.

“We belong to God and to Him we will return,” he said. *“By God, al Husayn, peace be on him, has been killed.”*

When I went to Amr Ibn Said, he asked, *“What is your purpose?”*

“What will please the governor,” I answered, *“Al Husayn, peace be on him, has been killed.”*

“Go out and announce his being killed,” he told me.

I announced (it). I have never heard such wailing as the wailing of the Banu Hashim in their houses for al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on him, when they heard the announcement of his death. I went back (in) to 'Amr Ibn Said. When he saw me, he smiled at me and laughed. Then he quoted a verse of Amr Ibn Madikarib, *“Then women of Banu Ziyad raised a great lament like the lamentation of our women mourning (after the battle) of al-Arnalbn”*

“This lamentation is in return for the lamentation for Uthman,” 'Amr exclaimed. Then he went up on the pulpit and informed the people about the killing of al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, and he summoned (them to obey) Yazid Ibn Muawiya. (After that) he went down.

One of the retainers (mawali) of Abd Allah Ibn Jafar Ibn Abi Talib, peace be on him, went to him and announced the news of the killing of his two sons and he said that we (all return) to God.

“This is what we have through al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be on them,” said Abu Salasil, the retainer

(mawla) of Abd Allah.

“O son of an obscene (woman),” exclaimed Abd Allah Ibn Jafar, taking off his shoe (to strike him). *“Are you saying this of al Husayn, peace be on him? If I had been present with him, I would have preferred not to leave him and to be killed with him. By God, I would not have withheld those two from him and I take consolation from what befell them in that these two were struck down with my brother and cousin, consoling him and enduring with him.”*

He went forward to those who were sitting with him and said, *“Praise be to God, Who has (made life hard for me) through the death of al Husayn. For I did not console al Husayn with my own hands, my two sons consoled him.”*

Umm Luqman, the daughter of Aqil Ibn Abi Talib, may God have mercy on them, came out crying when she heard the news of the death of al Husayn, peace be on him. With her were her sisters Umm Hani', Ramla and Zaynab, daughters of Aqil Ibn Abi Talib, may God have mercy on them.

She wept for her (relatives) slain on the bank and she recited, *“What would you say if the Prophet asked you: What have you, the last of the (religious) communities, done With my offspring and my family after my departure from them? They are prisoners and slain and have been stained with their own blood. What sort of reward is this for my advice to you, that you should oppose me by doing evil to my blood relations?”*

On the night of the day upon which Amr Ibn Said had given the public notice of the killing of al Husayn Ibn 'Ali, peace be upon them, in Medina, in the middle of the night the Medians heard a voice calling out. They listened to the voice but they did not see any person.

The voice called out, *“O men who ignorantly killed al Husayn; hear the news of punishment and chastisement All the people of heaven, prophets, angels and slain, prosecute you. You have been cursed by the tongue of the son of David, and (that) of Moses and (that) of the master of the Gospels.”*

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