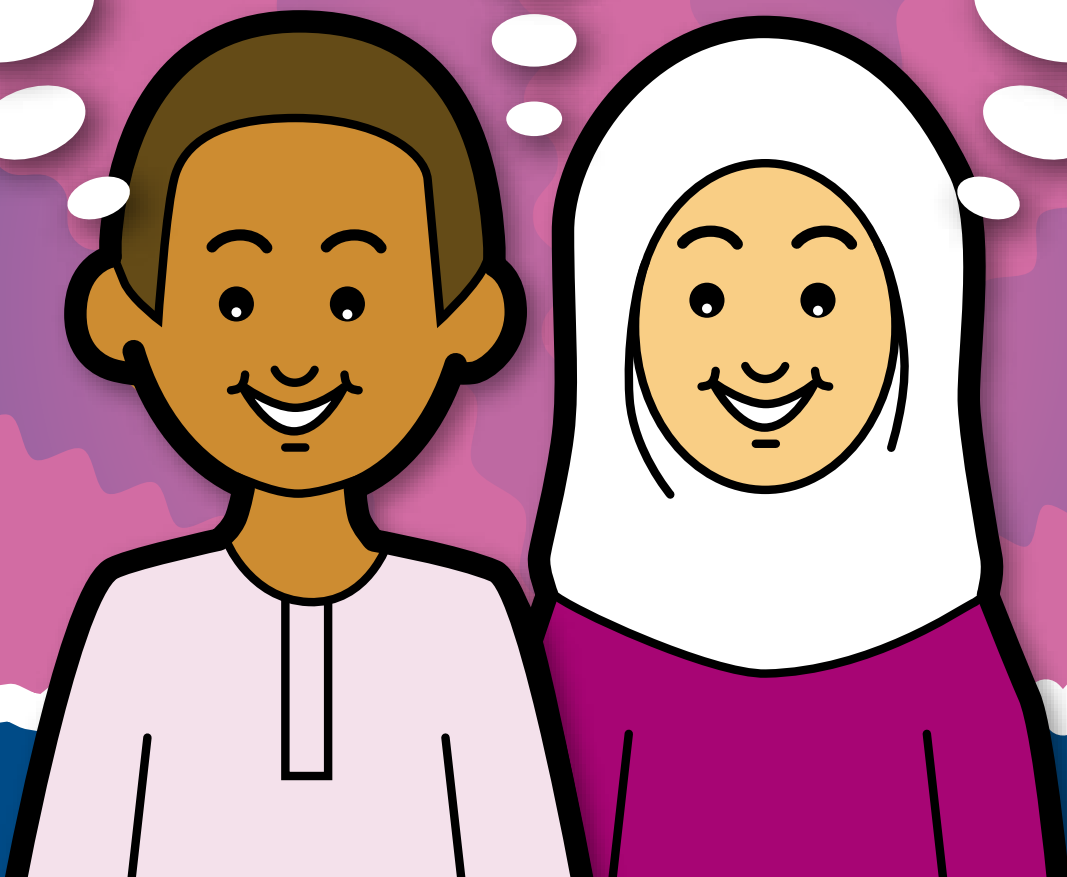
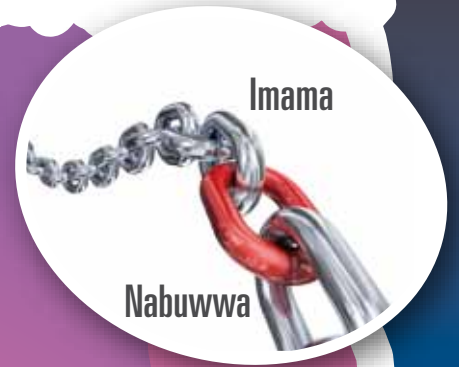


M14

فاطمة
Fatima

Let us learn about Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)



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SAYYIDA FATIMA (pbuh)

There is Fatima the daughter that her father called Umm Al Abiha (the mother of her father), Fatima the wife for whom her husband Ali said “We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon”, Fatima the mother of the Aimmah, Fatima the teacher, Fatima the community worker, Fatima the upholder of truth and justice, Fatima the link between Nabuwwa (Prophet hood) and Imama (Leadership), and then there is Fatima whom the Qur’an refers to as **‘Kawthar’** (abundance of goodness).

She was born in Makka on the 20th of Jamad ul Aakhir, 5 years after Be’that (615 CE) and when she died at the age of 18 years on the 14th of Jamad ul Awwal 11 AH (632 CE), this awesome personality had left a legacy of freedom and justice.

She is the ideal for all women in all their roles – daughter, wife, mother, community member, teacher.....She is an embodiment of moral features. Fatima (pbuh) proves that a Muslim woman can hold on to her dignity while taking part in social activities and preserve her nobility as a Muslim.

Her involvement in social and political matters is evidence that in an Islamic society, women cannot remain indifferent and passive observers. No words can describe the phenomenal legacy that she has left behind in her 18 years – Fatima and her sons will always be those who taught how to live the words of God revealed to Muhammad (pbuh).

Date	Age	Event
570 CE Aamul Feel		Birth of Muhammad (pbuh) in Makka, to Amina bint Wahb and Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib on 17th Rabiul Awal Aamul Feel. (8th June 570 CE).
595 CE		Marriage of Muhammad (pbuh) to Khadija bint Khuwaylad. (pbuh)
600 CE		Ali (pbuh) was born to Fatima bint Asad and Abu Talib on 13 Rajab, 30th Aamul Feel, in the Ka'ba.
610 CE		First Revelation (Be'that). Suratul Alaq 96:1-5 was revealed. The Prophet (pbuh) was 40 years old Ali (pbuh) was 10 years old. The Prophet proclaimed Prophethood in Ramadhan 40 Aamul Feel.
615 CE		Birth One day after the Prophet (pbuh) had completed 40 days of meditation, as ordered by Allah in a revelation, food was sent to him from heaven with a message of Allah's reward to him of a child. Khadija (pbuh) noticed a refreshing fragrance around her whilst she was pregnant with Fatima (pbuh). There was nobody willing to assist Khadija (pbuh) during childbirth, because they opposed her support to Muhammad (pbuh). Allah sent the souls of 4 ladies from heaven, who assisted her during her delivery. These were Sara, wife of Prophet Musa (pbuh), Aasiya, wife of Firaun, Maryam (pbuh), mother of Prophet Isa (pbuh) and Umme Kulthum, sister of Prophet Musa (pbuh). Fatima (pbuh) was born to Khadija (pbuh) and Muhammad (pbuh) on Friday 20th Jamaadul Aakher. Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) said that <i>"Fatima was born in a halo of radiance and light"</i> Unlike what was customary in those days, Fatima (pbuh) was nursed personally by her mother. She was not given to a wet nurse. The name Fatima means weaning - one who will wean her followers from the fire of hell.
616-619 CE	1-3 yrs	Embargo and boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet's family) by Quraysh. A boycott signed by 40 chiefs was implemented and hung onto the Ka'ba. Nobody was to trade with, have contact with or marry the families of Hashim & Muttalib, until they handed Muhammad (pbuh) over to the Quraysh. Abu Talib had no alternative but to take them to the valley called Sh'ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived there in economical and social isolation. They were forced to live in this 'prison' until loneliness, poverty and hunger would make them surrender to either the idols or to death. These days were very hard for them and very often they had to feed on leaves. The young Fatima was a witness.
620 CE Aamul Huzn	5 yrs	Khadija dies Fatima (pbuh) cared for her mother who became very ill during their stay in Sh'ib Abu Talib. Khadija (pbuh) died on 10th Ramadhan three days after Abu Talib's demise.
620 CE	5 yrs	Umm Al Abiha (The mother of her father) Fatima (pbuh) accompanied her father everywhere. She witnessed her father speak softly in the midst of a crowd of people and they in turn harshly sent him away. Fatima (pbuh) as a small child stood a short distance from the scene in Masjid al-Haram and watched when her

		father was called names and beaten. She watched as he prostrated himself in the mosque and his enemies threw intestines of a sheep at him. With her small hands she would clean her father's face and comfort him. It is because of this that he would call her Umm al Abiha, the mother of her father. Muhammad (pbuh) said "Fatima is part of me. Whatever pleases her pleases me and whatever angers her, angers me." Whenever she entered the room, he would stand for her.
622 CE	7 yrs	Hijra Fatima (pbuh) also travels to Yathrib (Madina) to join Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) who had left a few days earlier. She arrived in Quba on Thursday 15th Rabi ul Awwal. They entered Yathrib on Friday 16th Rabi ul Awwal (1 October 622 CE). She stays with the mother of Abu Ayyub Ansari in Madina. Huirath ibn Naqiz, one of the Quraysh enemies of the Prophet (pbuh) attacks her during the journey. She, her father (pbuh) and Ali (pbuh) were so scarred by this attack that even 8 years later at the conquest of Makka they sought him out.
624 CE 2 AH	9 yrs	Marriage Proposals of marriage started coming for the hand of Fatima (pbuh). Each time a proposal came, she refused, When Ali (pbuh) came to seek her hand in marriage to the Prophet (pbuh), she accepted it with her silent smile. . On 1st DhulHijja, Fatima (pbuh) married Ali (pbuh). The mahr was 400 measures of silver. Muhammad (pbuh) escorted her to her house, placed her hand in the hand of Ali (pbuh) and entrusted his daughter to Ali (pbuh). They lived in a house by the mosque of Quba. Her father could not bear the separation from Fatima (pbuh) and he brought them to live in a house next to his. Its door opened to the mosque - the windows faced each other, one from the house of Ali (pbuh) and the other from the house of Muhammad (pbuh). Each day without exception, except when on a journey, the Prophet (pbuh) sought out Fatima (pbuh) and greeted her.
624-625 CE 2-3 AH	9-10 yrs	The perfect wife Imam Ali (AS) said: "I never angered Fatima nor asked her to do something she didn't like up to the day she died. Neither did she anger me nor disobey me. In fact, whenever I looked at her all depression and sadness lifted from my heart." "We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon"
625 CE 3AH	10 yrs	"Nursing the wounded The Battles of Badr and Uhud were the earliest battles of Islam. Fatima (pbuh) was seen nursing the injured during the battles. When the war of Uhud came to an end and the enemy troops had left, the Prophet (pbuh), with an injured forehead and a broken tooth, was still in the field. Fatima (pbuh) rushed quickly to Uhud on foot. She cleaned her father's face with water, but the wound on his forehead was still bleeding. She burnt a piece of mat and poured the ashes on the wound to stop the bleeding.

625 CE 3 AH	10 yrs	Tasbee of Fatima Zahra (pbuh) Fatima (pbuh) grinds the wheat herself, brings water from outside, she is constantly working in the house. The Prophet (pbuh) observes this and visits her one day bringing a gift from Allah to overcome her difficulties and hardships. The Tasbee of Fatima Zahra (pbuh). He advises her to recite "Allahu Akber" thirty four times, followed by "Alhamdulillah" thirty three times and "Subhanallah" thirty three times. She made a tasbee by knotting blue wool. Later she would use the earth from Hamza's grave to make clay beads.
625 CE 3 AH	10 yrs	The link between Nabuwwa & Imama established with the birth of Hasan (pbuh) One year and a few months after they were married, Fatima (pbuh) gave birth to her first child on 15th Ramadhan 3 AH. He was The Prophet's (pbuh) first grandchild. He named the child Hasan , as directed by Allah. He read the adhan in the infant's right ear and iqama in the left ear, a custom which is followed to this day. On the 7th day, The Prophet (pbuh) performed the first aqiqa, when he cut the hair of Hasan (pbuh), gave silver in charity to the poor equal to the weight of the hair and sacrificed a ram. This has become the sunna since then.
626 CE 4 AH	11 yrs	Birth of Husayn (pbuh) On 3rd Sha'ban 4 AH, 8 January 626, Fatima (pbuh) delivered her second child , another son. The Prophet (pbuh) was joyous on hearing the news, but at the same time was distressed on seeing him. He was aware of the oppression he would face and the hardships he would have to endure till he would be martyred. He named the infant Husayn as directed by Allah.
628 CE 7 AH	13 yrs	The Gift of Fadak Following the Battle of Khaybar a piece of land called Fadak was gifted to Muhammad (pbuh) by one of the tribes. He gave this piece of land to his daughter Fatima (pbuh).
629 CE 7 AH	14 yrs	Birth of Zaynab (pbuh) In the 5th yr of marriage Zaynab was born. She was the first female from the progeny of the Prophet (pbuh). He was aware of the difficulties she would face with Husayn (pbuh) and shed tears when he first held her.
630 CE 8 AH	15 yrs	Birth of Umm Kulthum (pbuh) Fatima (pbuh) was present with her father and Ali (pbuh) when they entered Makka following the Conquest of Makka in January 630. She was able to visit all the places associated with her childhood and the memories of her mother. Later in 630 CE, a second daughter was born to Fatima (pbuh). She was named Umme Khulthum by her grandfather.
630 CE 8 AH	15 yrs	Ayatul Tatheer On 23rd DhulHijja 630 the event of the cloak occurred. The narration is famously known as Hadith e Kisa , when Aya Tathir 33:33 was revealed in honour of Fatima, her father, her husband and her sons.

630 CE 8 AH	15 yrs	Mubahila Muhammed (pbuh) invited the Christians of Najran to a Mubahila on 24th DhulHijja 630. This is an event which is arranged when a dispute cannot be resolved with discussion. A dua to distance oneself from those who cover up the truth is done. The Prophet (pbuh) had tried to explain that Isa (pbuh) was not the son of God. The likeness between Adam (pbuh) and Isa (pbuh), in that neither had a father was highlighted. The Christians were not prepared to listen. Aya Mubahila 3:61 was revealed. Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Husayn to the Mubahila. On seeing those accompanying the Prophet (pbuh), the Christian delegation withdrew from the Mubahila.
631 CE 10 AH	17 yrs	Revelation of Ayatul Tableegh 5:67 & Ayatul Akmal 5:3 at Ghadeer On 18 DhulHijja 631, on his return from Hajj al Wida, at Ghadeer Khum in Johfa, Muhammad (pbuh) declared his successor in response to Allah's revelation of 5:67. On announcing Ali (pbuh) as his successor, the aya 5:3 was revealed, confirming the completion of Allah's revelations in the Qur'an.
632 CE 11 AH	18 yrs	Wafat of Rasulullah (pbuh) On 28th Safar Fatima's (pbuh) grief knew no bounds when her father died in the lap of Ali (pbuh). Her only consolation was his whispering to her that she would be the first family member to join him very soon.
632 CE 11AH	18 yrs	Upholder of truth & justice The grief at losing her father was compounded when his instructions from Allah, regarding his successor, were not adhered to. The ill conceived meeting at Saqifa , whilst she and her family mourned the loss of her beloved father, appointed someone in contradiction to the divine instructions given by the Prophet (pbuh) at Ghadeer. She also had to contend with the confiscation of her right to Fadak (The land gifted to her by her father). Her pregnancy with her son Muhsin ended prematurely as a result of one such attack. Her response in the court of the Khalifa to being deprived of her rightful inheritance is well accepted as a masterpiece in eloquence and knowledge. She expressed her troubles in a couplet - <i>"O my father! After your death I was subjected to such tortures that if they had been inflicted on the day it would have turned to night"</i> .
632 CE 11 AH	18 yrs	Protest She withdrew in protest from the society where she was pivotal in educating the women. Imam Ali (pbuh) built her a house in the graveyard of Baqee called Baytul Huzn (The house of grief). She spent her days there grieving for her father.
632 CE 11 AH	18 yrs	Death 75 days after her father's demise, Fatima (pbuh) died on 14 Jamadul Awwal 11 AH She was buried at her request in the darkness, in the absence of those who had hurt her. She left her legacy of Imama through her sons Hasan (pbuh) and Husayn (pbuh) and ideals for women to follow in her daughters Zaynab (pbuh) and Umme Kulthum (pbuh).

SAYYIDA FATIMA AL ZAHRA (pbuh)

Grandfather : Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib

Father : Muhammad ibn Abdullah

Mother : Khadija bint Khwaylid

Birth : Makka Friday 20th Jamadul Aakher 615 CE, in the 5th year after Be'that (some historians say 5 yrs before be'that)

Titles :Zahra (radiant), Zakiyya (pure), Radhiyya (satisfied, content), Mardhiyya (pleasing), Siddiqa (honest), Tahera (pure), Batul (pure), Muhadditha, Umm Al Abeeha (mother of her father), Ummul Aemma (mother of the 11 Imams).

Death : Madina Monday 3rd Jamadul Aakher 11 AH, 632 CE.

Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) is an ideal to follow for women. She is the perfect daughter, wife, mother, community worker, teacher & upholder of justice.

FATIMA'S BIRTH

Fatima (pbuh) was the only daughter of Muhammad (pbuh) and Khadija (pbuh) born on Friday 20th Jamaadul Aakher in the 5th year after Be'that (Proclamation of Prophethood) and 7 years before Hijra.

He had lost 2 sons Qasim and Tahir, in infancy. After the loss of Tahir the Makkans led by 'Aas bin Wail, had ridiculed him about his inability to leave any progeny. Allah responded with the revelation of Suratul Kawther (108) informing him that he would be gifted with excessive bounties whilst others would be the 'abtar' (without progeny) that they taunted him with. Muhammad (pbuh) was gifted with Fatima (pbuh) from whom there would be progeny like there never was before. Purity and excellence in the Ahlul Bayt like could never have been imagined.

Fatima (pbuh) is the promised Kawther.

One day after the Prophet (pbuh) had completed 40 days of meditation as ordered by Allah in a revelation, food was sent to him from heaven with a message of Allah's reward to him of a child. Khadija (pbuh) noticed a refreshing fragrance around her whilst she was pregnant with Fatima (pbuh).

She narrated that the baby spoke to her while still in her womb.

When Khadija (pbuh) went into labour there was nobody willing to assist her during childbirth, because they opposed her support to Muhammad (pbuh). Allah sent the souls of 4 ladies from heaven that assisted her during her delivery. These were Sara, wife of Prophet Musa (pbuh), Aasiya, wife of Firaun, Maryam (pbuh), mother of Prophet Isa (pbuh) and Umme Kulthum, sister of Prophet Musa (pbuh).

Fatima (pbuh) was born to Khadija (pbuh) and Muhammad (pbuh) on Friday 20th Jamaadul Aakher in the house of Khadija (pbuh) in the 5th year after Be'that (Proclamation of Prophethood) and three years after Mi'raj. Khadija (pbuh) said: "Fatima was born in a halo of radiance and light".



Unlike what was customary in those days, Fatima (pbuh) was nursed personally by her mother. She was not given to a wet nurse. The Prophet (pbuh) said that he named his daughter Fatima because she and her followers are protected from the fire. Fatima comes from the 'Arabic word 'fatama' which means to wean. She will wean them out of Jahannam into Janna.

FATIMA'S CHILDHOOD

She was about a year old when there was an embargo and boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet's family) by the Quraysh. A boycott signed by 40 chiefs was implemented and hung on Ka'ba. Nobody was to trade with, have contact with or marry the families of Hashim & Muttalib, until they handed Muhammad (pbuh) over to the Quraysh. Abu Talib had no alternative but to take them to the valley called Sh'ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived there in economical and social isolation. They came out only in Rajab and Dhul Hijja when any sort of violence was taboo. Sympathisers would sneak food in under the cover of night. The young **Fatima** (pbuh) suffered hunger and thirst in the hot desert sun. Fatima (pbuh) cared for her mother who became very ill during their stay in Sh'ib Abu Talib. Soon after the embargo was lifted, Khadija (pbuh) died on 10th Ramadhan three days after Abu Talib died. Fatima (pbuh) was 5 years old. She was inconsolable but when her father tells her that her mum resides between the houses of Aasiya and Maryam, she replies that Allah is As Salaam (The peace giver) and peace will come from Him.

Under divine instructions, the Prophet (pbuh) decided to emigrate to Medina. He was aware that the threat to his life was imminent and a plan to attack had been in place. He left unannounced by foot with Abu Bakr. He deputed Ali (pbuh) to stay behind for a few days to return the people's possessions left with him in trust. Ali (pbuh) took his place in his bed during the night of the impending attack on the Prophet's (pbuh) life. **7 year old Fatima (pbuh)** and Ali (pbuh) were at home expecting the enemies' assault at any given minute. As expected during that night a representative of each of the families surrounded the Prophet's house and were determined to attack and kill him.

Fatima (pbuh) was in the house. Only Allah knows how scared and disturbed she was that long night, for she knew of their hatred for her father. At dawn, they attacked going to the Prophet's bed intending to kill him, but were surprised to find Ali (pbuh) laying in it. They left feeling defeated but angry.

Ali (pbuh) then took Fatima (pbuh), his mother and Fatima Bint Zubair Ibn Abdul-Muttalib out towards Medina. They arrived in Quba on Thursday 15th Rabiul Awwal where they were met by The Prophet (pbuh). They entered Yathrib on Friday 16th Rabi ul Awwal and stayed in the house of Abu Ayub Ansari. It is the mother of Abu Ayyub Ansari who looks after Fatima (pbuh) in those early days in Madina.

The Battles of Badr and Uhud were the earliest battles in the history of Islam. The Prophet (pbuh) was injured in Uhud and a cry had falsely been raised that he had also been martyred. Fatima (pbuh) rushed to Uhud and nursed her father's wounds on the battlefield.



FATIMA AND HER FATHER

The Prophet (pbuh) has said: "Whenever Fatima stands at the altar of worship a light radiates from her towards the heavens".

"Whoever pleased Fatima indeed pleased God. Whoever caused her to be angry has indeed angered God. Fatima is part of me. Whatever pleases her pleases me and whatever angers her, angers me."

"Surely my daughter Fatima is the leader of all women from the beginning to the end. She is part of me, and the light of my eyes, she is the flower of my heart, and is my soul....whenever she

stands in the presence of her Rabb, her light illuminates the skies for the angels, like stars shine to people on earth.”

Fatima (pbuh) accompanied her father everywhere. She witnessed her father speak softly in the midst of a crowd of people and they in turn harshly send him away. She would watch them abuse him verbally and physically throwing things at him. With little hands she would wipe his face and comfort him holding his hand giving him peace and comfort. He called her Umm Al Abiha (the mother of her father).

He would rise to greet and kiss her when she entered a room. Ayesha bint Abu Bakr speaking about Fatima (pbuh) said “I have not seen a person more similar to the Prophet's appearance, conduct, guidance and speech whether sitting or standing than Fatima. When she enters, the Messenger of Allah stands up, kisses and welcomes her, then takes her hand and asks her to sit in his place.”

Even after she got married she lived in a house next to his to enable him to enter into her house directly from his. Al Hakim narrates “whenever The Prophet (pbuh) used to travel the last person he would see was Fatima (pbuh). When he returned from his travel the first person he would go to see would be Fatima.”

FATIMA’S MARRIAGE

Proposals of marriage started coming for the hand of Fatima (pbuh). The Prophet (pbuh) was awaiting the command of Allah. When Ali (pbuh) came to seek her hand in marriage, he sat silently in front of the Prophet (pbuh). Fatima (pbuh) accepted the proposal with her silence.



All that Imam Ali (pbuh) owned was his armour. The Prophet (pbuh) ordered it to be sold and the money brought to him, which came to 500 dirhams. He divided the money into three parts; one part he gave to Bilal to buy perfume. The other two parts were put aside for buying clothes and household goods. It has been recorded that the trousseau bought with this money consisted of 18 pieces; some of which were:

- 1 large scarf
- 1 piece of dress material
- 1 bed made of wood and palm leaves.
- 4 Pillows of sheep skin filled with a sweet smelling grass called “Azkhar”
- 1 woollen curtain.
- 1 mat
- 1 hand mill
- 1 Leather water-skin
- 1 Copper wash-tub
- 1 Large container for milking
- 1 Large Green-coloured earthen pot (pitcher)

On the 1st Dhul Hijja, Fatima (pbuh) was married to Ali (pbuh). Fatima's (pbuh) marriage to Ali (pbuh) She is the daughter of The Prophet (pbuh) and the mother of all the Imams.

The Prophet had a new dress made for Fatima (as a gift) for her wedding. On her wedding night, someone knocked on the door saying “I ask the household of The Prophet to give me an old dress.” Remembering aya 3:92 of the Qur’an: *“Never shall you attain righteousness unless you*

give freely of that which you love the most”, she gave him her wedding dress. Jibrail comes to the Prophet (pbuh) and says: “O Muhammad! Allah sends His peace upon you. He commanded me to greet Fatima and give her the gift He sent her, which is a silk dress from Janna.”

Fatima (pbuh) asked her father to request Allah (swt) to include as part of her mehr, her intercession on behalf of the Muslims on the day of Resurrection. It was then that Gibrael (pbuh) descended with a written decree: “Allah ordained Fatima Zahra's mehr to be intercession for the sinners among Muslims.”

After their marriage they lived in a house by the mosque of Quba. This was the first time father and daughter were separated. Fatima (pbuh) moved from the House of Nubuwwat to the House of Imamah. Her father could not bear the separation from Fatima (pbuh) and he brought his Fatima (pbuh) and Ali (pbuh) to live in a house next to his, made with branches and palm leaves, just like his. Its door opened to the mosque, wall to wall - two windows facing each other, one from the house of Ali (pbuh) and the other from the house of Muhammad (pbuh).

Fatima (pbuh) and Ali (pbuh) were happy. Imam Ali (pbuh) said: **“I never angered Fatima nor asked her to do something she didn't like up to the day she died. Neither did she anger me or disobey me. In fact, whenever I looked at her all depression and sadness lifted from my heart.”**
“We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon.”



TASBEE OF FATIMA

Fatima (pbuh) grinds the wheat herself, brings water from outside, she is constantly working in the house. The Prophet (pbuh) observes this and visits her one day bringing a gift from Allah to overcome her difficulties and hardships in the form of divine words: He advises her to recite "Allahu Akbar" thirty four times, followed by "Alhamdulillah" thirty three times and "Subhanallah" thirty three times.

She made a tasbeeh by knotting blue wool. Later she would use the earth from the Prophet's uncle Hamza's grave to make clay beads. Now it is preferred to use clay from where Imam Husayn (pbuh) is buried.

This comes to be known as the Tasbeeh of Fatima Zahra, a gift from Allah to Fatima (pbuh) to help her overcome her difficulties and hardships.



“Allah forgives the sins of one who recites Tasbeeh of Fatima (pbuh) ending it with Laa Ilaaha Illallah after every Salaa” Imam Sadiq (pbuh)

“The Tasbeeh of Fatima (pbuh) after every wajib salaa is more loved than praying 1,000 rakats every day.” Imam Sadiq (pbuh)

“Whoever does the Tasbeeh of Fatima (pbuh) before he/she unfolds his/her legs (from the position of sitting) in wajib salaa; Allah forgives his/her sins him and makes Janna wajib” Imam Sadiq (pbuh)

“For one who asks forgiveness after doing Tasbeeh of Fatima (pbuh); Allah forgives him 100 times,

adds 1,000 good deeds to his scales, repels shaytan and Allah is pleased with him/her” **Imam Baqir (pbuh)**

“A Mu’min is not without five things: Miswak (toothbrush), Comb/Hairbrush, Musalla, Tasbee and an Aqeeq ring” **Imam Kadhim (pbuh)**

“There is thawab for one who forgets to do dhikr but has in his/her hand a tasbee made from the turba of Imam Husayn (pbuh) **Imam Al-Mahdi (pbuh)**

TASBEE BEADS & THEIR BENEFITS

Aqeeq

Drives away poverty, Removes ill feeling and differences from the heart

Safety whilst travelling, Protection against enemies and misfortunes

Creates joy in the heart and is good for health

Ruby (Yaqut)

Keeps away poverty, drives away anxieties and worries

Ring given to poor man in Ruku by Imam Ali (pbuh)

Brings beauty and dignity and has a good effect on married life.

Emerald (Zamarrud)

Converts poverty to wealth

Worn by Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) making the fire cold

Firuz

One who wears it will never become dependent on others

Duas answered on one who wears firuza

Strength and light to the eyes and expands one’s wisdom and outlook and strengthens the heart

Durr- e- Najaf

Cures pain in the eyes and creates happiness in the heart

Hadid-e- Sinn

Protection against enemies, difficulties solves

Easy childbirth and protection from evil eye

FATIMA'S FAMILY

One year and a few months after they were married, Fatima (pbuh) gave birth to her first child on 15th Ramadhan 3 AH.

He was The Prophet's (pbuh) first grandchild. He named the child **Hasan**. The Prophet said that Hasan is the Arabic version of Shubbar, the Hebrew name of Prophet Harun's (pbuh) first son and thus demonstrated his relationship with Imam Ali (pbuh).

He read the Adhan in the Hasan's right ear and Iqama in the left ear, a custom which became his sunna. . On the 7th day, The Prophet (pbuh) performed the aqiqah, when he cut the hair of Hasan (pbuh), gave silver in charity to the poor equal to the weight of the hair and sacrificed a ram. This has become traditional since then.

A second child was born to Fatima (pbuh) on 3rd Sha'ban 4 AH. Fatima (pbuh) and Ali (pbuh) were blessed with a second son. The Prophet (pbuh) was joyous on hearing the news, but was distressed to tears on seeing him. He was aware of the oppression he would face and the hardships he would have to endure till he would be martyred. He named him **Husayn**, the Arabic version of Shabbir, the Hebrew name of Prophet Harun's (pbuh) second son. He recited the adhan and iqama and repeated the aqiqah with Husayn (pbuh) as he did with Hasan (pbuh).

A third child was born in the 5th yr of Fatima's (pbuh) marriage. **Zaynab** (pbuh) was born. She was the first female from the progeny of The Prophet (pbuh). He repeated the same rituals at her birth as he did with each of his grandsons. He was aware of the difficulties she would face with Husayn (pbuh) and shed tears when he first held her.

The following year a second daughter was born to Fatima (pbuh). She was named **Umme Kulthum** by her grandfather. Umme Kulthum, like her sister and brothers, shared a close relationship with the Prophet (pbuh).

Fatima (pbuh) lost her fifth child, **Muhsin** when she was injured by a door which was pushed on her after the death of the Prophet (pbuh) by those wishing to harm Ali (pbuh).

FATIMA IN THE QUR'AN

Even before Fatima (pbuh) was born Allah had assured The Prophet (pbuh) in **Suratul Kawther (108)** of the abundance in his progeny that was to be through her.



SURATUL DAHR (76)

It is narrated that once when Hasan (pbuh) and Husayn (pbuh) were ill their grandfather went to visit them. He suggested to Ali (pbuh) to make a promise that he would perform some good action if Allah were to make them better. Ali (pbuh), Fatima (pbuh) and Fizza promised that they would fast for three days.

Ali (pbuh) borrowed three cubic measures of barley and Fatima (pbuh) ground one measure of the barley and baked five loaves of bread for her family's meal at sunset.

As sunset approached, a needy man knocked on the door and said "Assalamu Alaykum, O Ahlul Bayt; I am a needy man from among the Muslims, feed me, may Allah feed you from the food of Janna." They gave all their food and broke their fast with water sleeping hungry. They fasted the second day, and again at sunset, when they were waiting for their food, an orphan asked them for help and they again preferred him over themselves. The third evening a captive (prisoner of war) asked them for help and they repeated their preference for the needy above themselves. Jibrail descended with the revelation of Suratul Dahr (76) and said "Take this chapter Muhammad, Allah surely congratulates you for having this family." The "Good" ones mentioned here are Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Husayn who are because of their act of feeding the needy, the orphan, and the captive. (76:7, 8)

يُوفُونَ بِالنَّذْرِ وَيَخَافُونَ يَوْمًا كَانَ شَرُّهُ مُسْتَطِيرًا

They fulfill vows and fear a day the evil of which shall be spreading far and wide.

وَيُطْعِمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا

And they give food out of love for Him to the poor and the orphan and the captive:

إِنَّمَا نُطْعِمُكُمْ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكْرًا

We only feed you for Allah's sake; we desire from you neither reward nor thanks:

AYATUL TATHEER 33:33

It was on the 23rd Dhul Hijja 9 AH, 630 CE that the event of the cloak (Hadith Al Kisa) occurred.

The event was related by Fatima (pbuh) when her father feeling weak, came to her house and asked for a Yemeni blanket to cover himself with.

Soon after, in quick succession Hasan (pbuh), Husayn (pbuh) and Ali (pbuh) entered the house and became aware of the fragrance of the Prophet's (pbuh) presence. Each of them including Fatima

(pbuh) entered under the blanket after asking his permission to do so. It is narrated that Umm Salama who was present was politely denied her request to enter under the blanket by the Prophet (pbuh). Jibrail then descended from the heavens with a message from Allah (swt) saying:



إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا

.....Allah only desires to keep away the uncleanness from you, O people of the House! and to purify you a (thorough) purifying

The next day the Prophet (pbuh) had invited the Christians of Najran to a **Mubahila**. This is an event which is arranged when a dispute cannot be resolved with discussion. In such a meeting each side asks Allah to rid themselves of the company of the other side if they are followers of falsehood.

Sixty of the most important leaders of the Christians of Najran came to Madina to discuss The Prophet's (pbuh) invitation to Islam.

They asked The Prophet (pbuh) what he thought about Jesus (pbuh). The Prophet (pbuh) explained that Isa (pbuh) was not the son of God. The likeness between Adam (pbuh) and Isa (pbuh), in that neither had a father was highlighted. He used aya 59 of Suratu Aali Imran (3:59) to explain

"Isa is like Adam in the sight of Allah. he created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was". The Christians were not prepared to accept the explanation.

AYATUL MUBAHILA (3:61) was revealed

فَمَنْ حَاجَّكَ فِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَأَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنْفُسَنَا وَأَنْفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ

But whoever disputes with you in this matter after what has come to you of knowledge, then say: Come let us call our sons and your sons and our women and your women and our near people and your near people, then let us be earnest in prayer, and pray for the curse of Allah on the liars.

The Prophet (pbuh) brought Hasan and Husayn, Fatima, Ali, to the Mubahila. They represented "our sons", "our women", and "ourselves" of Muhammad (pbuh) as described in the aya. On seeing those accompanying The Prophet (pbuh), the Christian delegation withdrew from the Mubahila.

AYATUL MUWADDA (42:23)

The Muslims in Madina comprised of the Ansár (original residents of Madina) and the Muhájirín (migrants from Makka). Once, the Ansár argued that they were superior to the Muhájirín. The Prophet (pbuh) heard their words and addressed them with disapproval of their pride. He reminded them that his presence amongst them was a great blessing for them. The Ansár were ashamed at their conduct, and said, "O Prophet of Alláh, if you command us we will give you everything we own (in repayment)." It was then that the aya was revealed:



قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ

....Say: I do not ask of you any reward for it but love for my near relatives.....

When asked who his near relatives were, the Prophet (pbuh) said that they were `Alí (pbuh), Fatima (pbuh) and their two sons, Hasan (pbuh) and Husayn (pbuh).

FATIMA'S GRIEF

Her grief knew no bounds when her **father died** while he lay in the lap of Ali (pbuh). Her only consolation was the secret he whispered in her ear.

Historians tell us that when she went to see him as he was dying, she embraced him and he whispered something in her ear which made her weep. Then when he whispered something that made her smile, she was asked "How quickly your weeping turned to smiling?" She declined to reveal her father's secret in his life.

When she was asked about this after his death, she said "He first whispered in my ear that he was going to meet his Lord as his death was announced to him, so I wept. Then he whispered in my ear again that I was going to be the first of his family to go after him, so I smiled."

FATIMA'S LAST DAYS

Whilst The Prophet's (pbuh) family grieved and attended to the final rites, an ill conceived meeting at **Saqifa** was held where little attention was paid to the detail of the absence of Ali (pbuh). The allegiance pledged to Ali (pbuh) at Ghadeer Khum was ignored.

History records that Ali (pbuh) was dragged to the Mosque to pay allegiance to the Khalifa and Fadak was taken away from Fatima (pbuh). Her house was set on fire and as she stood behind the door, it was pushed on her causing the death of her unborn baby Muhsin.



Despite all the threats Fatima (pbuh) fought for her inheritance of **Fadak**. This was land that was given by to the Prophet (pbuh) after the Battle of Khayber. It was the Prophet's (pbuh) personal property and by inheritance it was now Fatima's (pbuh). She was determined to protect her father's property and her rights. She led a group of women and addressed the Khalifa in the mosque. Her sermon has been well accepted as a masterpiece in eloquence and knowledge however it fell to deaf ears. She remained silent after that using it as a protest against the injustice. Her withdrawal from the community served as a powerful protest in denouncing the injustices.

FATIMA'S WAFAT

Her health failing, one morning she bathed and went to her room asking Asma bint Umays to come in when she could no longer hear her praising Allah. When there was silence Asma entered to find that Fatima (pbuh) had died.

Imam Ali (pbuh) buried her as per her instructions in the dark of the night with only her family and companions like Salman, Abu Dhar, Miqdad and Ammar present. Those who had hurt her were not to attend. She died on Monday the 3rd Jamadi Aakher 11AH.

Ali (pbuh) sat by her grave and in a low sad voice said:

O Prophet of God please accept my Salaams and those of your daughter who is being buried not far from you, and who is to meet you so quickly. O the chosen Messenger! The death of your dear daughter has left me without patience and solace. I have lost my self-restrain and power of endurance.

After having endured the separation from you I shall have to bear this catastrophe patiently O Prophet of God! I laid you down in the grave with my own hands, your soul departed from your body while you were resting upon my breast and your head was lying between my neck and my heart.

"Surely we belong to Allah and towards Him is our return." (2:156)

Your trust (Your daughter) which was entrusted to me is taken back from me. Sorrow now lives with me and happiness has taken leave. This grief is so overbearing that it engulfs and swallows other sorrows, and it has left me with sleepless night and joyless days. From now onwards my life will be continued heartache till God gathers me with you both in the realm of His Favour and Peace.

O messenger of God! Your dear daughter will tell you how your followers have behaved with her and how they have ill-treated her. Ask her the detail of what all has happened to her during such a short period (barely three months) after your departure to Heaven. This period for separation from you was so short that people still remember you and were still talking about you.

Please both of you accept my parting salaams and goodbye.

It is the wish of a sincere heart which loved and always love you both, a heart which will cherish and will carry your tender and loving memories to its grave. Goodbye O daughter of the chosen messenger of God! May you rest in peace which humankind denied you in this world.

If I leave your grave to go to my place, it is not because I am tired of your company. I wish I had it to the end of my life. And if I make a permanent home on your grave it will not be because I doubt the reward that God has reserved for those who bear sorrows patiently. Goodbye! May God's peace and blessing be with you. (Sermon 207 of Nahjul Balagha)

40 AHADITH from SAYYIDA FATIMA ZAHRA (pbuh)
(Extracts from Khutba Fadakiyya included)

- “All praise is for Allah for what He has given everyone, even without being asked for it.
- “I swear that there is no God but Allah and that there is nobody like Him.”
- “Humankind cannot fully understand Allah except by studying His Attributes (Asma ul Husna)”.
- “Allah created everything from nothing according to how and what He wanted. He only wants everyone to know that the best thing for them is to obey His rules.”
- “Allah wanted everyone He created to be rewarded and to go to Heaven. It was only because of this that He made a reward for those who listened to Him and He decided to punish those who did not listen.”
- “Allah recommended to His creation to thank Him so that their bounties would increase.”
- “I swear that my father Muhammad (pbuh) is the Prophet and servant of Allah. Allah chose him as Prophet to make sure that what He wants will be done.”
- “My father was sent to make the idol worshipers see the light of Allah.”
- “My father (Muhammad (pbuh) invited people to the straight Way. He showed them the light from Allah in the teachings of the Qur’an.”
- “Muslims are those who are connected to Allah. You have to protect your own souls by doing what He has instructed and keeping away from all that He has forbidden.”
- “O people who are connected to Allah! The real leader from Allah is present with you and He has also appointed a ‘speaking Qur’an’ to remain as your teacher.
- “The wisdom in the Qur’an will take you from the darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge.”
- “The Qur’an contains all the knowledge one could want. Following these instructions will lead us to Allah and Heaven.
- “Allah wants you to have faith only in Him.”
- “Allah asks you to serve others to prevent you from being selfish.”
- “Allah asks you to be charitable and to help others so that you can get more from Him.”
- “Allah made salaa as a purification from conceit.”
- “Allah made fasting compulsory so that you can remain sincere to Him.”
- “Allah introduced Hajj to strengthen the faith of Islam.”
- “Allah asked people to be just so that people can be united.”
- “Allah chose the Ahlul Bayt as leaders of the Muslims and asked for them to be obeyed so that there will not be any divisions and disunity amongst the Muslims.”
- “Allah assured a reward to those who tried hard and showed patience.”
- “Allah advised people to do good and avoid evil so that society can improve.”
- “Allah has advised people to be kind to their parents so that they can avoid displeasing Him.”
- “Allah has advised keeping good relationships with close relatives so that you can prolong your life.”
- “To make the world safe and to prevent people being killed; Allah brought in the law of how to deal with the murderer.”
- “To get forgiveness from Allah He asks you to give charity.”
- “To avoid being cheated in business Allah advises us to be honest in our dealings in giving people their fair dues in business.”
- “To keep us away from doing wrong Allah has forbidden drinking wine.”
- “To get Allah’s mercy He has advised us not to accuse others of adultery.”

- “To be able to remain modest Allah advised us to avoid stealing.”
- “To be sincere in His worship Allah advised against believing in any other god.”
- “My father, the Prophet of God, showed that there was only one God and showed people to His Way.”
- “Allah through my father freed you from every need.”
- Fatima (pbuh) said she was amply rewarded by Allah to teach people whatever they wanted to know.
- “O Allah, make me aware of how great You are and how insignificant I am. Make me do everything to gain Your pleasure and make me avoid everything that could lead to Your being unhappy with me. You are the most Merciful”.
- “O Allah make me content with whatever you have given me. Look after me whilst I am alive and grant me Your forgiveness when I die.”
- “O Allah send Your blessings and mercy on my parents and everyone who has helped me. Grant me what I ask for and forgive me when I ask for forgiveness.”
- Fatima (pbuh) advised her son to pray for neighbours and others before praying for one’s own family.
- Fatima (pbuh) was advised by her father not to sleep till she had read the whole Qur’an, asked the Prophets to be her mediators, satisfied the believers and performed Hajj and Umra. When asked by her how she could do that the Prophet (pbuh) smiled and said “If you recite the Tawheed chapter (Suratul Ikhlas) three times it is as if you have recited the whole of the Qur'an and if you recite prayers to me and the prophets before me then we shall be your mediators on the Day of Judgment and if you pray that Allah forgive the believers (say istighfar) they shall be satisfied with you; and if you say ‘Subhan Allah (praise be to Allah) and Alhamdu lillah (gratitude to Allah) and La Ilaha Illa Allah (there is no God but Allah) and Allahu Akbar (God is greatest)’ it is as if you have performed the Hajj and Umra.”

DUAS FROM SAHIFATUZ ZAHRA

Dua' for fulfilling needs

All Praise is for Allah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

He who does not forget one who remembers Him

لَا يَنْسَى مَنْ ذَكَرَهُ

and does not disappoint one who calls to Him

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

وَلَا يَخِيبُ مَنْ دَعَاهُ

and does not cut the hopes of one who hopes in Him

وَلَا يَقْطَعُ رَجَاءَ مَنْ رَجَاهُ

Dua' for fulfilling needs

O the Lord of the first ones and the last ones

يَا رَبَّ الْأَوَّلِينَ وَالْآخِرِينَ

O the best of the first ones and the last ones

وَيَا خَيْرَ الْأَوَّلِينَ وَالْآخِرِينَ

O the Possessor of firm strength

يَا ذَا الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينِ

O the One who has mercy on the poor ones

وَايَا رَاحِمِ الْمَسَاكِينِ

وَايَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

O the most Merciful of the Merciful

يَا أَوَّلَ الْأَوَّلِينَ

O the first of the first ones and the last of the last ones

وَايَا آخِرِ الْآخِرِينَ

O the Possessor of firm strength

وَايَا ذَا الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينِ

O the Most Merciful of the Merciful
enrich us, and fulfill our needs

وَايَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

أَغْنِنَا وَأَقْضِ حَاجَتَنَا

Dua for fever

O Allah You are the most-High, the Mighty
Possessor of; the ancient kingdom and great favours and a generous countenance there is no god but You. The most-High, the Mighty. Guardian of the complete words and the answered prayers.
Remove what has happened to . . .
(name of the person who is sick)

اللَّهُمَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ
ذُو السُّلْطَانِ الْقَدِيمِ وَالْمَنَّ الْعَظِيمِ
وَالْوَجْهِ الْكَرِيمِ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ وَلِيَّ الْكَلِمَاتِ النَّامَاتِ
وَالدَّعَوَاتِ الْمُسْتَجَابَاتِ
مَا أَصْبَحَ بِفُلَانٍ حَلًّا

Dua for insomnia

O One who satisfies the hungry stomachs
O One who clothes the naked bodies
O One who calms the upset disposition
O One who puts to sleep the sleepless eyes
Calm my upset disposition
And grant my eyes sleep quickly

يَا مُشْبِعَ الْبُطُونِ الْجَائِعَةِ
وَيَا كَاسِيَ الْجُسُومِ الْعَارِيَةِ
وَيَا سَاكِنَ الْعُرُوقِ الضَّارِبَةِ
وَيَا مُنَوِّمَ الْعُيُونِ السَّاهِرَةِ
سَكِّنْ عُرُوقِي الضَّارِبَةِ
وَأَذِّنْ لِعَيْنِي نَوْمًا عَاجِلًا

Dua for warding off difficulties

O Knower of the unseen and the secrets
O the all-Knowing
O Allah, O Allah, O Allah
O One who defeated the allies for Muhammad
blessings of Allah be on him and his family
O One who plotted against Firaun for Musa (a). O One who saved Isa (a) from darkness
O One who saved the people of Nuh (a) from drowning
O One who was merciful to His servant Ya'qub
O One who removed the distress from Ayyub
O One who saved Yunus from the darkness
O One who does all good
O One who guides towards all good
O One who shows all that is good. O One who orders towards all good
O One who created good
O One who possesses all good. You are Allah
I hope from You all that You already know and You are the Knower of the unseen.
I beseech You to bless Muhammad and his family . . .

يَا عَالَمَ الْغَيْبِ وَالسَّرَائِرِ
يَا مُصَاعَ يَا عَلِيمُ
يَا اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُ يَا اللَّه
يَا هَازِمَ الْأَحْزَابِ لِمُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ
يَا كَاذِبَ فِرْعَوْنَ لِمُوسَى مِنَ الظُّلْمَةِ
يَا مُخْلَصَ قَوْمِ نُوحٍ مِنَ الْغَرَقِ
يَا رَاحِمَ عَبْدِهِ يَعْقُوبَ
يَا كَاشِفَ ضُرِّ أَيُّوبَ
يَا مُنْجِيَ ذِي النُّونِ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ
يَا فَاعِلَ كُلِّ خَيْرٍ
يَا هَادِيًا إِلَى كُلِّ خَيْرٍ
يَا دَالًا عَلَى كُلِّ خَيْرٍ
يَا أَمْرًا بِكُلِّ خَيْرٍ
يَا خَالِقَ الْخَيْرِ
يَا أَهْلَ الْخَيْرَاتِ
أَنْتَ اللَّهُ رَغِبْتُ إِلَيْكَ فِيمَا قَدْ عَلِمْتَ وَ أَنْتَ عَلَّامُ
الْغُيُوبِ
أَسْأَلُكَ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Dua' to enter Janna

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent,
the Merciful

All Praise is for Allah who has removed
sorrow from us

Surely Our Rabb is Forgiving and the
Acceptor of Gratitude.

He who has settled us in the everlasting
abode

By His grace, we are not touched in it by
hard work, nor by tiredness. (35:34-35)

O Allah, You are the Gracious, and more
than gracious

I ask You that You do not punish
through the fire. Those who love me
and those who love my family

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنَّا الْحَزْنَ

إِنَّ رَبَّنَا لَغَفُورٌ شَكُورٌ

الَّذِي أَحَلَّنَا دَارَ الْمُقَامَةِ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ وَ لَا يَمَسُّنَا فِيهَا

نَصَبٌ

وَ لَا يَمَسُّنَا فِيهَا لُغُوبٌ

إِلَهِي أَنْتَ الْمُنَى وَفَوْقَ الْمُنَى

أَسْأَلُكَ أَنْ لَا تُعَذِّبَ مُحِبِّي وَ مُحِبَّ عُثْرَتِي بِالنَّارِ

Seeking help through her wasila

O Allah, I ask you in the name of Fatima,
her father, her husband, and her children
and the secret entrusted to her

إِلَهِي بِحَقِّ فَاطِمَةَ وَ أَبِيهَا وَ بَعْلِهَا وَ بَنِيهَا

وَ السِّرِّ الْمُسْتَوْدَعِ فِيهَا

Salawat of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)

O Allah, bless Fatima and her father, her
husband, and her children [as many times]
as the numbers comprehended by Your
knowledge

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى فَاطِمَةَ وَ اَبِيهَا وَ بَعْلِهَا

وَ بَنِيهَا بِعَدَدِ مَا اَحَاطَ بِهِ عِلْمُكَ

Appendix

Suggested lesson plan – Sayyida Fatima Zahra (AS)

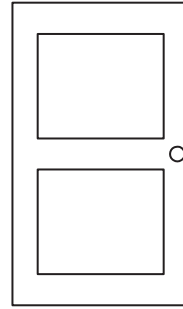
- **Birth, childhood, role as daughter.**
Discuss behaviour towards parents and related ahadith concentrating on the importance of the father.
- **Marriage to Imam Ali (AS)**
For the older classes discuss details such as the simple ceremony, mahr etc... For the younger classes the sanctity of marriage and family life.
- **Mother of 5.**
She is the link between Nabuwwa & Imama. Discuss the Hadith of Kisaa and 33:33. Discuss the importance of a mother.
- **Community contribution.**
Nursing the wounded at the battles, answering the queries of the women on Madina, upholder of justice after wafat of Rasulullah (SAW) Wafat is in this week so discuss wafat and burial.
- **Explain Fadak** and begin with simplified extracts from **KHUTBA FADAKIYYA** .
- Discuss her titles especially **UMM ABEEHA** and **UMMUL AIMMA**.
- **Do an overview of her life looking at the duas from Sahifatuz Zahra.**

WORKSHEETS

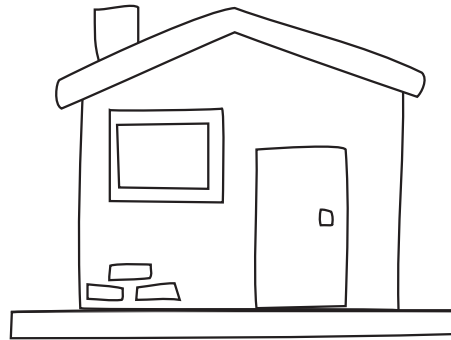
Wafat of Sayyeda Fatima Zahra (A.S.)

Join the picture with the event

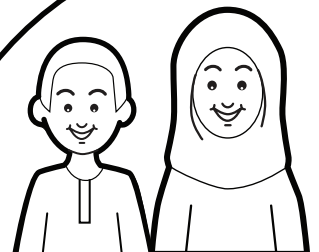
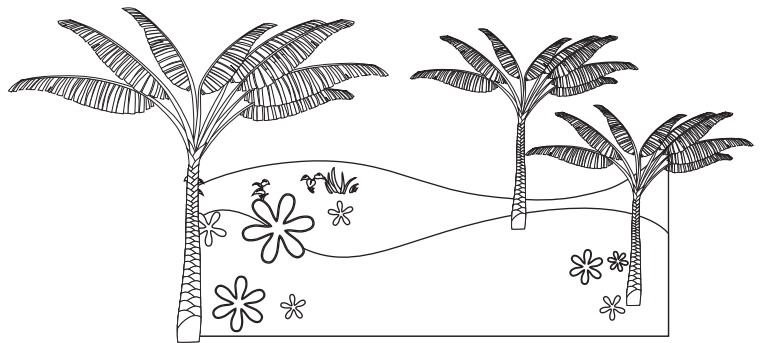
Baytul Huzn - House built for her by Imam Ali (A.S.) to cry for her father.



Fadak was taken away from her.



A door was pushed down on Bibi Fatima (A.S.)
Baby Muhsin died.



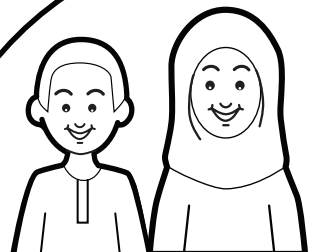
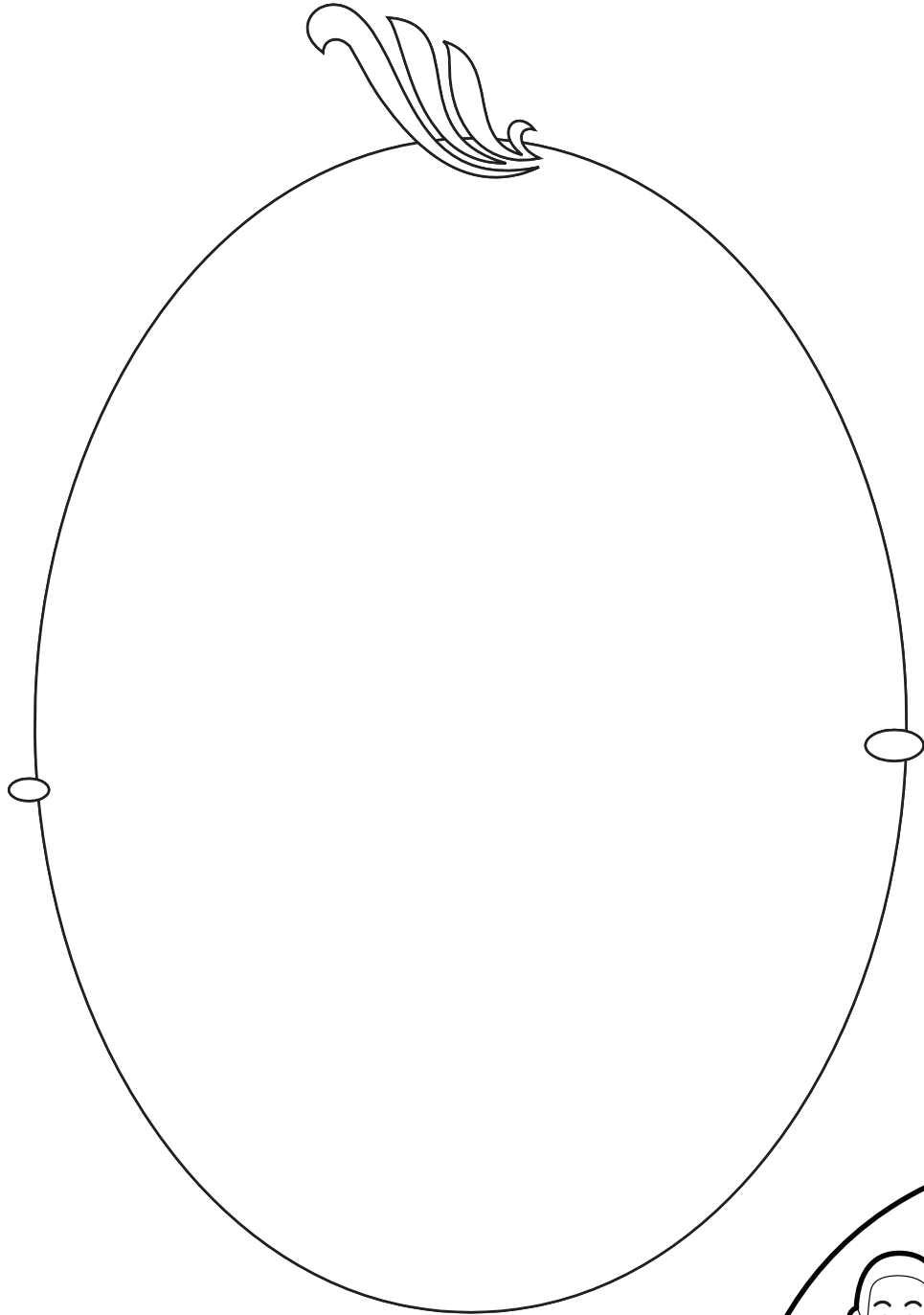
The Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (A.S.)

Tasbee of Bibi Fatima Zahra (A.S.)

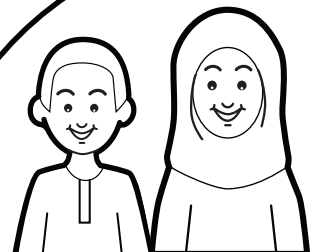
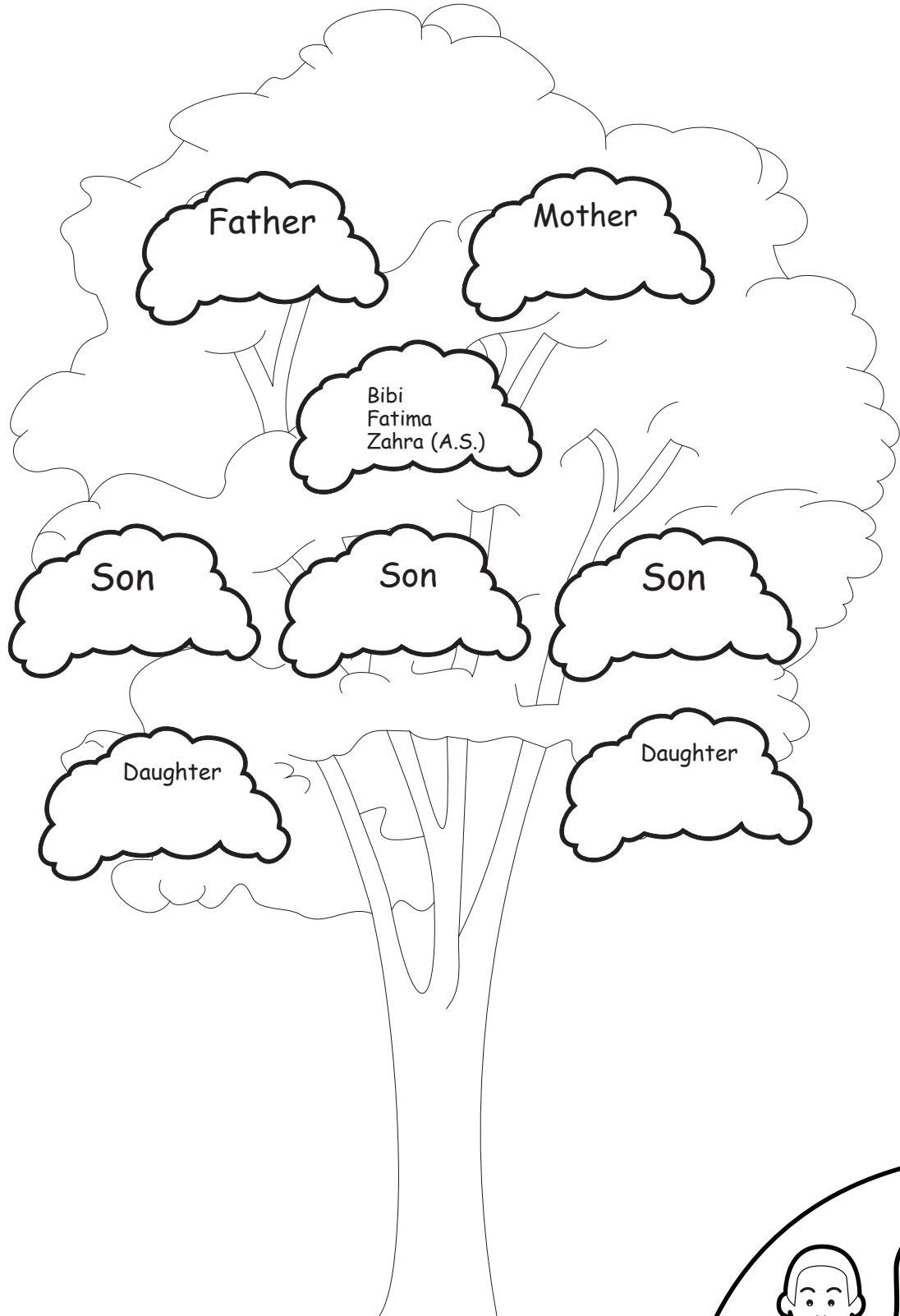
Draw 34 beads for 'Allahu Akber'

33 beads for 'Alhamdulillah'

33 beads for 'Subhanallah'



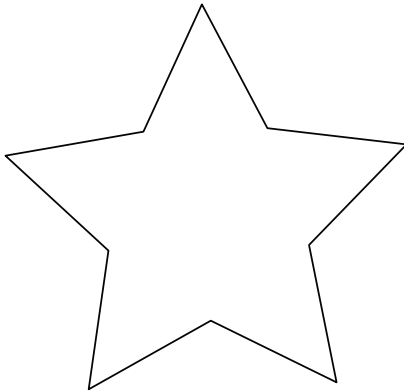
Sayyeda Fatima Zahra (A.S.)



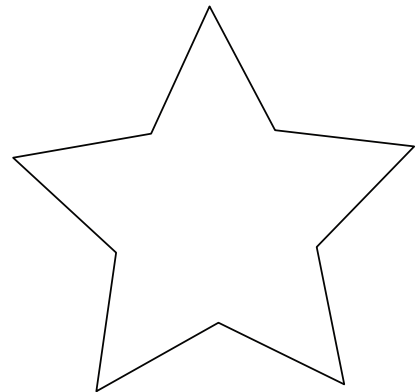
The Event of the Blanket

.....Allah only desires to keep away the uncleanness from you, O people of the House! and to purify you a (thorough) purifying. 33:33

Her father



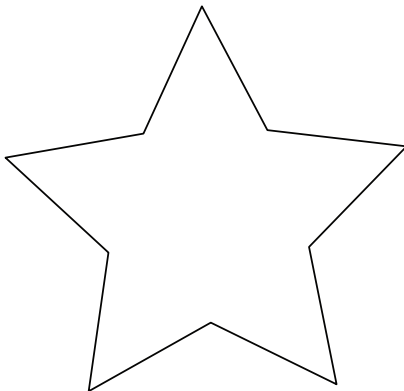
Her husband



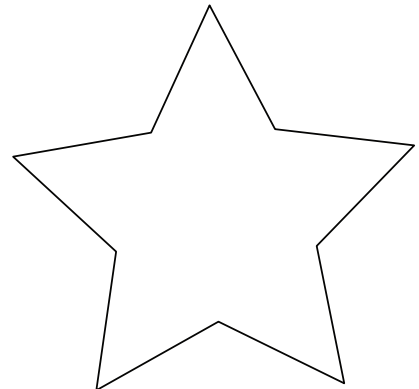
Fatima (pbuh)



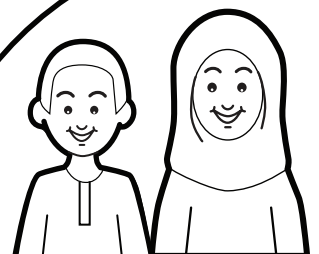
Her son



Her son



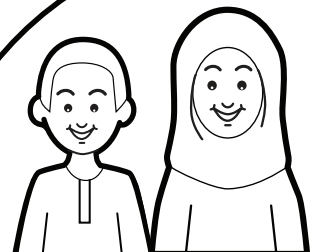
Under the blanket, there were five very special people. In the stars, write the names of the other four people who were with Sayyida Fatima (pbuh).



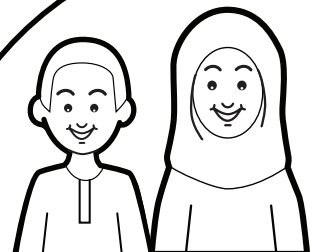
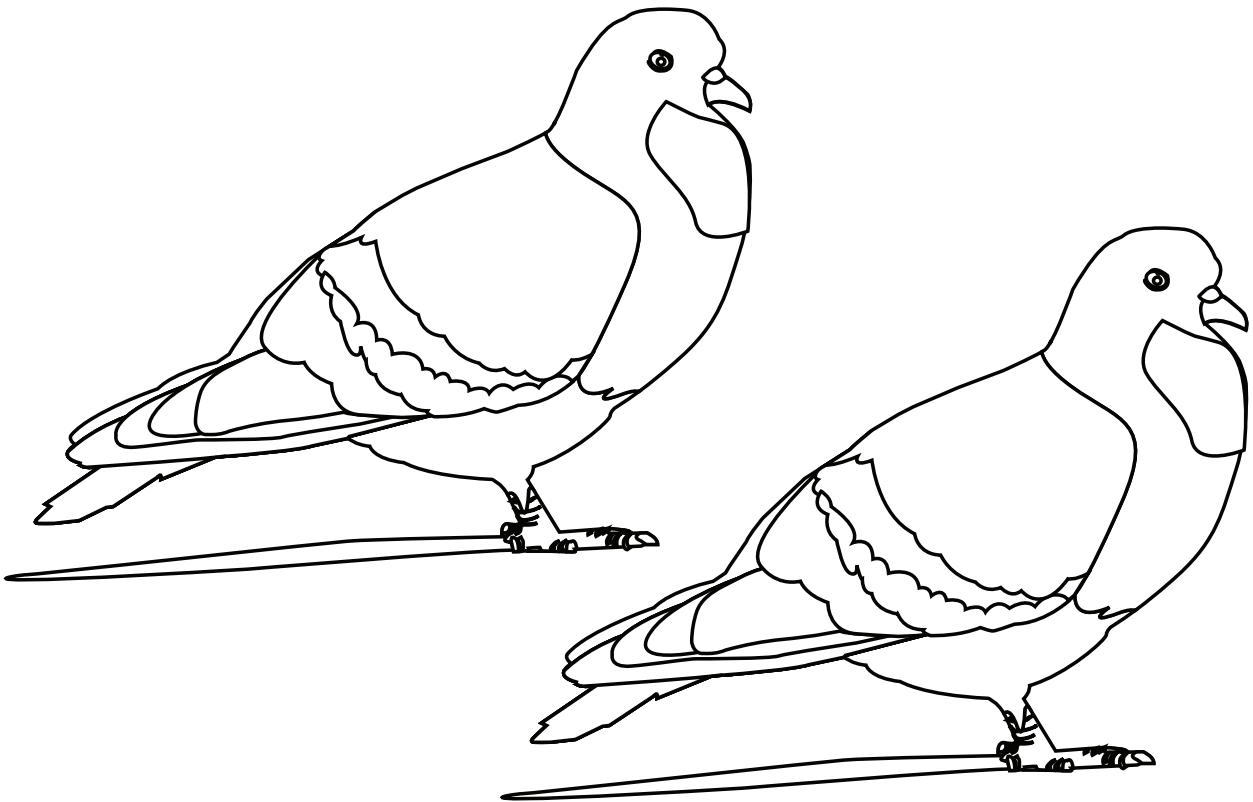
Sayyida Fatima Zahra (PBUH)

Read the following questions and circle the correct answers

1. Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) was born in _____
a. Makka b. Madina c. Karbala d. Damascus
2. Her father's name was _____
a. Hamza b. Ja'fer c. Abu Talib d. Muhammad
3. Her mother was _____
a. Hajra b. Halima c. Amina d. Khadija
4. When her mother died, Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) was _____ years old
a. 10 b. 8 c. 5 d. 13
5. With the birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) she became the link between:
a. Tawheed and Nabuwwa b. Nabuwwa and Imama
c. Nabuwwa and Adala d. Tawheed and Imama
6. Her title Umm Al-Abeeha means:
a. Radiant b. Mother of the 11 Imams
c. Pure d. Mother of her father
7. Before Fatima (pbuh) was born Allah had assured The Prophet (pbuh) in which sura of the abundance in his progeny that was to be through her.
a. Nasr b. Kawthar c. Takathur d. Dahr
8. What is Fadak?
a. 2nd battle of Islam
b. A Jewish fort
c. A piece of land given to Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) as a gift
d. Place where the 1st Khalifa was chosen
9. Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) had _____ children.
a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6



Imam Ali (AS) about Sayyida Fatima (AS)
“We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon”
Imam Ali (A.S.)



“Human kind cannot fully understand Allah
except by studying His Attributes (Asma ul Husna)”
Sayyida Fatima (AS)

Find out what each of the above names mean.



Ar-Rahman



Al-Hakeem



Al-Malik



Al-Baseer



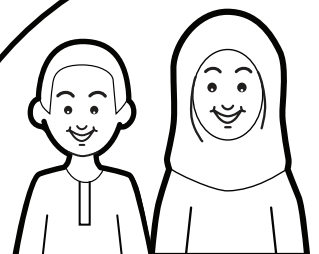
Al-Khaaliq



As-Samad

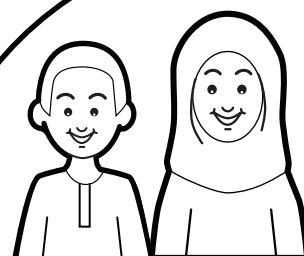
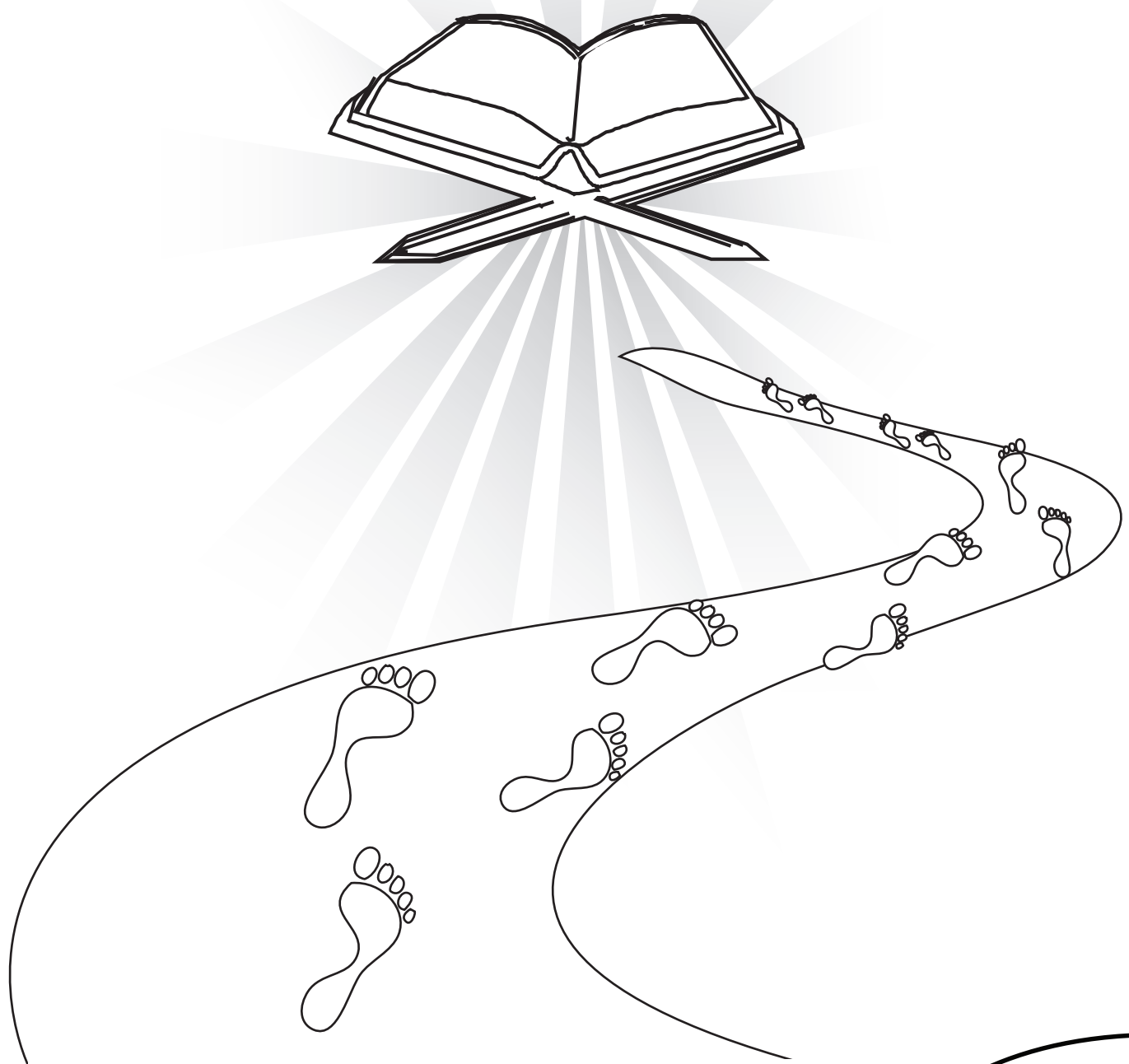


Al-Waduud

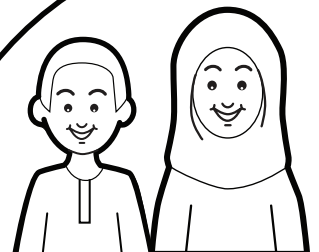
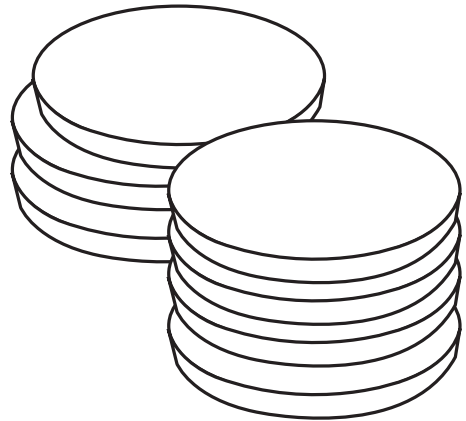
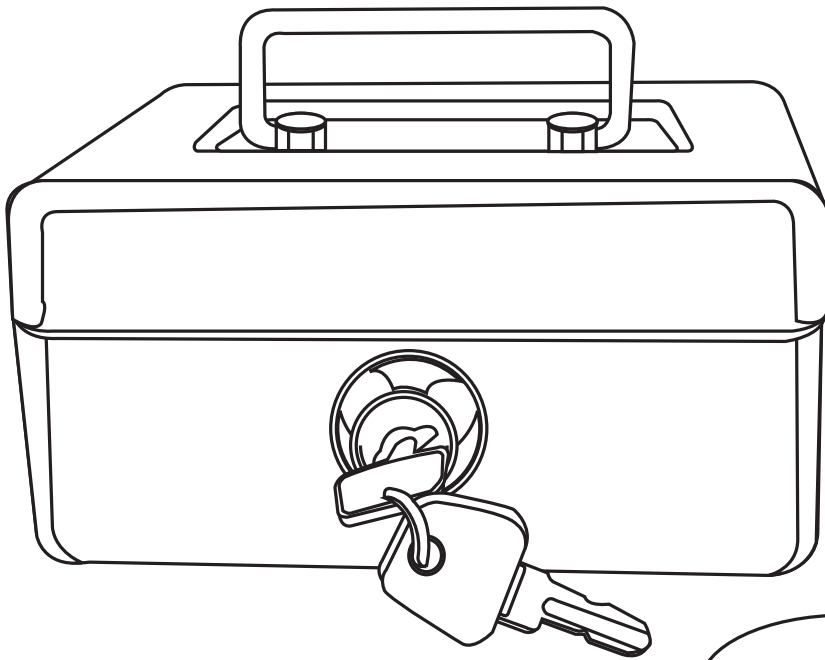


“The Qur’an contains all the knowledge one could want. Following these instructions will lead us to Allah and Heaven.”

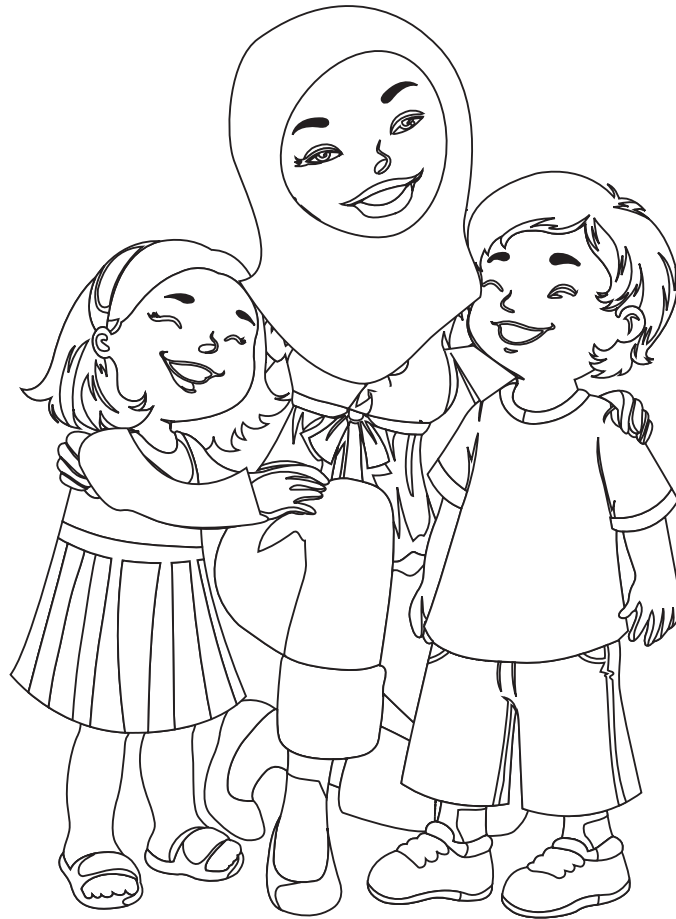
Sayyida Fatima (AS)



“Allah asks you to be charitable and to help others so that you can get more from Him”
Sayyida Fatima (AS)



**“Allah has advised people to be kind to their
parents so that they can avoid displeasing Him.”
Sayyida Fatima (AS)**



List 5 things that you can do to help your parents:

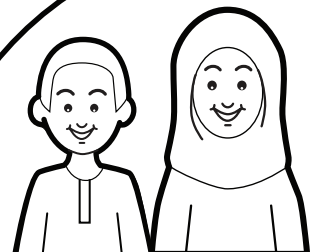
1

2

3

4

5





About Q Fatima

Q Fatima is an independent, charitable organisation (UK Registered Charity No. 1129840) whose purpose is to enable a greater understanding of the basics of Islam. Our vision is to utilise the information technology foundation coupled with modern teaching and learning methods to provide a comprehensive online Muslim resource centre. Please visit our website www.qfatima.com and register to become part of our Q Community.

www.qfatima.com

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