

Reflections on the Sixth Waaz Mubarak *Ashara Mubaraka 1428H*

Maulatona Fatema (AS) is the mother of Imam Hasan, Husain and Mohsin, the mother of Aimmat Tahereen (AS) and the mother of *Qaaim-ul-Qiyamat*. Maulana Mohsin (AS) was the first *shaheed* of the Ahle Bayt, killed when still in his mother's womb. Maulatona Fatema (AS) was crushed behind the door of her home; kicked open violently by her enemy who knew she was behind it.

His murder was the first committed by the enemies of Rasulallah (SA). It was the beginning of the brutal persecution of Ahle Bayt, their efforts would reach their most frenzied in Karbala.

The progeny of Rasulallah (SAW) are the descendants of Maulana Ali (AS) and Maulatena Fatema (AS)- the *Aimmat Mohsineen*, the *Aimmat Fatemiyyeen*. These Imams, and their Duat, have unfalteringly bequeathed their *ehsaanaat*, benevolence, to each and every generation of Mumineen. They have endured torture and sacrifice to ensure the salvation of Mumineen, surviving the relentless efforts of the enemies to bring Nabi Mohammed's (SAW) lineage to an end.

Imam Zainulabedin (AS) accompanied Imam Husain (AS) to Karbala, but the enemies were unable to kill him. They chained and shackled him, compelled him to walk barefoot across hundreds of miles through scorching deserts in extreme illness, yet they failed to kill him. He was brought before Ubaidullah who ordered his execution, but Maulatena Zainab (AS) bravely shielded Maulana Ali declaring that they would have to kill her first before they could kill him.

The enemies' efforts to obliterate the Imamatus continued with particular intensity in the era of the Abbasid emperor Abu-d-Dawaaniq. Abu-d-Dawaaniq sent his messenger to call for the Imam, with the express intent of having him killed. A swordsman had been instructed to cut off the Imam's head when given the signal. However, when the Imam arrived, Abu-d-Dawaaniq invited the Imam to sit upon his throne and took his place at the Imam's feet. When asked why he hadn't carried out the original plan, the terrified caliph replied that a giant python had stood before him and threatened to swallow him whole if he harmed the Imam in any way.

Efforts to destroy the Dawat continued during the time of Aimmat Mastureen (Imams in seclusion). The Caliph Mamoon assembled a conference to demonstrate that the Islamic message has no basis in rationality intending to undermine Islamic belief itself. Imam Ahmed al Mastuur (AS) published the *Ikhwaan ul Safa* from his place of seclusion. In a single night, copies were placed in each masjid where delegates for the conference would gather. In the *Ikhwaan*, the Imam proved that every field of knowledge, when interpreted correctly, leads in essence to the belief in oneness of Allah (*tawheed*) and that true religion and true science are wholly compatible. The Imam states, "Our knowledge encompasses all knowledge; our creed encompasses all other creeds."

The concerted efforts of the enemies of the Ahle Bayt continued to founder, while the glory of the Aimmat Fatemiyyeen continued to reach new heights. The Fatemiyyeen established an empire across North Africa and into the Middle East, known as the Fatimid Empire with Al-Qahiratul Moizziyyah – Cairo as its capital. Maulana (TUS) gave a detailed account of the triumphant conquest of Al-Qahira.

The body of the *waaz* focused on a concise history of Aimmat Tahereen in correspondence with the ayats of Surat ul Qadr. Maulatena Fatema (AS) is the meaning of *Laylatul Qadr*, the night superior to a thousand months. Each pair of words from this surah refers to each Imam, and in turn, to each Dai, who is the embodiment of the resplendent light of Maulatena Fatema (AS).

Maulatena Fatema's (AS) shawl was given as mortgage against a loan from a Jew, the Jewish man left it in a room and forgot about it. That night, his wife went in only to find the whole room radiating light. On close inspection, it was found that the source of the light was the shawl of Maulatena Fatema (AS). The Jews called their relatives to witness this astonishing sight. The gleaming radiance of the shawl made such an impression that 80 Jews converted to Islam.

The first pair of words from suratul Qadr, "*Inna anzalnaho*", refers to Imam Hasan (AS). Imam Hasan (AS) is unique among the Imams in that the Imamatus does not continue in his progeny. His exalted status determines that he begin the Imamatus and from him it continue through Imam Husain (AS) and his progeny. Rasulullah (SA) had conferred *nass* upon Imam Hasan and Husain (AS). They are the true Imams, both in war and in peace.

The next pair of words in the surah, "*fi Laylat*" (in the night) refer to Imam Husain (AS), and in one respect, the eve of Ashura-which Imam Husain spent in supplication and *ibaadat*. Continuing with the pairings of Surat-ul-Qadr, Huzurala (TUS) narrated the *zikr* of Imam Ali Zainulabedeem (AS) who fed a 100 houses every night in secrecy.

Imam Mohammed`ul Baqir and Ja'farul Sadiq (AS), both Imams are acknowledged throughout the Islamic world as authentic sources of the hadith of Rasulullah (SAW). Although they were not in Rasulullah's (SAW) era; any narrative traced to them is accepted as true and there is no need for further authentication.

After completing the *zikr* of the Aimmat, Huzurala (TUS) correlated the ayat of Surat-ul-Qadr as it applies to Doat Fatemiyyen. This bayan ended with a brief reference to his own status as described by Syedna Taher Saifuddin (RA) in the word pairing, "*khairun min*"- more exalted than.

It is a truly glorious age which we live in: the spectacular era of Syedna Mohammed Burhanuddin (TUS) is the most glorious among Doat Mutlaqeen (RA). This era is reminiscent of the Fatemiyyeen in Qahera; the followers of Sultan-ul-Bohra have spread across the continents from east to west. This era reminds us of the renaissance of knowledge and Islamic jurisprudence in the times of Imam Mohammed ul Baqir and Imam Ja'far ul Sadiq (AS). It is reminiscent of the era of Imam Zain ul Abedeen who nurtured the destitute. In this era, we witness Huzurala (TUS) as he commemorates the day of Ashura, vividly depicts the shahadat of Imam Husain (SA) and moves Mumineen to matam and never-ceasing tears.

Today was the shahadat of Maulatuna Fatema (SA), who wept at night and collected her tears in a bottle, so that if a Mumin was thrown into hellfire, she would put out the fire with her tears. Huzurala (TUS) asked rhetorically, that if Fatema could shed tears for the shafaat of Mumineen, how was it possible that a Mumin's eyes not weep on the shahadat of Fatema. May Allah grant a long life to our beloved Aqa Maula, the Dai of Fatema.