

## Descendants of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

### 1. Zainab bint Muhammad:

She was the eldest daughter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his wife Khadija and was born ten years before being granted prophet hood. She was the second child of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) after Qasim. She was married to her maternal aunt's son Abul Aas bin Rabi. She embraced Islam but was left in Makah when the Holy Prophet (PBUH) migrated to Madinah. Her husband didn't accept Islam until 6 A.H. Her husband wasn't a Muslim and fought against the Muslims in the battle of Badr. He was brought as a captive before the Holy Prophet (PBUH). For his ransom, Zainab sent a necklace that had been given to her by her mother. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) returned the necklace and released Abul Aas on the condition that he would send Zainab to Madinah, which he did.

On the way she was attacked by Habbar bin Aswad and suffered a miscarriage. She died in 8 A.H as a result of the wounds inflicted upon her by this attack. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed her funeral prayer and she was buried in Madinah. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to say about her:

**“ She is the best amongst my daughters; for my sake she has suffered a lot”**

She was highly devoted to her father and was re-united with her husband after his conversion. They had two children; Ali who dies in infancy and Ummaimah who later married Ali bin Abi Talib.

### 2. Ruqayya bint Muhammad:

The Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s second daughter was born three years after the birth of Zainab. She was married to Utba son of Abu Lahab. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) declared his mission; Abu Lahab became his enemy and asked his son to divorce Ruqayya, which he did.

Then she was then married to Hazrat Usman bin Affan. She along with her husband was the first couple to migrate for the sake of Islam as they were in the first batch of emigrants to Abyssinia. In Abyssinia she gave birth to a son who died when he was six years old. They came back to Makah in the tenth year of Prophet Hood. A few years later, she migrated to Madinah with her husband.

They both were a handsome couple and their marriage was a happy one. She contracted small pox and died at the age of 21 when her father was away for the battle of Badr.

### 3. Umm-e-Kulthum bint Muhammad:

She was the third daughter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and was born three years before Prophet Hood. She was first married to Utaiba, son of Abu Lahab. When the Holy Prophet (PBUH) declared his mission, Abu Lahab asked his son to divorce Umm-e-Kulthum, which he did. She migrated to Madinah with her step mother Hazrat Sawdah. After the death of Ruqayya, she was married to Hazrat Usman. She died at the age of 25 A.H. while her father and husband were away for the Tabuk expedition. She didn't leave behind any children.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself laid her down in the grave with flowing tears.

### 4. Fatima bint Muhammad:

Her name was Fatima and title was Zahra. She was the youngest daughter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) born from his marriage with Khadija. She was born on the first year of the mission of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Thus it is generally believed that she was the first baby who was a Muslim since she was born. She was married to Hazrat Ali at the age of 15.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had great love for Fatima. He would stand up to receive her and offer his place to her to sit. Fatima would do the same on receiving her father. Ali did not solemnize any marriage during the life of Hazrat Fatima.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) also included Fatima among the sacred women by saying:

**“Among all the women of the world, Mary, Khadija, Asiya and Fatima are sufficient to emulate.”**

Fatima loved a simple and pious life and was extremely well uniformed in religious affairs. She had five fine children: Hassan, Husain, Mushin, Umm-e-Kulthum and Zainab.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) during his last days of illness had told Fatima that she would be the first to meet him in paradise. She died about six months after his death. Her funeral prayer was performed by her husband Ali and she was buried in Jannat-UI-Baqi.

## **5. Hazrat Imam Hassan:**

Hazrat Imam Hassan was the son of Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Fatima and the elder of the two grandsons of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). He was born in Madinah on the first of Ramadan. Soon after his birth, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) named him Hassan. He is also known as Shabbar, which in the native language means Handsome.

Hassan was brought up in an ideal atmosphere. His only teachers were his grandfather and parents. Imam Hassan would sit and listen to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as he would recite the latest revelations of the Holy Quran. Then, Imam Hassan would memorize them by heart.

He was only of eight years when the Holy Prophet (PBUH) passed away. A few months later, his mother also died. Hazrat Ali devoted his time in the compilation of the Quran and Hadith. Therefore, Imam Hassan also learnt to follow his father's example.

During the time of the khilafat of Hazrat Ali, he took part in all the battles. He also held the charge of Bait-ul-Maal. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of Ramadan, after the death of Hazrat Ali, Imam Hassan was declared Khalifa with the consent of forty thousand people.

Imam Hassan had a wife named Joda bint Ashs. Muaviya, who was an enemy of Imam Hassan, promised her that if she would poison Imam Hassan, he would reward her with 2000 Dirham's, ten dresses of Gold work and an output of the olive oil of Kufa. In addition, he would marry her to his son Yazid. Joda succeeded in dissolving the poison in the drinking water and Hazrat Imam Hassan died within a few hours after drinking the water. He was buried in Janat-ul-Baki

## **6. Hazrat Imam Husain:**

He was born to Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Fatima on Thursday, third Shabban in the fourth year of Hijrat. At the time of his birth the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was out on an expedition. Immediately, after his birth, hazrat Fatima became ill and Imam Husain was sent to Umm-e-Fazal for nursing.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> of Muharram, 61 A.H., while Imam Husain was camping at Karbala, the yazid sources cut off all sources of supply of water to the Imam's, Imam Husain then decided to fight Yazid.

Thus the battle of truth against falsehood began. One after the other, the Imam's followers laid down their lives. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of Muharram when all of his devotees had been killed, he went to his sick son Zain-ul-Abidin and handed over the charge of the office of Immamat to him. Then he went back to the battlefield. Swords and axes began falling on him and he lay wounded from head to toe. Later, when he died, his head was cut off from his body and taken to Yazids court.