

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ يَا وَلِيَّ الْعَصْرِ (عج) أَذْرُكُنَا



Opposition of Lady Fatima Zahra (s.a.) against the usurpers

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***In the Name of Allah
the Beneficent the Merciful
Blessings of Allah be on you,
O Saaheb al-Asr,
help us and forsake us not***



Opposition of Lady Fatima Zahra (s.a.) against the usurpers

Among all the sects of Islam, the Shia sect is identified as the sole proponent and adherent of the famous prophetic saying of Hadith al-Saqalain. In fact, following in the footsteps of Imam Ali (a.s.) and his infallible sons (a.s.) is its defining trait. In all matters of religion, practical laws, ethics, Quranic sciences, the Shias adhere to the infallible Ahle Bait (a.s.). In this regard, they follow the Quranic command –'Say: If you love Allah, then follow me, Allah will love you and forgive you your faults, and Allah is Forgiving, Merciful'

(Surah Ale Imran (3): 31)

Then the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.) instructed – One who wishes to follow me, should follow Ali (a.s.) and his sons.

(Ghayah al-Maram v I p 70)

In response to the Noble Quran and Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.) Shias have not

only aligned with the Ahle Bait (a.s.), they have also distanced themselves (tabarra) from the enemies of Ahle Bait (a.s.). As a result, they have been subjected to much condemnation from the opponents with titles like Rafizi and Kafir.

As part of her duty in defending the Ahle Bait (a.s.) Lady Fatima Zahra (s.a.), the Chief of all Women of Paradise and the Prophet's (s.a.w.a.) beloved daughter, showed her opposition to the usurpers of caliphate, a fact recorded not only by the Shias, but even the most reliable Ahle Tasannun books.

Muhammad Ibn Ismail Bukhari in his book under the chapter 'Kitab al-Faraiz' while recording the fake report – We prophets do not leave behind inheritance ... , writes : Fatima (s.a.) walked out on Abu Bakr and never spoke to him thereafter.

- Sahih al-Bukhari trad. 6,346

Likewise in the chapter of Khums, Bukhari records: The Prophet's (s.a.w.a.) daughter Fatima (s.a.) was furious with Abu Bakr and never spoke to him till she died.

- Sahih al-Bukhari trad. 2,926

In another place, Bukhar records:

Fatima (s.a.) survived the Prophet (s.a.w.a.) by six months. When she (s.a.) passed away, her husband, Ali (a.s.), buried her at night, and he (a.s.) did not inform Abu Bakr of her demise and he (a.s.) offered her funeral

prayers.

- Sahih al-Bukhari trad. 3,998

Bukhari has recorded these reports under the Fadak property / inheritance chapter to make it appear as if Lady Fatima's (s.a.) anger was over a property dispute. But we know that this was a family for whom property and wealth meant nothing, Surah Dahr announces their bestowals in Allah's way without any regard for their own selves.

Lady Fatima Zahra's (a.s.) anger, which is a sign of Allah's anger, was directed at the rulers because they dismissed her claim as a lie and advanced witnesses to challenge her and dismissed her own witnesses (Ali and Hasanain (peace be upon them) as fake!

For this, Lady Fatima Zahra (s.a.) held not just the claimants responsible, but all Muslims of the time (and all time) who refused to stand for her rights and in a way sided with the rulers against her. Hence, she willed to Ameerul Momineen (a.s.) that she should be buried in the night and except for a few, none should be informed of her burial. In this way, she left a permanent seal of disapproval against all those who angered her. The Muslims of all time were (and are) faced with the choice to either side with her or against her and brand themselves with her seal of approval or disapproval.





Ziyarat-e-Janab-e-Fatema Zahra (SA)

This short Ziyarat of Janab e Zahra (sa) is reported in the book Al-Mazaar by Shaikh al-Mufeed. Along with the salutations sent upon infallibles the reciter also expresses his detachment from her enemies and her killers.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ
آلِهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَى ابْنَتِكَ الصِّدِّيقَةِ الطَّاهِرَةِ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ ابْنَتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ يَا سَيِّدَةَ نِسَاءِ الْعَالَمِينَ أَيَّتُهَا
الْبُتُولُ الشَّهِيدَةُ الطَّاهِرَةُ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ مَانِعَكَ
إِرْثِكَ وَ دَافِعَكَ عَنْ حَقِّكَ وَ الرَّادَّ عَلَيْكَ
قَوْلِكَ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ أَشْيَاعَهُمْ وَ أَتْبَاعَهُمْ وَ
أَحْقَهُمْ بِدَرَكِ الْجَحِيمِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ وَ عَلَى
أَبِيكَ وَ بَعْلِكَ وَ وُلْدِكَ الْأَعْمَمَةِ الرَّاشِدِينَ وَ
عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ