

Timeline of Imam Husayn: A Comprehensive Historiographical Study by Richard Porter

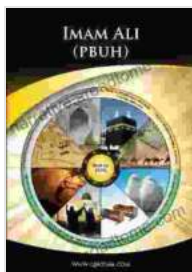


Timeline of Imam Husayn's (a.s.) Shrine - Part-II

1216 Hijri (1801 A.D.) Wahhabis attacked Karbala, damaged the shrine, and looted the sepulchre.	1211 Hijri (1796 A.D.) Agah Muhammad Sa'idi repaired the shrine with pure gold. He also covered the shrine for the Mihrab and gold plates.
1283 Hijri (1866 A.D.) Haji al-Din Sa'idi repaired the courtyard of the mausoleum.	1232 Hijri (1817 A.D.) Haji al-Din Sa'idi reconstructed the shrine, by plating with silver. He also repaired the dome with gold and therefore repaired the damage caused by the Wahhabis.
1360 Hijri (1941 A.D.) The Western mihrab was rebuilt by Dr. Wasita Taher Saifuddin. He spent a huge amount generously for the purpose of gold plating of the Mihrab from top to bottom, pure gold was used.	1358 Hijri (1939 A.D.) Dr. Syedni Tahir Saifuddin, of the Hawrani Baba community presented a set of gold liver screens with gold which were attached to the shrine. This set is made of 500 gold coins. Each coin consisted 22 gram weight and 200 thousand coins of silver, beautilled with precious gems.
1410 Hijri (1991 A.D.) Major damage to the shrine occurred as the city experienced intense repairs by the army of Saddam Hussein after an bombing against the shrine following the Persian Gulf War.	1367 Hijri (1948 A.D.) A road was built around the shrine by the then administrator of Karbala City, Hajj Ali al-Badri al-Jadidi. He also beautified the courtyard of the shrine.
1425 Hijri (March 2, 2004 A.D.) At least 6 explosions occurred during the Ashura commemorations, killing 45 people and wounding 210.	1415 Hijri (2000 A.D.) Repairs to the shrine from the damage done in 1991 are fully completed.
1426 Hijri (January 5, 2006 A.D.) A suicide bombing among the crowd between the two shrines, killed at least 90 people and injured more than 100.	1425 Hijri (December 15, 2004 A.D.) A bomb detonated near the gate of the shrine, killing at least 7 people and injuring 31 others.
1428 Hijri (December, 2007 A.D.) Construction work began on building a roof over the courtyard of the mosque, with hopes of creating a second floor and expanding the mosque.	1428 Hijri (April 14, 2007 A.D.) A suicide attack 700m from the shrine killed at least 38 people and injured more than 160 others.
1429 Hijri (September 11, 2008 A.D.) A bomb exploded 400m from the shrine, killing one woman and injuring 12 others.	1429 Hijri (March 12, 2008 A.D.) A female suicide bomber detonated herself in the market near the shrine, killing at least 42 people and injured 58 others.
1431 Hijri (February 1, 2010 A.D.) A female suicide bomber detonated herself, killing 54 people and injuring more than 190 others.	1430 Hijri (February 12, 2009 A.D.) A bomb exploded killing 8 people and wounded more than 100 during the commemoration of Ashura.
1431 Hijri (February 5, 2010 A.D.) A double bomb-blast, or a combination of a bomb-blast and mortar attack killed at least 42 people and left 50 injured.	1431 Hijri (February 3, 2010 A.D.) A bomb blast killed at least 23 people and injured more than 140.

The life and martyrdom of Imam Husayn ibn Ali, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, are pivotal events in Islamic history. His fateful journey from Medina to Karbala, culminating in his tragic death at the Battle

of Karbala, has been recounted and analyzed by scholars for centuries. Richard Porter's "Timeline of Imam Husayn" offers a comprehensive historiographical study of these events, providing a detailed chronological account of Imam Husayn's life and the events leading up to the Battle of Karbala.



Timeline of Imam Husayn by Richard Porter

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 102 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 60 pages

Lending : Enabled



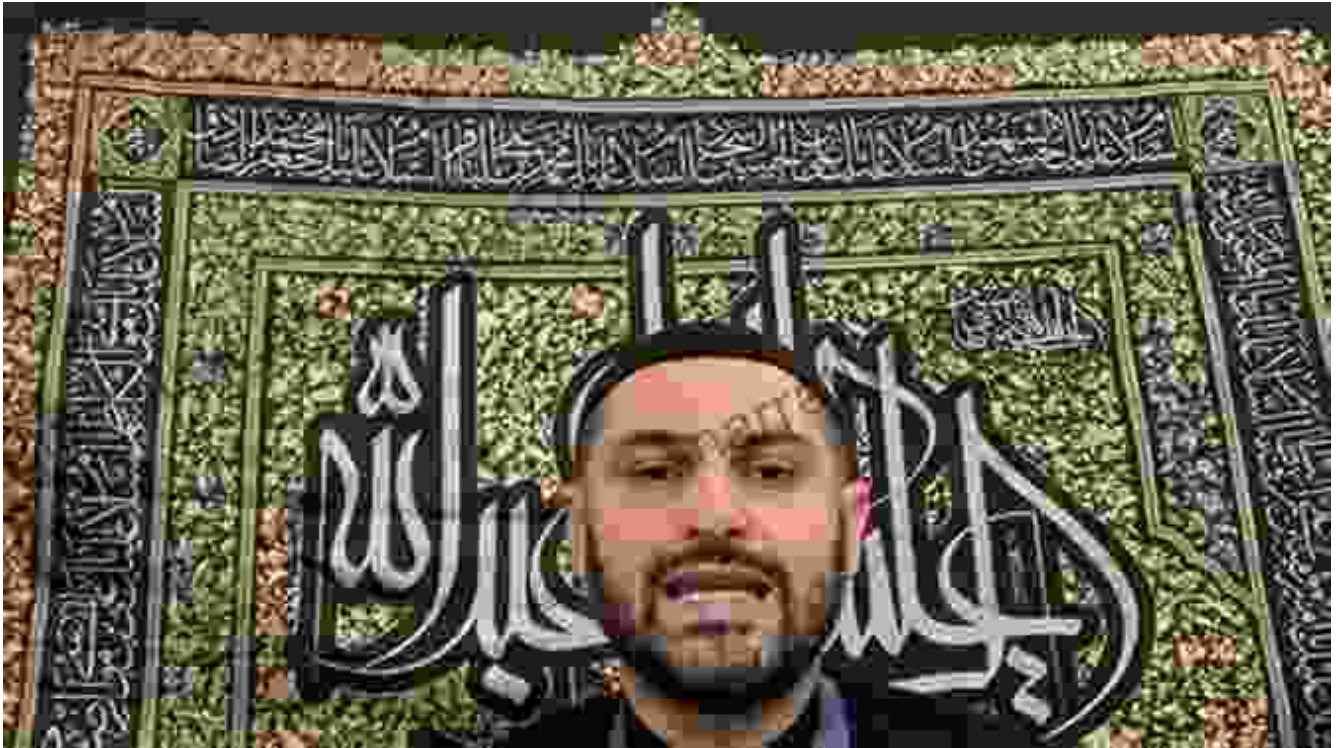
The Historical Context



To understand the significance of Imam Husayn's martyrdom, it is essential to delve into the historical context of the Muslim world in the 7th century. The Umayyad Caliphate, which emerged after the assassination of Ali ibn Abi Talib, faced challenges from various factions, including those who believed that Ali's rightful successor was his son, Husayn. Amidst political

turmoil and sectarian divisions, Imam Husayn embarked on his journey from Medina to Kufa, where he hoped to find support for his cause.

The Journey to Karbala



Porter's timeline meticulously documents Imam Husayn's journey from Medina to Karbala. Along the way, he encounters various obstacles and betrayals, including the defection of his supporters. As Husayn approaches Karbala, the Umayyad army led by Ubaydullah ibn Ziyad intercepts him, forcing him to confront his fate.

The Battle of Karbala



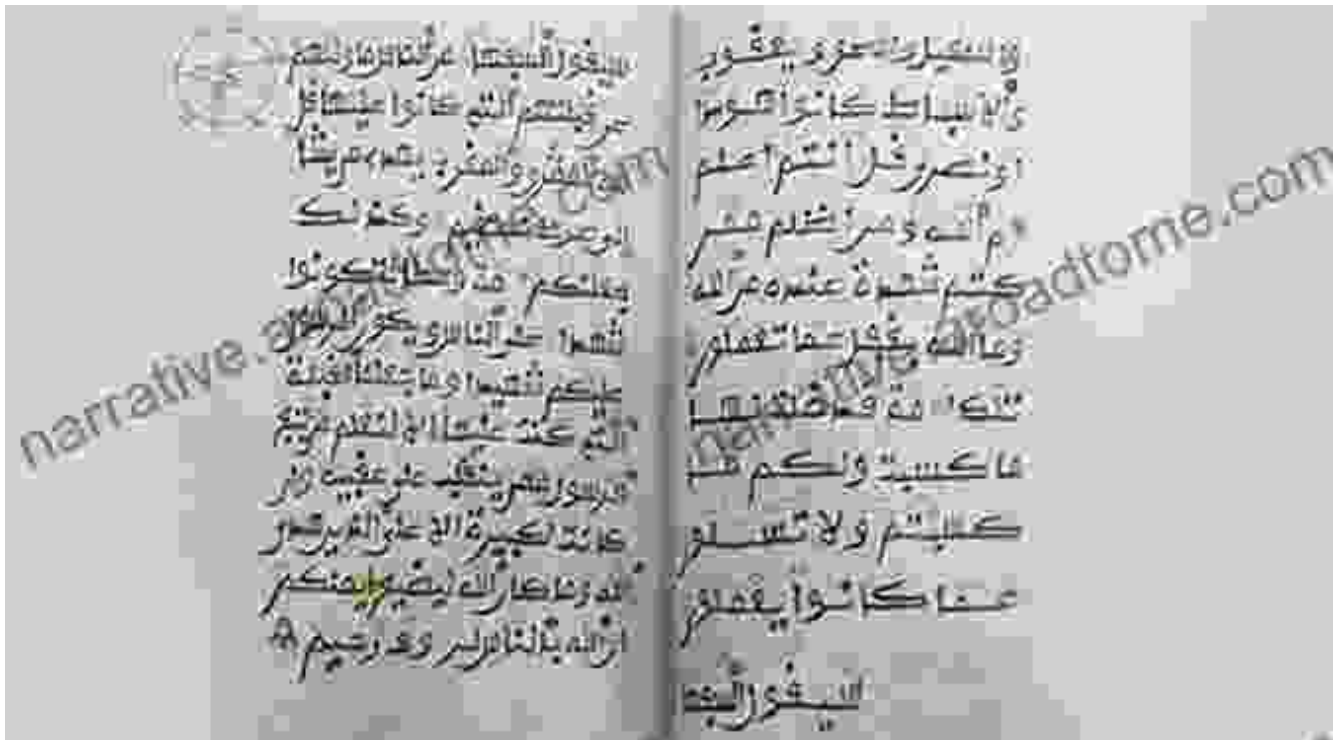
The Battle of Karbala, which took place on October 10, 680 CE, was a pivotal event in Islamic history. Porter's timeline provides a detailed account of the battle, including the fierce fighting, the heroic sacrifices of Imam Husayn and his followers, and the tragic aftermath.

The Aftermath and Legacy



The martyrdom of Imam Husayn left an enduring legacy in the Muslim world. His sacrifice became a symbol of resistance against oppression and injustice. The Shia sect of Islam, which emerged after the event, reveres Imam Husayn as a martyr and a model of righteous conduct. The Battle of Karbala continues to be commemorated annually by Shia Muslims worldwide as a reminder of the struggle for justice and the triumph of good over evil.

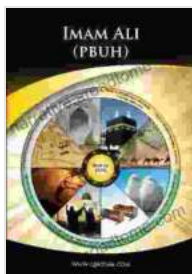
Historiographical Analysis



Porter's "Timeline of Imam Husayn" is not merely a chronological account but also a thorough historiographical analysis of the events. He delves into the various sources and perspectives on Imam Husayn's life and martyrdom, critically evaluating their accuracy and reliability. Porter's analysis provides valuable insights into the evolution of the historical narrative surrounding the Battle of Karbala and its influence on Islamic thought and practice.

Richard Porter's "Timeline of Imam Husayn" is an invaluable resource for scholars and students interested in the life and martyrdom of Imam Husayn. It offers a comprehensive and well-researched account of the events, providing a deeper understanding of the historical context, the significance of the Battle of Karbala, and the enduring legacy of Imam Husayn's sacrifice. Through meticulous historiographical analysis, Porter sheds light on the complexities and controversies surrounding these

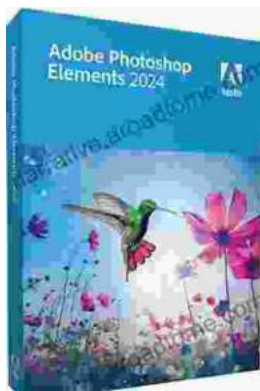
events, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of one of the most pivotal moments in Islamic history.



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