THE FOURTH CALIPH ALI IBN ABI TALIB (RA)

Ali ibn Abi Talib was the fourth of the Rightly Guided Caliphs of the Rashidun Caliphate and one the ten companions promised the Jannah by Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. His father was Abu Talib, the uncle of our Prophet (pbuh). Ali (ra) was the cousin of our Prophet (pbuh) as well as a son-in-law after he married Fatimah (ra) the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). He was the first child to accept Islam while he was only 8 years old. With Fatimah (ra), he had two sons named Hasan and Husayn.

When the disbelievers of Mecca plotted to assassinate Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), it was Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra) who stayed in the house overnight allowing Muhammad (pbuh) to escape.

Ali (ra) was one of the scribes to write the Quran. He was also the one who wrote down the terms of the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah, the peace treaty between Muhammad (pbuh) and the Quraysh. In the year 631 AD he was sent to Yemen to spread Islam and the result was peaceful conversion.

Ali (ra) is well known for his strength and bravery and was instrumental in battles. The Prophet (pbuh) and the Muslims counted on him in many of sword fights against the disbelievers. He attended all the battles with the Prophet except the battle of Tabuk, the Prophet left Ali (ra) to take care of Medina.

ALI IBN ABI TALIB (RA)

Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra) became Caliph when Uthman (ra) was assassinated. He was very strict with his policies and with justice. He removed many governors and replaced them with others he believed to be more pious.

He would distribute the taxes equally amongst the Muslims. He is considered an authority on the rules of war in Islamic Jurisprudence. He did not allow his men to mutilate or kill the wounded and would forbid them from looting. He would pay them a salary from the taxes.

He was involved in the Battle of the Camel. During this battle, Aishah (ra) was standing against him because she felt he was not doing anything about the assassination of Uthman (ra). During this battle, Aishah (ra)'s camel was killed, but she was sent back safely.

Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra) had several other names such as Abu Hasan (Father of Hasan) and Abu Turab (Father of Dust). This last name was given by our Prophet (pbuh) after an incident in which Ali (ra) was found sleeping on the dusty floor of the masjid.

Ali (ra) was assassinated in year 40 AH by a Khajirite who wanted revenge for a battle. According to some accounts, Ali had long known about his fat through Muhammad (pbuh), who had told Ali (ra) that his beard would be stained with the blood of his head.

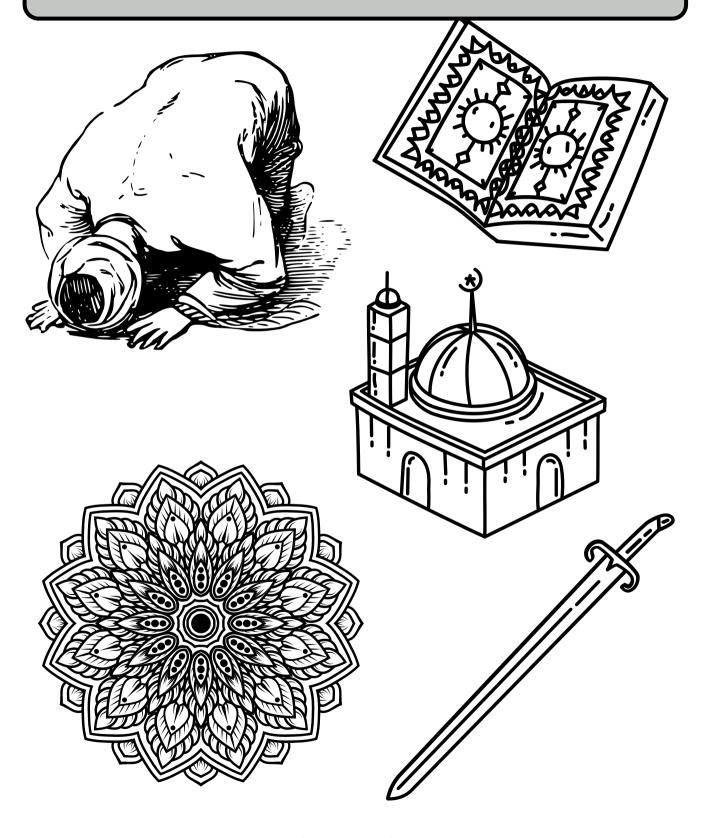
MATCHING

A. Abu Turab (Father of Dust)
B. Bravery
C. The Battle of the Camel
D. Yemen
E. Fatimah (ra)

Qalam Consortium

https://www.qalamconsortium.com/

COLORING



Qalam Consortium

https://www.qalamconsortium.com/

SHORT ANSWER

Ali (ra) was assassinated by the same group (Khajirites) that assassinated Uthman (ra). Why do you think the same group who originally WANTED Ali (ra) as Caliph, would then assassinate him?

Research the Battle of the Camel and explain in your own words how Ali (ra) and Aishah (ra) came to disagreements. Do you think the battle of the Camel ended fairly?

WORD SEARCH



AISHAH BRAVERY FATIMAH ALI HUSAYN CAMEL
ABU TURAB
RASHIDUN
YEMEN
HASAN

Qalam Consortiumhttps://www.qalamconsortium.com/

QUIZ

1	Who	was	the	fourth	Cali	oh?

A Uthman (ra) B Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra)

C Prophet Muhammad (saw) D Umar (ra)

2. One of the battles Ali (ra) was involved in during his time as Caliph is called...

A The Battle of the Duck B The Battle of the Storm

The Battle of Badr

3. Ali (ra) married one of the Prophet's daughters. Which one did he marry?

A Khadijah (ra) B Umm Kulthum (ra)

C Ruqqyiah (ra) D Fatima (ra)

4. What was special or different about the sword that Ali (ra) used?

A It was colored black B It had a shorter handle

C It had two tips on it D It was always covered in blood

5. How did Ali (ra) die?

A Assassinated B Died in battle

C Natural causes D Old age







https://www.qalamconsortium.com/