
QUESTIONS / ANSWERS
ON TRAGEDY OF
KARBALA

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Protects us from Evil,
and Enhances our love for

Imam Husain (A.S.)
and all other
Martyrs of Karbala.”

MOLANA SHEIKH ABDUL JALIL

Prepared By: Ramzan A. Sabir

Acknowledgement:

Purpose of this Questions / Answers compilation about the **Tragedy of Karbala** is to inform and educate Muslim youth living in foreign countries. Author acknowledges and thanks ***Molana Sheikh Abdul Jalil Nawee*** for his guidance, support and encouragement. He also acknowledges and thanks ***Dr. A.S. Hashim*** for performing a detailed review of the script including revisiting the format, and **Br. Hyder A. Lakhani** for editing the text.

Maulana's Comments On "Karbala Before And After"

I find contents of the book (Karbala - Before And After) quite informative and educational. It describes briefly a series of events that eventually caused the Battle of Karbala. It also describes the sufferings, tortures and atrocities that Imam Zainul Abedin (A.S.) and the Martyrs' women and children were put to bear in captivity. It was a tragedy of such an enormous magnitude that there is no parallel event in any religion.

Learning about the tragedy of Karbala is essential for everyone, young or old.

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Gives us guidance to do what is right,

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Br.Sabir has narrated the history of Karbala very concisely. He rightly stated that Yazid despite his enormous wealth and mighty power could not win the battle of Karbala; the ultimate victorious were

Imam Husain (A.S.) who saved Islam, and Sayyidah Zainab (S.A.) who through her patience, perseverance, and magnificent leadership, saved the Ummah.

It is worth mentioning that in the end the book highlights that none of the Karbala perpetrators went unpunished. Within a short period, Allah the Almighty's wrath fell upon each one of them.

No doubt, the book appears to be a priceless jewel for all of our youth. However, the book is not for any particular community.

Rather, in my opinion, lessons of Karbala are meant for all humanity.

Reading the book "KARBALA -Before And After", and Forwarding it's link to others, is one of the easiest ways to earn sawab and pay our humble tributes to

Fatimatuz Zahra (S.A.). JazakAllah Alkhair.

QUESTIONS / ANSWERS ON THE TRAGEDY OF KARBALA

By: Ramzan A Sabir

Questions compiled from the books on tragedy of KARBALA		
Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A.1	<p>Karbala, locaSted 60 miles southwest of Baghdad and 36 miles from Najaf, is a sacred city being a home to the holy shrines of Imam Hussain (a.s.) and Hadhrat Abbas (a.s.). During the childhood of Imam Husain, the Holy Prophet (pbuh) had narrated with tears in his eyes that according to _____ Karbala is the land which will cause many agonies (karb) and afflictions (bala').</p> <p>Select answer a or b: a. Holy Quran, b. Angel Gabriel</p>	B
A.2	<p>The battle of Karbala took place approximately on October 9, 680 AD, what was then the Islamic year? a. Hijri 59, b. Hijri 60, c. Hijri 61, d. Hijri 62</p>	C
A.3	<p>Imam Hasan (a.s.) upon becoming the second Imam of Ummah, signed a peace agreement with Mu'awiya to safeguard _____. a. his life, b. his status as Imam, c. security of Ummah.</p>	C
A.4	<p>In Karbala, Imam Husain (a.s.)'s camps were surrounded by Yazid's large army estimated at _____ soldiers. a. 30000, b. 20000, c. 3000</p>	A
A.5	<p>In Karbala, Imam Husain (a.s.) sacrificed all he had for one goal. That was _____. a. to defeat Yazid, b. to save Ummah, c. potect Islam, d. to let truth triumph over falsehood.</p>	D
A.6	<p>The Holy Prophet (pbuh) had two grand daughters, namely Zainab (sa) and _____. a. Umm Baneen, b. Umm Salma, c. Umm Kulthum.</p>	C
A.7	<p>Tulaqaa, a term scornfully used for _____. a. Mu'awiya, b. his brother Yazid, c. his mother Hind, d. his father Abu Sufyan, e. All a+b+c+d</p>	E

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A.8	Mu'awiya's brother Yazid was appointed Governor of Syria by _____. a. First Khalifa, b. Second Khalifa, c. Third Khalifa.	B
A.9	The Battle of Siffin occurred because Mu'awiya refused to recognize Imam Ali (A.S.) as _____ and also refused to give his allegiance of loyalty to him. a. Imam, b. Governor, c. Khalifa.	C
A.10	Aisha the Holy Prophet (pbuh)'s widow blamed Imam Ali (a.s.) of killing _____. a. first Khalifa, b. second Khalifa, c. third Khalifa.	C
A.11	The Battle of Camel occurred between A'isha (wohp), Zubair, and Talha on one side and Imam Ali (a.s.) and his forces on the other side, at a city known as _____. a. Basrah, b. Mosul, c. Medina	A
A.12	Mu'awiya almost lost Battle of Siffin but succeeded in playing a trick of raising _____ copies of the Holy Quran on tips of spears thus begging mercy. a. 300, b. 500, c. 700.	B
A.13	In Battle of Siffin, a great companion of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) fought against Mu'awiya and lost his life. His name was _____. a. Amr Ibnil Aas, b. Ammar Ibn Yasir, c. Ash'ath Ibn Qais, d. Abu-Musa Ash'ari	B
A.14	Kharijis group was once part of _____. a. Imam Ali (a.s.)'s Supporters Group, b. Mu'awiya's Group, c. Independent Group	A
A.15	Some of the Kharijis who escaped Battle of Nahrawan, met secretly in _____ to develop a plan to assassinate Imam Ali (a.s.), Mu'awiya and others. a. Basrah, b. Kufa, c. Medina	C
A.16	Ibn Muljim of Kharijis Group attacked and fatally wounded Imam Ali (a.s.) while he was praying Fajr Salat on the morning of _____ Hijrah 40. a. 18 Ramadhan, b. 19 Ramadhan, c. 20 Ramadhan	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A.17	The peace agreement between Imam Al-Hasan (a.s.) and Mu'awiya had _____ noteworthy conditions. a. two, b. three, c. four, d. five.	C
A.18	_____plotted a plan to kill Imam Al-Hasan (a.s.) to pave the way for Yazid to be Mu'awiya's successor as Khalifa. a. Wife Jo'da, b. Al-Ash'ath Jo'da's father, c. Mu'awiya.	C
A.19	Imam Al-Hasan (a.s.) was _____ years old when he died of poisoning. a. 47, b. 49, c. 53.	A
A.20	After death of Imam Al-Hasan (a.s.), Imam Husain (a.s.) was designated as the third Imam, at that time he was _____ years old. a. 40, b. 42, c. 44, d. 46.	D
A.21	Imam Husain (a.s.) upon becoming Imam carried on with the same mission of _____. a. praying day and night, b. spreading Islam, c. teaching Islam, d. helping poor.	C
A.22	Mu'awiya after becoming Khalifa, had started to introduce _____into the structure of Islam. a. Royalty, b. Kingdom, c. Innovation, d. Monarchy	D.
, d. A.23	When Mu'awiya announced his son Yazid to be his successor, there was anger every where. Emotions went sky high. To calm people down Mu'awiya decided to send Yazid _____. a. to Damascus to seek allegiance, b. to Kufa for hiding, c. to Medina, d. to Mecca for pilgrimage.	D
A.24	When Mu'awiya died his 30 year old son Yazid was no where near him because he had gone on a _____trip. a. gambling, b. hunting, c. drinking and pleasure seeking.	B
A.25	Yazid upon becoming ruler of Syria commissioned _____ his Governor over Medina to ask for Imam Husain's allegiance of loyalty. a. Marwan ibn Hakam, b. Omar Ibn Sa'd, c. Obaidullah Ibn Ziyad, d. Waleed Ibn Ut'ba.	D
A.26	Instead of giving his allegiance to Yazid, Imam Husain decided to leave Medina along with his family to proceed to _____. a. Karbala, b Kufa, c. Mecca, d. Damascus	C

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A.27	<p>When Imam Husain along with his family, reached Mecca, he sent an emissary _____ to Kufa to ascertain first hand information about the situation in Kufa.</p> <p>a. Muslim Ibn Aqeel, b. Abbas ibn Ali, c. Hani Ibn Urwah.</p>	A
A.28	<p>As Imam Husain's caravan got closer to its destination, coming to a place called Zubalah, Imam unexpectedly received a shocking news about beheadings of _____ by Governor Ibn Ziyad.</p> <p>a. Muslim Ibn Aqeel, b. Hani Ibn Urwah, c. a and b both.</p>	C
A.29	<p>When Imam Husain's caravan reached a place called Karbala, Imam felt that he had reached the destination, and ordered his camp to be setup. That day was the _____ of Muharram, Hijri 61.</p> <p>a. first, b. second, c. third.</p>	B
A.30	<p>On the _____ day of Muharram, Hijri 61, Omer Ibn Sa'ad moved his troops to surround the Husaini camp to cut off its access to water from Euphrates River.</p> <p>a. 7th, b. 8th, c. 9th, d. 10th</p>	A
A.31	<p>Before the actual Battle of Karbala was to take place, a former commander of Yazid's army enemy, _____ felt his conscience violently stirring. He was in turmoil. Upon realizing the gravity of the situation, he suddenly broke away from Omar Ibn Sa'ad's camp and joined Imam Husain camp.</p> <p>a. Shimr, b. Harmala, c. Hur</p>	C
A.32	<p>Imam Husain's love for his family was unbound, especially for a thirsty baby. He held the six months old baby, his youngest son (Ali Asghar) in his arms, and appealed to the enemy fighters for some water for the baby. Imam wanted to awaken their conscience and stir their human feelings but the stone-hearted enemy, instead of giving water, zoomed an arrow toward the agonizing baby and killed him instantly. The arrow was throw by _____.</p> <p>a. Omer Sa'ad, b. Shimr, c. Harmala</p>	C
A..33	<p>Yazid's army commander _____ ordered the horsemen to trample upon the smeared bodies of Imam Husain and all others who were killed, to disfigure them even further...</p>	C

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A.8	Mu'awiya's brother Yazid was appointed Governor of Syria by _____. a. First Khalifa, b. Second Khalifa, c. Third Khalifa.	B
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A.11	The Battle of Camel occurred between A'isha (wohp), Zubair, and Talha on one side and Imam Ali (a.s.) and his forces on the other side, at a city known as _____. a. Basrah, b. Mosul, c. Medina	A
A.12	Mu'awiya almost lost Battle of Siffin but succeeded in playing a trick of raising _____ copies of the Holy Quran on tips of spears thus begging mercy. a. 300, b. 500, c. 700.	B
A.13	In Battle of Siffin, a great companion of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) fought against Mu'awiya and lost his life. His name was _____. a. Amr Ibnil Aas, b. Ammar Ibn Yasir, c. Ash'ath Ibn Qais, d. Abu-Musa Ash'ari	B
A.14	Kharijis group was once part of _____. a. Imam Ali (a.s.)'s Supporters Group, b. Mu'awiya's Group, c. Independent Group	A
A.15	Some of the Kharijis who escaped Battle of Nahrawan, met secretly in _____ to develop a plan to assassinate Imam Ali (a.s.), Mu'awiya and others. a. Basrah, b. Kufa, c. Medina	C
A.16	Ibn Muljim of Kharijis Group attacked and fatally wounded Imam Ali (a.s.) while he was praying Fajr Salat on the morning of _____ Hijrah 40. a. 18 Ramadhan, b. 19 Ramadhan, c. 20 Ramadhan	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
	The agreement included _____ noteworthy terms. a. two, b. three, c. four, d. five	
A42	Since the peace agreement would not permit Mu'awiya to appoint Yazid as _____, (According to the agreement Imam Hasan would immediately become Khalifa upon Mu'awiya's death). <i>Therefore, it was obvious to Mu'awiya that, if Al-Hasan did not outlive him, Mu'awiya could do as he pleased.</i> a. Governor, b. Khalifa, c. Successor	C
A 43	_____ planned to kill Imam Al-Hasan in order to pave the way for Yazid to be the Khalifa's successor. a. Yazid, b. Jo'da, c. Ash'ath, d. Mu'awiya	D
A 44	Mu'awiya sent one of his agents to contact Imam Al-Hasan's wife Jo'da who was the daughter of Al-Ash'ath (once a secret agent for Mu'awiya against Imam Ali in the Battle of Siffin). Jo'da was asked a small favor, i.e., to put poison in Al-Hasan's food, and in return Mu'awiya would give her _____. a. a large sum of money, b. make her wife of his son Yazid.	A+B
A 45	Imam Al-Hasan (a.s.) had wished to have his burial by the side of his grandfather, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Imam Husain made all the arrangements to fulfill that wish but Mu'awiya's governor over _____ did not let that happen. a. Kufa, b. Basrah, c. Mecca, d. Medina	D
A 46	When Al-Husain (a.s.) was designated the 3rd Imam he was _____ old. Imam Husain (a.s.) carried on with his mission of teaching Islam as before. a. 36 Years, 42 Years, 46 Years, 52 years	C
A 47	Mu'awiya was getting older day by day. At the age of 75, he became seriously ill. He was nearing death. He wanted to die but death would not come to him. His suffering continued until he breathed his last. At the time of his death, his 30 year old son Yazid was nowhere near him, he had gone for _____. a. Gambling, b. fishing, c. dancing, d. hunting trip.	D.
A 48	Yazid upon becoming Khalifa, commissioned _____ Governor over Medina, to ask for Imam Husain's allegiance of loyalty <i>or else upon refusal, his head.</i>	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
	<i>a. Marwan, b. Waleed Ibn Ut'ba, c. Ibn Ziyad</i>	
A 49	When Al-Husain reached Mecca he received 12,000 letters from _____ urging him to come to them in Kufa to be their leader, and be the Khalifa. a. Medina, b. Basrah, c. Damascus, d. Kufa	D
A 50	Imam sent an emissary, his _____ <i>Muslim Ibn Aqeel</i> , to Kufa to ascertain first-hand information about the situation in Kufa. a. friend, b. brother, c. cousin	C
A 51	Imam Husain, along with family, friends, and companions began the journey, on the 8 th of Dhul-Hijjah, 60, toward _____ (1,100 miles) in a long caravan in the blistering heat of summer. a. Medina, b. Basrah, c. Karbala, d. Kufa	D
A 52	During the early phase of Imam's journey to Kufa, the caravan met <i>Al-Farazdaq</i> (a famous poet) at a place called al-Sifah. Al-Farazdaq advised the Imam not to go to Kufa because though people's hearts were with him (Imam), their _____ would be against him. a. friendship, b. allegiance, c. swords	C
A 53	In Kufa Muslim Bin Aqeel with the help of Mukhtar Al-Thaqafi and Hani Ibn Urwah continued to hold secret meetings with the _____ of the Imam. Within a short time the gatherings started to gain momentum. a. followers, b. friends., c. supporters	C
A 54	Meanwhile, as Al-Husain's caravan got closer to its destination (Kufa), coming to a place called Zubalah, Imam Husain (a.s.) unexpectedly received shocking news about beheading of _____ by Governor Ubaydullah Ibn Ziyad. a. Muslim Ibn Aqeel, b. Hani's Ibn Urwah, c. Mukhtar Al-Thaqafi	A AND B
A 55	As Imam Husain's caravan reached a village called Nainawa where Ibn Ziyad's messenger (Yazid's governor over Kufa) delivered a message to his commander Hur. The message read, " ...force Husain to a halt. But let him stop in an open space, without _____." a. local people, b. food, c. vegetation or water.	C
A 56	When Imam Husain's caravan reached a place that was called <i>Karbala</i> , he felt he had reached the destination and ordered his camp to be setup. That day was ____ Muharram, Hijri 61. a. first, b. second, c. third	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A 57	On the ____ day of Muharram the enemy commander moved his troops closer to surround the Husaini camp. Omar Ibn Sa'ad laid a blockade around Imam Husain's camp to cut it off from access to the river Euphrates, to deprive it of water in a move to force them to surrender. a. 5th, b. 6th, c. 7th, d. 8th.	C
A 58	On ____ day of Muharram H.61, Imam Husain and his pious companions spent that night in prayers. During the night the Imam told the companions, "....the enemy is interested in none but me, me alone. I'll be most delighted to permit each and every one of you to go back, and I urge you to do so...." All companions screamed in response, "By Allah, never, never! We will either live with you or die together with you." a. 9th, b. 8th, c. 7th	A
A 59	Early in the morning on the ____ day of Muharram, Imam Husain showed no signs of compromise. He raised his hands in prayer: "O Allah! It is Thee in whom I trust amid all grief. You are my hope amid all violence. Thou are my refuge and provision in everything that happens to me. How many grievances weaken the heart, leaving me with no means to handle them, during which friends desert me, and enemy rejoices in it. I lay it before Thee and complain of it to Thee, because of my trust in Thee, Thee alone. You relieve me of it and remove it from me. Thou are the Master of all Grace, the Essence of Goodness, and the Ultimate Resort of all Desire." a. 8th, b. 9th, c. 10th	C
A 60	On the ____ day of Muharram H. 61 one of the previous enemy commanders, Hur suddenly broke away from Omar Ibn Sa'ad's camp (along with two others). They rushed toward Imam Husain (a.s.) to join his camp. Hur's heart was jumping with joy, his mind relieved of an agonizing tension. a. 10th b. 9th, c. 8th	A
A 61	Imam Husain filled his palm with the blood of _____, and threw it upwards toward the sky, complaining to Allah (swt), "O' Allah, O' my Lord! My consolation is the fact that Thou in Thine Majesty are, witnessing what I am going through." a. martyred son Ali Akbar, b. martyred baby Ali Asghar, c. Hadhrat Abbas	B
A 62	_____ ordered the horsemen to trample upon the blood-smearred bodies of Imam Husain and all others who were killed, to disgrace them even further, as if the wounds, the bloodied bodies, and the headless forms were not enough. a. Ibn Ziyad, b. Shimr, c. Omar Sa'ad	C
A 63	As many as _____ the holy bodies of the martyrs were left lying in the	C

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	desert of Karbala. The people of the tribe of Bani-Asad, who were not far away from the battle field, helped bury them. a. 7 days, b. 5 days, c. 3 days.	
A 64	About 3 days after Ashuraa, Omar Ibn Sa'ad and his forces took the women and children as prisoners in shackles, put them on bare backs of camels, and proceeded in a caravan from Karbala to _____. a. Kufa, b. Medina, c. Damascus.	A
A 65	For sincere Muslims, the tragedy of Karbala turned into a triumph. The tragic event became the very beacon of light to always remind Muslims to practice Islam honestly, nonviolently, and sincerely, to do what is _____ irrespective of consequences, and fear no one except Allah (swt). a. fair, b. good, c. correct, d. right.	D
A 66	From tragedy of Karbala Yazid never achieved what he and his father had planned to. Within _____, Allah's wrath fell upon Yazid, causing him to die at the age of 33 years. Within a few decades the rule of Benu Umayya crumbled and came to an end. a. 4 years, b. 3 years, c. 2 years	B
A 67	The tragedy of Karbala taught _____ a lesson that standing for the truth and fighting unto death for it is more honorable and valuable than submitting to the wrongful, especially when the survival of Islam is at stake. a. Muslims, b. Ummah, c. Humanity	C
A 68	Fourteen hundred years ago, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, and Palestine were part of only one country known as _____. a. Iraq, b. Arabia, c. Syria.	C
A 69	Imam Husain's caravan traveled from Medina to Karbala, a distance of approximately _____. a. 1100 miles, b. 1000 miles, c. 900 miles	A
A 70	Omar Ibn Sa'ad and his soldiers tied Ahlul Bayt women and children on bare back of camels and traveled for several weeks from Kufa to Damascus, a distance of approximately _____. a. 500 miles, b. 750 miles, c. 1000 miles	B
A 71	Yazid possessed wealth and mighty power, did he win the battle of Karbala? (Answer: a. yes, b. no)	B
A 72	Imam Husain won the battle of Karbala, because _____. a. 72 lives were sacrificed, b. Ahlul Bayt women and children suffered	C

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
	tortures, c. Husain thus saved Islam.	
A 73	Sayyida Zainab's patience, perseverance and magnificent leadership saved Muslim Ummah who were terrorized and confused by Yazid. (Answer: a. True, b. False)	A
A 74	Battle of Jamal was imposed upon Imam Ali by _____. a. A'isha (whop), b. Zubair, c. Talha	ALL THREE A+B+C
A 75	Aisha (whop) made false accusation on Imam Ali of killing Khalifa _____. a. Abu Baker, b. Omar, c. Uthman.	C
A 76	Imam Ali instead of taking revenge with A'isha (whop) for her terrible accusations in battle of Jamal, he asked Imam Hasan and Imam Husain to escort her respectfully back to _____. a. Basra, b. Mecca, c. Medina, d. Kufa	C
A 77	The holy Prophet (pbuh) used a denigrating term ____ for the disbelievers who had to become Muslims after Mecca was triumphed over. a. Bulacca, b. Tulaqaa'	B
A 78	Mu'awiya's all family members were evil persons except his sister _____ who was very much respected and became wife of the holy Prophet (pbuh). a. Umm Habiba, b. Umm Salama	A
A 79	Byzantines: The _____ superpower ruling over Syria and Egypt that lost to Islam. a. Jewish, b. Christian.	B
A 80	Hani Ibn Urwah: The man who helped Muslim Ibn Aqeel in ____ and lost his life for the cause. a. Medina, b. Damascus, c. Kufa	C
A 81	Sayyida Zainab (a.s.) the daughter of Imam Ali (a.s.) and Fatima al-Zahra (a.s.), was born in _____ on Shaban 1, Hijrah 6. She had two older brothers, Al-Hasan and Al-Husain. One younger sister Umm Kulthoom was born about two years later. a. Kufa, b. Mecca, c. Medina	C
A 82	During Sayyida Zainab's childhood, the Holy Prophet once said with moistened eyes, "O Fatima! Zainab will be confronted with a thousand and one calamities, and will go through great hardships in _____." a. Medina, b. Kufa, c. Karbala	C

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A 83	_____ always praised his wife Zainab saying she was the very best. Together they had five children, four of whom were sons (Ali, Aun, Muhammad, and Abbas) and one of which was a daughter (Umm Kulthoom). a. Abdullah, b. Asadullah	A
A 84	In Medina, Zainab was known as the shining star in the history of Islam. Because of her commitment to pure Islam, and her love of justice, humanity, and virtue, and her fight against tyranny and oppression, she was divinely put to a test in H.61 in _____. a. Mecca, b. Medina, c. Karbala.	C
A 85	On the day of Ashuraa, the _____ old Zainab watched how wantonly the enemy slay the loved ones: Al-Husain, her 5 other brothers, her many nephews some of whom were teenagers, and a few month old baby. a. 56 year, b. 55 year.	A
A 86	In the Sham-e-Ghariban, Shimr came to the tents (along with a number of his soldiers) for the purpose of _____ the son of Al-Husain (Zainul Abideen). Since he was ill, Shimr's companions objected and left. a. taking away, b. hurting, c. killing	C
A 87	After the enemy set tents on fire, Zainab went to Zainul Abideen, now the Imam of the time, and asked him whether to remain in the burning tents or be out without head cover. The Imam replied that it was mandatory religiously _____ their lives. a. to burn, b. to save.	B
A 88	As the Sham-e-Ghariban progressed, Omar ibn Sa'd approached the terrified survivors (altogether 55), and took them as captives. Among the prisoners were Zainab, her sister Umm Kulthoom, Imam Zainul Abideen, his son _____, Imam Al-Hasan's three young sons, Imam Al-Husain's two daughters, and the martyrs' widows and orphans. a. Al-Baqir, b. Al-Saadiq	A
A 89	Who delivered the following Khutba? "O people of Kufa, woe upon you. Do you realize which piece of Muhammad's heart you have severed, which pledge you have broken, whose blood you have shed, and whose honor you have desecrated? You have certainly committed such a crime because of which the sky may fall down on the earth, the earth may crack and mountains crumble to pieces. By killing your Imam you have committed the most evil act of rebellion and heedlessness. a. Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.), b. Sayyida Zainab (a.s.)	B

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A 90	<p>After about a month and seven days of captivity in Kufa, the captives were set off for Damascus. After about 28 days of the journey, on the _____, the caravan reached Damascus.</p> <p>a. 16th of Rabi ul Awwal, b. 26th of Rabi ul Awwal</p>	A
A 91	<p>Who delivered the following Khutba? Do not regard the time and opportunity given you by Allah as small and unimportant, and do not be satisfied with it because if Allah is not quick in acting it does not imply that He is unable. For Him there is no fear that the time of vengeance is passing away. Allah is certainly keeping watch over you."</p> <p>a. Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.), b. Sayyida Zainab (a.s.)</p>	B
A 92	<p>After the caravan of women and children arrived in Kufa, Yazid sent a messenger, Abdul Malik, to _____ to inform its governor Amr ibn Said al-Aas that Al-Husain ibn Ali and his companions had been killed in Karbala.</p> <p>a. Mecca b. Medina</p>	B
A 93	<p>In Medina when the news of Karbala tragedy was announced, every afternoon the supporters of Ahlul Bayt, men and women would gather at _____ for remembrance of the tragedy of Karbala. The mourning was so loud that the weeping and wailing could be heard from far away.</p> <p>a. Holy 's Grave, b. Jannah of al-Baqii</p>	B
A 94	<p>When the caravan of women and children arrived in Syria, people came out in festive clothes and they rejoiced when they saw the procession of the vanquished, preceded as always by the heads of the martyrs atop the spears. The women, without hijab, along with the children were paraded through the main bazaars of _____.</p> <p>a. Damascus, b. Mosul, c. Beirut</p>	A
A 95	<p>Sayyida Zainab (a.s.) said to Yazid: "O son of freed slaves, is this your justice that you keep your own daughters and slave-maids veiled while the daughters of the Prophet of Allah are being paraded from place to place exposed."</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	A
A 96	<p>Who showed anger and said to Yazid? "O Yazid, if you consider our defeat is your achievement then you will have to pay its price". "Allah commits not injustice to His servants. Our reliance is on Allah. He alone is our Relief and abode of Protection, and in Him alone do we repose our hope."</p> <p>a. Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.), b. Sayyida Zainab (a.s.)</p>	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A 97	<p>Among the gathering in Damascus was a red haired Syrian who saw _____, daughter of Imam Al-Husain, and asked Yazid to give her to him.</p> <p>Zainab remarked to the Syrian "May the curse of Allah be upon you. May hell be your eternal abode. May your eyes be blinded and your limbs paralyzed."</p> <p>a. Fatima Sugra, b. Fatima Kubra</p>	B
A 98	<p>When Imam Zainul Abideen finished his speech in front of _____ the stunned people were weeping and crying, while others were choked into utter silence. All felt ashamed, degraded, and very low.</p> <p>a. Ibn Ziyad in Kufa, b. Yazid in Damascus</p>	B
A 99	<p>The women and children were treated so brutally, it is presumed that of the _____ captives, 11 children had died during journey or in the prison.</p> <p>a. 65, b. 55, c. 45.</p>	B
A 100	<p>Yazid ordered that Al-Husain's head be taken to _____ in order to keep her quiet. When she saw the head she ran to it and hugged it. She complained to her father how the horrible men snatched her earrings, how they took away the women's veils and burned their tents. The loving daughter of Imam Husain suddenly stopped breathing in the dungeon.</p> <p>a. Fatima Kubra, b. sakeena</p>	B
A 101	<p>Sakeena's body was removed from its original burial place, the dungeon of Syria, some centuries later, when a pious man of Damascus was informed in his dream that water was pouring into the grave of Sakeena. Upon confirmation that ground water was actually entering the grave, Sakeena's body was buried in a new shrine called Rowdha Sayyida Ruqayya in Damascus.</p> <p>a, True, b. False</p>	A
A 102	<p>Through Zainab's fearless _____ and from the word that spread as a result of their journey, the Ummah came to know of the events of Karbala and its tragedy. Their hearts were stirred, they questioned continued captivity and humiliation of the Ahlul Bayt women and children.</p> <p>a. protests, b. actions, c. speeches</p>	C
A 103	<p>Ummah created a dangerous unrest in Damascus. Yazid, though tyrant, got terrified. His anxiety led to worries and ominous feelings. When it seemed to him that the family of the Holy Prophet had been so humiliated, he shifted the blame of Karbala massacre to _____.</p> <p>a. Omar Ibn Sa'ad, b. Shimr, c. Ibn Ziyad, the Governor.</p>	C

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A 104	<p>Due to increasing unrest in Damascus, Yazid decided to release the captives and sent for Imam Zainul Abideen, and when he came Yazid treated him politely and respectfully, and informed him of his impending release and asked if he wished for anything. The Imam said he would have _____ his aunt Zainab.</p> <p>a. to inform, b. to discuss with, c. to consult.</p>	C
A 105	<p>Upon release from captivity, Yazid provided in _____ a large house where Zainab (a.s.) held her first gathering for the mourning and remembrance (Majlis Azaa) of Imam Husain (a.s.).</p> <p>a. Karbala, b. Kufa, c. Medina, d. Damascus</p>	D
A 106	<p>When Zainab (a.s.) decided to return to Medina, Yazid called - _____, who had been a companion of the Prophet (pbuh), and ordered him to make suitable arrangements for their journey. Horsemen, foot-soldiers, and adequate provisions were made available. Zainab (a.s.) ordered that these should be covered in black so that people would know the travelers were in mourning.</p> <p>a. Talha, b. Zubair, c. Nu'man</p>	C
A 107	<p>Someone asked Imam Zainul Abideen, after they were released from Syria, as to what was the hardest thing in that whole period of captivity. He replied that the hardest part was the time when the Ahlul Bayt caravan was made to stop outside Damascus for four days. They were treated very poorly, with their hands tied; and little food or water. And the _____ moment was when Sakeena died and buried in the dungeon.</p> <p>a. unbearable, b. difficult, c. painful, d. hardest</p>	D
A 108	<p>Ahlul Bayt's caravan reached Karbala on _____, Hijrah 62, they found that Jabir ibn Abdullah Ansaari and some of the chiefs of Banu Hashim were already there for they had come to pay homage at the grave of Imam Al-Husain.</p> <p>a. Safar 10, b. Safar 15, Safar 20</p>	C
A 109	<p>A Majlis to observe the martyrs first arba'een was held in _____ before Zainab's caravan resumed their journey to Medina.</p> <p>a. Karbala, b. Damascus.</p>	A
A 110	<p>Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.) and Zainab (a.s.) reached from Karbala to Medina. The caravan entered the city on foot, with black flags raised aloft. The caravan went straight to the grave of _____ where Zainab prayed complaining about the Karbala massacre.</p> <p>a. Holy Prophet (pbuh), b Fatima Zahra (a.s.)</p>	A

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
A 111	The return journey from Damascus to Medina had made Zainab (a.s.) fully exhausted. The torturous captivity had made her hair turn grey, and her back bent. Although she had been reunited with her husband, she did not live longer than some _____ months. She died in the year Hijrah 62. a. 4, b. 6, c. 8,	B
A 112	Zainab's courage, forbearance, and submission will continue to inspire those who hear her life's story of suffering, and her patience, perseverance, and magnificent leadership for all time to come. Had it not been for her, the sacrifices of Karbala might have faded into oblivion; and the _____ Ummah not knowing the truth, would have gone completely astray. a. confused, b. terrified, c ignorant	C
A 113	After Zainab (a.s.) described the details of Karbala before and after the martyrdom, the people of Medina were so inflamed , aggrieved and aggravated by Yazid's rule, that they wanted to avenge Yazid's shameful and disgraceful actions, and punish Karbala's _____. a. enemy commanders, b. criminals, c. perpetrators.	C
A 114	When Yazid learned some devotees were so overwhelmed with the dreadful events of Karbala that they went from Damascus to Medina to protest Yazid's horrendous deeds. a. True or b. False	B.
A 115	In Hijrah 63, _____ directed the Syrian army to attack Medina. There was a bloody battle. For three days, the soldiers engaged themselves in destruction of property, looting the residents, and raping Muslim women. When the Syrian army departed, the city of Medina and its residents were left in shambles. a. Ibn Ziyad, b. Yazid	B
A 116	After the Hijrah 63 ransacking of Medina, the Syrian army proceeded to Mecca and laid a siege to the city for _____days causing substantial damage to the Haram and the Holy Ka'ba by keeping and running horses in the Holy Ka'ba. a. 34, b. 44, c.54, d. 64	D
A 117	While the siege of Mecca was continuing in Hijrah 63, news came that Yazid, who had gone for hunting, had died. a. True or b. false	A.
A 118	Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.) was the best example of utmost tolerance, forgiveness and self-sacrifice. During Salats he used to become so absorbed that he paid no attention at all except for God. He traveled to Mecca on foot	B

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
	for Haj, as many as _____ times. a. 10, b.20, c.30	
A 119	Imam Zainul Abideen (a.s.) managed to pass on the message and practices of Islam through a unique medium of prayers and supplications. The supplications gained so much popularity that a collection of his supplications was printed in a book known as "Al-Saheefa Al-Sajjadiya". It is considered to be the _____ holiest book after Holy Quran, and Nahjul Balaaghah. a. first, b. second, c. third	C
A120	Imam Zainul Abideen's mother Shahr Banu's real name was Shah-Zenan, and she was the daughter of Persian Emperor Yazdajird. She was one of the two Persian princesses captured in battle of Qadisiya after the emperor was killed. a. True or b. False	A
A121	When the captives and the martyrs' heads arrived in the court of Obaidullah ibn Ziyad in Kufa, most of the prisoners were brought to the court to witness them. The scene was so sickening that Mukhtar Al-Thaqafi a well-wisher of Ahlul Bayt (a.s.) vowed to God to do everything in his power to _____ the perpetrators, once out of prison. a. kill, b. revenge, c. punish	C
A122	Mukhtar upon becoming Governor of _____, immediately put in action the punishment plan. The first two criminals caught and punished were Abdullah Asaad and Malik Bashir. Abdullah Asaad was amongst those who set on fire to the tents, Malik Bashir was the one who robbed Imam Al-Husain of his sword. a. Kufa, b Medina, c. Mosul	A
A123	Mukhtar punished Naffee Malik who had ordered that an arrow was aimed at the _____ carried by Hadhrat Al-Abbas. a. flag, b. water bag	B
A124	Mukhtar caught and punished the major criminals like, Khooli, Sinan, Harmala, Shimir, and Omar ibn Sa'd. Khooli admitted committing several crimes including snatching Sakeena's hijab, and pulling her earrings off her lobes, beating Imam Zainul Abideen with a stick while he was unconscious, and stripping _____ hijab and earrings. a. Umm Kulthoom's, b. Zainab's.	B
A125	After punishing the major criminals, Mukhtar decided to go after the tyrant gang leader Obaidullah ibn Ziyad and his two deputies, Haseen Nameer and Mohammed Ashath, all of whom acted as _____ of the massacre at	C

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
	Karbala. a. planner, b. executor, c. architect.	
A126	Obaidullah ibn Ziyad was ultimately captured and beheaded. Mukhtar sent Obaidullah ibn Ziyad's head to Muhammad ibn Al-Hanafiya who sent the head to Imam Zainul Abideen, on 9th Rabi-ul-Awwal, Hijrah _____. Imam looked at the head and appeared to be relieved of a big burden he was carrying during Karbala's aftermath. a. 66. b. 67, c. 68	B
A127	Imam Zainul Abideen's increasing popularity among the Ummah was taken as a threat by the power-hungry rulers of the time. Hisham ibn Abdul Malik, a cross-eyed grand son of Marwan ibn Hakam whose women folk were once protected by Imam Zainul Abideen, is said to have poisoned the Imam. At that time Imam Zainul Abideen was _____ years of age, just as the same age when Imam Husain (a.s.) and Zainab(a.s.) when they died. a. 54, b. 55, c. 56, d. 57	D
A.128	In 850 AD, Abbasid Caliph al-Mutawak'kil partially destroyed the original shrine of _____. It was rebuilt in 979, but was destroyed through fire in 1086, and rebuilt again. a. Imam Husain (a.s.), b. Hadhrat Abbas (a.s.)	A
A 129	After death of Fatima daughter of the Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (a.s.) married Umm al-Baneen, a devoted woman of piety who encouraged Zainab in her learning of _____. a. Islam, b. Holy Quran	A.

Question Number	Questions	Correct Answer
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saffah: 2. Dhat-el-Irq: 3. Batn-er-Rumma: 4. Zurud: 5. Zabala: 6. Batn-e-Aqeeq: 7. Sorat: 8. Sharaf: 9. Zuhasm: 10. Baiza: 11. Uzaibul Hajanat: 12. Qasr-e-Bani Makatil: 13. Nainawa: 14. Karbala: 	
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Br. Sabir has narrated the history of Karbala very concisely. He rightly stated that Yazid despite his wealth and mighty power could not win the battle of Karbala. The ultimate victorious were Imam Husain (A.S.) who saved Islam, and Sayyidah Zainab (S.A.) who through her patience, perseverance, and magnificent leadership, saved the Ummah.

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JazakAllah Alkhair.

Sheikh Abdul Jaleel