

An Assessment and Analysis of the Extraordinary Events Following Ashura Based on the Rawdah al-Shuhada Manuscript by Mullah Hussein Kashefi

Abstract

The uprising of Imam Hussein (PBUH) is one of the most important historical events in the first century AH and has had a tremendous impact on the formation of freedom-seeking and justice-seeking movements in the Islamic realm. Therefore, the event of Ashura has always been the focus of authors over the past centuries. One of the manifestations of the important event of Ashura was the extraordinary events that took place after the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH). The book *Rawdah al-Shuhada* by Mullah Hussein Kashefi is one of the works that deals with the event of Ashura. In his book, he deals with the nine and extraordinary natural events after Ashura. The issue here is the accuracy and significance of these events. The research follows a descriptive and analytical method based on library resources. In this research, an elaboration is accomplished based on the news, documents and narrations of the author of the *Rawdah al-Shuhada* as the extraordinary events post to Ashura have been spoken of in order to distinguish between the concurrent narrations and also those that have been narrated for special purposes. The findings of the research show that some of the items in this book cannot be verified and assigned to Shiites and are also widespread among Sunnis. On the other hand, a number of the narrations reported in this book have not been included in historical sources and are considered as forgeries that Kashfi has mentioned in his book.

Research aims:

1- A study of extraordinary natural events after the event of Ashura in the book *Rawdah al-Shuhada* by Mullah Hussein Kashefi and the extent of their conformity with authoritative Shiite and Sunni sources.

2- Investigating the importance of extraordinary events in the book of Rawdah al-Shuhada in Islamic sources.

Research questions:

1. To what extent does the extraordinary natural events after Ashura in the book Rawdah al-Shuhada by Mullah Hussein Kashefi correspond to authentic Shiite and traditional sources?
- 2- What is the reference in Islamic sources to the extraordinary natural events after the Ashura event?

Keywords: Ashura, Rawdah al-Shuhada, Mullah Hossein Kashefi, Extraordinary Event.

Introduction

Undoubtedly, Ashura is one of the most important events of the beginning of Islam, in which various manifestations of courage, martyrdom, freedom and oppression are crystallized, and Imam Hussein (PBUH) believed this based on his religious and human duty. The doctrinal, political, cultural, social, and moral manifestations of this great event and its goals and effects are of paramount importance and addressing its various angles can shed more light on the facts surrounding this great event.

Among the books of the opponent that were written about the event of Ashura and became very famous in the history of Shiism is the manuscript of Rawdah al-Shuhada by Kamal al-Din Hussein bin Ali Sabzevari known as Mullah Hussein Kashefi (840-910 AH), one of the preachers and writers of the late Timurid period that finished two years before his death and was considered as one of the important sources of Tazieh and Rawdeh Khani after him. Rawdah al-Shuhada is a massacre of some Shiite prophets and imams, especially Imam Hussein (PBUH), which is organized in ten chapters and the tenth chapter deals with the events after Ashura. Several writers have strongly criticized its content and accuracy, and some have referred to it as Hanafi branch and others consider it as a Shiite resource. Dealing with extraterrestrial events, some of which are not investigable and some of which are distorted and negligible and are not compatible with the facts, and have more aspects of describing feelings and arousing emotions with forged crying and mourning which can be other overshadow the approaches to the Ashura incident. The compilation

of the present study is based on the frequency and validity of the nine extraordinary cases mentioned in the mentioned manuscript and is descriptive-analytical in terms of method, and the author attempts to examine the content of the data and identify the differences and commonalities and distinguish between valid and distorted points.

Much research has been done on Ashura, the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH) and the events that followed, but in the field of habits that occurred after the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH), two articles on the miraculous events after The Martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH), by Mohammad Reza Jabbari (2009) and an article entitled "The Manifestation of Wonderful Events after the Martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH) in Sunni Sources, by Mohsen Mousavi and Meysam Khalili (2016) have been written in which no comparative approach has been taken in the study of extraordinary events after Ashura. The advantage of the present research is that the author has attempted to provide extraordinary evidence and historical sources to analyze the extraordinary events after Ashura based on the text of Rawdah al-Shuhada and the quantitative and qualitative results based on Shiite and Sunni sources; furthermore, in these cases it should be noted that this criterion and balance is unprecedented in the mentioned researches. Therefore, the present study is based on a descriptive and analytical method by the use of data of library sources and seeks to investigate and verify the accuracy of these events and their validity in authentic religious sources.

Conclusion

Mentioning natural and extraordinary events that have been mentioned in many historical sources, can be a symbol of the manifestation of the greatness and high position of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH) and the event of Ashura in the history of Islam. The abundance of numerous narrations in historical sources about extraterrestrial events after the occurrence of Ashura, indicates that Shiites and Sunnis are complicit in mentioning such events and their confirmation. The incident of Ashura, the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH) and the proceeding events indicate that this important event can be evaluated and taken care of beyond the differences between the sects. Numerous cases mentioned by Kashifi and other famous historians of Islam before the Ashura event in 61 AH. were mostly unprecedented, which could explain the significant difference between the martyrdom of Imam Hussein (PBUH) and his holy uprising. The book Rawdah al-Shuhada which was the basis for condolence and mourning after the ninth century AH and became a historical establishment and reference of the Ashura event includes issues that have

not been written in any of the Islamic sources before him and this is worth considering. Some of the extraordinary events narrated by Kashifi have been reported in many early and later Shiite and Sunni sources, without any analysis of its authenticity, which is effective in the acceptability of his writings from the ninth-century onwards. Kashifi mentions many cases without mentioning the source and tries to justify his content with his distinct and attractive literature. Despite the similarity of Sunni sources in mentioning such events, it should not be overlooked that most of the narrators of such events were from Syria and Basra, who are known for their hatred and enmity towards the Ahl al-Bayt. Hence, it is believed that they have portrayed an unjustified and superstitious image for Shiite beliefs. Ibn Asaker al-Shami among Sunni historians, perhaps has the largest share (about 401 narrations) in the processing of the Ashura uprising and has been very influential in the quantitative and qualitative narration of a number of the events of this holy event. Also, other famous Sunni historians such as Zahabi, Ibn Sa'd, Tabari, Ibn Abd al-Barr, Haithami and others, by quoting these events, they never condemned Yazid and Ibn Ziad, etc., who did not address the main causes of this sad and great event. Excessive coverage, encouragement and publication of such extraordinary events can have a negative aspect and overshadow the actual essence of the Ashura event.

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