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The security measures in the era of imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate the security measures in the era of Imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the Omawi State has originated during this year despite the security disruption which one of its reasons was the intent of Moawiya to take over the caliphate from Imam Al-Hassan. In conclusion, the loss of consistency and unity inside the Arabic society led to the security collapse of the Islamic nation partially and the ultimate strike to the nation's security came after the assassination of Imam Al-Hassan.

Keywords: security, Imam, Al-Hassan Bin Ali, peace.

Las medidas de seguridad en la era del Imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali

Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar las medidas de seguridad en la era del Imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, el estado de Omawi se originó durante este año a pesar de la interrupción de la seguridad, una de sus razones fue la intención de Moawiya de apoderarse del califato

del Imam Al-Hassan. En conclusión, la pérdida de coherencia y unidad dentro de la sociedad árabe condujo al colapso de la seguridad de la nación islámica en parte y el último golpe a la seguridad de la nación se produjo después del asesinato del Imam Al-Hassan.

Palabras clave: seguridad, Imam, Al-Hassan Bin Ali, paz.

1. INTRODUCTION

This research is considered to be of great scientific value because of the mix between the historic image and the security context to highlight the historical roots for security to keep pace with the endings of the Caliphs' state era, and its goals were headed to show the importance of security and treating its absence with certain proceedings that Imam Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him) undertook to reach to the most important results which were carried by events and shaped its appearance, and for what it holds of historic events form security roots we have found the urge to talk about the security regulations in his era to do self-investigations about the truest security paradigms in this period despite whether it has been applied or not.

So the research concerned about the aspects of the security presence and breach using the mention of the symptoms which accompanied the leadership transfer to extrapolate what the provisions are carrying of meanings and security connotations, then limited the novels that relates to the events and clarified the most acceptable ones. The study included two researches the first and most important is the proceedings that Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) undertook to

ensure the stability of the Arabic Islamic State in addition to the second research which we clarified Imam Al-Hassan's (peace be upon him) conditions with Moawiya to the security stability of the state back then (Altabri, 2008).

2. FIRST RESEARCH

2.1. Security Proceedings in his Reign

The political life has been disrupted due to the frequency of assassinations in the Caliphs (peace be upon them) and a historic character showed up to contribute to achieving security, after the martyrdom of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) who had the capability as a leader and a negotiator to domesticate the nation and initiate the construction phase., and the preparation in order to eliminate the confusion and chaos and to save the Muslim's from strife and arguments but it ended with his assassination by Ibin Muljim who is one of the outsiders, and after that Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) took over according to the consensus of all Muslims including Qais Bin Saad Bin Abada (670AD/50 Hijri) who said to the Imam:

Hold out your hand so I can pay homage to you to go on the path of God's book, and the prophet's (peace be upon him) way the Imam did not answer him and kept quiet, so Qais paid homage to him and then all the people did too (Cahen, 2010).

And Al-Asbahani (975AD/356 Hijri) mentioned that he spoke publicly saying in this day and in this night a man who is amongst the best of God's men who has knowledge like no other man before him have ruled, and nobody knew him as he was jihadist with the prophet (peace be upon him) to sacrifice himself defending on, and he is guided by Gabriel on his right, and Michael on his left, and he will not rest until god bless him with victory. Imam Al-Hassan's (peace be upon him) response to the caliphate appeared to enter his strive to achieve justice and provides rights and to protect the society from the instances of complaint, and the lack of security which breached most of the state's sections, to threaten the most prominent religious and political figures with death and assassination (Alhusni, 2016).

As he received after his father a government torn out by strife built by the allegiance to coercion, and it was divided to various parties and blocs moved by greed, and the most important of all is that its most prominent leaders are with Moawiya and they are corrupted persons who receive bribes and gifts. And because Moawiya made his way to the leaders who were with Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) who have great privileges and their opinion was heard and they were considered the shrewdest of Arabs for the control they have amongst the structure of the forces nevertheless besides the let down by the people of Iraq to him, they became distrustful of him.

They have denied his position and companionship, this disruption amongst the Imam's leading personnel was mentioned by Al-Tabri who said the people of Iraq have sworn allegiance to Al-

Hassan Bin Ali with the caliphate and Al-Hassan required them to be obedient and make peace with whom I make peace with and make war with whom I make war with, so the people of Iraq were distrustful of him when he required them to do so and said he is not a friend to you and this disruption became clear in the leaderships of the Imam's young state and very few people stood by his side one of the highlighted persons was Hijr Bin Ofa'iyah Al-Kindi (671AD/51Hijri) as he announced his full support to Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) and this position along with other positions cost Hijr Bin Ofa'iyah his life, then killed with his friends later on Moawiya's caliphate in the virgin's meadow (Almaqdesi, 2000).

And these leaders were weakened and their resolve was torn out by the security disruptive gossips which were adopted by the ruling regimes of the Levant since the periods of Imam's Ali (peace be upon him) Reign, that is why they hesitated to make any confrontation when Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) invited them to do so, besides the danger of the outsiders which they were like maggots festering in the nation's security and burdened its leadership after they have determined their vision around two choices in leadership, which must be chosen by God's will, and they are not capable of applying this opinion practically so they became a ring of disagreement which made great damage to correctional state and threatened its security wise.

Besides, these aspects which deteriorated with the lack of security was faced by the Imam himself, and it is danger embodied with Moawiya's keenness to weaken Caliph Al-Hassan's position as most of the incidents and the historic events were arranged so that he reaches his goal, the Imam did not intend to fight if it was not for the predominance of

the forces. And they marched a great path and he marched with them having no choice to fight the Levant's army led by Moawiya, and when they invaded Al-Madaen, whilst he was in the camp outside the city, one of the people came out calling that Qais Bin Abada was murdered, all the people turned against him and looted Caliph AL-Hassan (peace be upon him) tents even his floor rag and baggage was stolen and looted (Parvizian et al, 2015).

Then he was stabbed by Al-Jarrah Bin Sinan in his thigh by an ax as he fell down suffering from his wounds, he was transferred by some of his leaders personnel to Al-Madaen for treatment and some of them wrote to Moawiya negotiating to deliver the Imam to him as a prisoner or to assassinate him, and there the Imam knew about this, and he is now in front of the inevitability of reconciliation because of the clear predominance of Mowaiya, and to avoid being captured because it would be bad for the Alawi house in general if that thing happened, and his caution about the nation is undeniable, and he (peace be upon him) addresses the people by saying as if I am looking at your sons being cautious and fearful about the nation's security collapsing in the future the thing that drove him to reconcile with Moawiya (Alqurashi, 2010; Zanaty, 2006).

3. SECOND RESEARCH

3.1. Reconciliation with Moawiya to maintain the security stability

AL-Tabri mentioned that he reconcile with Moawiya to get money and a tax collecting place and make him a house of money (a treasury) and to not swear at Imam Ali (peace be upon him). As the orientalist's opinions varied about that there are those who think that it is of Moawiya's interest that he gave him large amounts of money and a lot of the Tax revenues to show some hesitation and not to fight him, also to talk and negotiate and end it with Imam AL-Hassan giving away the caliphate, and this thing made a huge disappointment to Ali's (peace be Upon him) Shias (Vloten, 2010: Varela et al., 2017).

And we see that Caliph Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) did not express an interest in the money in that power knowing that the house of money (the treasury) is under his control, as a matter of fact, he wanted that the emblem of Islam stays wider spread in the vast lands of god and to save the Muslim's blood (Ibinkatheer, 1994). But as Julius Wellhausen said that Al-Hassan was not interested in fighting and sees no justification in doing so, but he wanted to take all that he can get for himself from Moawiya, at the same time Gerlof van Vloten said that this dangerous abdication contributed to shape and form the challenges for the Shiite party especially in the formative and social framework (Erekat, 2005). And the truth is that the Imam put various conditions on Moawiya which was intended to dispossess him from the caliphate legitimacy:

1. The general security for Muslims in general and Shias especially.

2. To not bear the title and the name of the prince of the believers
3. To not to say the Shahada in his council

And those proceedings were proactive to save the Islamic Society and achieving its security, so the Imam had abdicated the reign for a basic and consistent condition is that the people should live safely in the state of Muslims. And there are those of the companions who refused to admit this caliphate but they have accepted it by force, and they see that it is usurped and Moawiya converted it to a kingdom after he ruled, and Imam Al-Hassan(peace be upon him) was assassinated by poisoning and his part was over and he was buried in Al-Baqei' Land which is the graveyard of the Enlightened City (Al-Madina Al-Monawara) and the period of the caliphate for Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) was for six months as some of the historians mentioned.

As a result of that, Mowaiya was very pleased by his murder because he was eagerly promoting for his son Yazeed to succeed him but the raging people who were bright and clever in the shadows of the Omawi's suppress and whom did not forget the admittance of Mowaiya in Imam Al-Hassan Caliphate and that thing adds more integrity on the reports that mention that Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) was assassinated by Moawiya by poisoning him to end the correctional move for fixing the security and its roots (Halm, 2011; Wellhausen, 1968).

So, the Omawi State has originated during this year despite of the security disruption which one of its reasons was the intent of Moawiya to take over the caliphate from Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) especially after he became caliph, as he began to be an advocate of security support in the Levant except for Iraq. That is an end full of storming fissures in the nation and its highlight was the assassination of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) by the outsiders and to reach its prime with the assassination of Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) afterwards by Moawiya and to nominate the caliphate to kingdom to steer away from the shrewd caliphate. And it appears from what is previously mentioned that the Imam showed determination to not fight so people will not say that he and his father have fought the Arabs, and to add the peaceful touch on his caliphate era and to reveal a very important and long-term goal which is that his father was right when he did not allow them and fought them hard to make them enter Islam and its regulations (Madelung, 1997: Kenan, 2018) .

4. CONCLUSION

1. Imam Al-Hassan was the strongest amongst the Shrewd Caliphs and he helped in achieving the security and its roots in the Arabic Islamic state, but the reasons and the causes which preceded his reign have weakened the roots and the spirits and was joined together to bring down a big state which was built on the shoulders of caliphs who were able to make it safe, so that to disrupt the nation's situation and security again in a transfer which its results are unknown and the

security rots became so fragile as a result of the different political rules which Moawiya undertook in the Levant and opened doors to the assassination of the caliph.

2. Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) was not interested in money in that power as some orientalist claimed as the house of money (the treasury) was under his control, he wanted the emblem of Islam to stay wide spread in the vast lands of god and to save Muslims' blood.

3. Imam Al-Hassan showed great determination to not fight so that people will not say that him and his father have fought the Arabs and to add the peaceful touch on his caliphate era and to reveal a very important and long-term goal which is that his father was right when he did not allow them and fought them hard to make them enter Islam and its regulations.

4. The loss of consistency and unity inside the Arabic society led to the security collapse of the Islamic nation partially and the ultimate strike to the nation's security came after the assassination of Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) to end the shrewd caliphate era and to cancel the Shura and the state becomes under the king regime.

5. The events that disrupted the internal security for the nation was caused by the aggravation of things before the rule of Imam Al-Hassan and the nation's indifference and this crack was the path for various parties who opposed the state and struck its security.

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