

Date	Age	Event
570 CE Aamul Feel (The year of the elephant)		Birth of Muhammad in Makka, to Amina bint Wahb and Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib on 17th Rabi ul Awwal Aamul Feel. (8th June 570 CE).
13 th Rajab 600 CE		Birth He was born to Fatima bint Asad and Abu Talib in the Ka'ba in Makka. His mother had called him Haydar and Asad, but Muhammad (pbuh) gave him the name Ali.
605 CE	5 yrs	Muhammad (pbuh) brought him to his house to bring him up as his own child. As Ali (pbuh) said <i>"I was still a young child when the Prophet took me from my parents. I used to cling to him. Each day a new aspect of his character would shine out and I would accept it and follow it as a command."</i>
610 CE 40 Aamul Feel	10 yrs	First Revelation (Be'that). The first 5 ayaat of Suratul Alaq (96:1-5) were revealed. proclaimed Prophet hood in Ramadhan 40 Aamul Feel. Ali (pbuh) said: <i>"I am the servant of God and the brother of His Messenger and I am the greatest believer in his Prophethood..... I prayed seven years before the rest of the people."</i>
614 CE	14 yrs	Dawat Dhul 'Ashira On Allah's instructions, as revealed in Sura 26:214, to "warn your nearest relatives Rasulullah invited forty of his relations where he informed them of his Prophet hood and invited one of them to be his "brother, heir and successor, just as Harun was to Musa." Only Ali (pbuh) volunteered. Following a deafening silence and then ridicule whilst he waited for an elder to come forward, The Prophet accepted Ali's offer. This was the first occasion when Ali was proclaimed as the successor to Muhammad.
616-619 CE	16-19 yrs	Embargo and boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet's family) by Quraysh. A boycott signed by 40 chiefs was implemented and hung on Ka'ba. Nobody was to trade with, have contact with or marry the families of Hashim & Muttalib. Abu Talb took them to the valley called Sh'ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived there in economical and social isolation. The youthful Ali (pbuh) witnessed the torture of his parents and cousin and suffered extreme hunger and thirst in the hot desert sun.

614-620 CE	14-20 yrs	Ali was the defender of Rasulullah (pbuh). The young men of Quraysh under instigation of their parents threw stones at Rasulullah (pbuh). He was often hurt as he fought against older youth, but he never stopped being a " bodyguard ". He earned the nickname of " Qazeem " (the breaker or thrower) and soon nobody dared to throw things at Muhammad (pbuh) when Ali was with him.
620 CE Aamul Huzn	20 yrs	Death of his father Abu Talib Sayyida Khadija died on 10th Ramadhan three days after Abu Talib's death. Rasulullah (pbuh) was so deeply affected by the loss of his uncle and wife that he called it "Aamul Huzn or the year of grief."
622 CE Hijra	23 yrs	Hijra The Quraysh dreaded the consequences of the new alliance of Muhammad and the people of Yathrib (Madina). They planned to kill him. The plan was revealed to Muhammad (pbuh) - 8:30 and the Hijra or emigration to Yathrib was recommended. Ali (pbuh) was directed by his cousin, to lie on the bed in his place which he agreed to do without hesitation. Ali (pbuh) was entrusted to discharge certain trusts and to then take the women and children to Yathrib. On the journey to Yathrib, Allah's approval of Ali (pbuh) was revealed in 2:207 " <i>Of human beings there is one who sells his soul for the pleasure of Allah</i> ". The mob intent on killing Muhammad (pbuh) gathered around the house and were dismayed when they found Ali (pbuh) in his bed. After discharging his responsibilities in Makka, Ali (pbuh) journeyed to Yathrib with the women and children including Fatima (pbuh) and his mother. They met The Prophet at Quba and entered Yathrib together on Friday 16th Rabi ul Awwal (1st October 622 CE). In Medina The Prophet established brotherhood between the Ansaar (the people of Yathrib) and the Muhajireen (migrants from Makka). For himself he established brotherhood with Ali saying " <i>You are my brother in the life of this world and in the hereafter.</i> "
623 CE 2AH	24 yrs	Change of Qibla from Jerusalem to the Ka'ba 2:144-145 It was whilst praying in Masjidul Qiblatayn – (The masjid with two qiblas) where Muhammad (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka through the revelation of 2:144-145. Whilst the Muslims praying behind him stood bewildered, Ali (pbuh) immediately changed his direction of prayer with Muhammad (pbuh).

<p>624CE 1st Dhulhijja 2 AH</p>	<p>25 yrs</p>	<p>Marriage to Fatima (pbuh). Fatima's marriage to Ali (pbuh) sealed the link between Nubuwaat and Imamate. After their marriage they lived in a house by the mosque of Quba. Her father could not bear the separation from Fatima and he brings them to live in a house next to his. It's door opens to the mosque, wall to wall - two windows facing each other, one from the house of Ali & Fatima (pbut) and the other from the house of Muhammad (pbuh). Theirs was a simple Ali (pbuh) worked as a drawer and carrier of water and she as a grinder of corn.</p> <p>Ali (pbuh) said: "I never angered Fatima nor asked her to do something she didn't like up to the day she died. Neither did she anger me nor disobey me. In fact, whenever I looked at her all depression and sadness lifted from my heart."</p> <p>"We lived like two pigeons in a cocoon"</p>
<p>13 January 624 CE 17 Ramadhan 2 AH</p>	<p>24 yrs</p>	<p>The Battle of Badr (3:13,123-125)</p> <p>The Makkans under Abu Jahl with a 1000 strong army with 100 horses and 700 camels, approached Madina. The Prophet set out to meet them outside Madina at Badr, with 313 of his followers. It was Ali (pbuh) who led them holding the banner of Rasulallah (pbuh. As was common practice there was duels fought between the leading warriors on each side, before the general battle. Hamza, Ubaydah and Ali (pbuh) were involved in these duels. This was the first engagement of Ali (pbuh) and resulted in him killing about 16-36 (various historians) of the bravest of the Quraysh army.</p>
<p>625 CE 7 Shawwal 3 AH</p>	<p>26 yrs</p>	<p>The Battle of Uhud (3:128 8:16)</p> <p>Again Ali (pbuh) and Hamza excelled on the battlefield. The Makkans fled the battlefield. The eagerness for the spoils of war turned the tide of victory. It was falsely stated that Muhammad (pbuh) was killed. On hearing this news the fleeing Makkans turned back. Most of the Muslims ran away. Ali (pbuh) stayed with Rasulallah (pbuh) who presented him with the sword Zhulfikar. Hamza was martyred in this battle.</p>
<p>625 CE 15 Ramadhan 3 AH</p>	<p>26 yrs</p>	<p>Birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) One year and a few months after they were married, Fatima gave birth to their first child. He was The Prophet's first grandchild. He named the child Hasan, as directed by Allah. He read the Adhan in the infant's right ear and Iqama in the left ear, a custom which is followed to this day. On the 7th day, The Prophet (Pbuh) performed the first aqiqa, when he cut the hair of Hasan, gave silver in charity to the poor equal to the weight of the hair and sacrificed a ram. This has become traditional since then.</p>

626 CE 3 Sha'ban 4 AH	27 yrs	<p>Birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh) The Prophet was joyous on hearing the news, but was distressed to tears on seeing him. He was aware of the oppression he would face and the hardships he would have to endure till his martyrdom.</p>
626 CE 4 AH	27 yrs	<p>Ali's (pbuh) mother Fatima bint Asad died. She brought up Muhammad (pbuh) like a son from the age of 6 after Abdul Muttalib's death. Muhammad (pbuh) said "May God bless your noble soul. You were to me like my own mother. You fed me while you yourself went hungry. Your aim in doing so was to please God with your deeds." He gave his own cloak for her shroud, and she was given burial in it. He often said, "I was an orphan and she made me her son. She was the kindest person to me after Abu Talib." When the grave was made ready, Muhammad (pbuh) lay down in it, and said: "O God! Life and death are in Your hands. You alone will never die. Bless my mother, Fatima bint Asad, and give her a mansion in Heaven. You art the Most Merciful." When she was buried, he repeated Allhu Akber 40x and prayed: "O God! Put her in the Light, and fill her heart with Light."</p>
627 CE 5 AH	28 yrs	<p>Battle of Ahzab (Khandaq) 2:214, 33:9 The Makkans and some of the tribes around Madina who were opposed to the Musims got together and formed a coalition (ahzab) of 10,000 soldiers to attack Madina. A ditch (khandaq) was dug around Madina at the suggestion of Salman Farsi. The coalition army camped outside for over 3 weeks trying to infiltrate the town. The Muslims were awe struck at the sight of Amr bin Abu Wudd. At Ali's third offer to fight him the Prophet (pbuh) permitted Ali (pbuh) to go. Running out of provisions, Muhammad (pbuh) prayed for victory at what is now Masjid Fath (Mosque of victory) and a fierce storm raged uprooting the tents of the coalition who lifted the siege and turned away.</p>
628 CE Dhulqa'da 5 AH	29 yrs	<p>Treaty of Hdaybiyya The Prophet (pbuh) decided to perform Umra to Makka with 1,400 companions. They camped 10 miles outside Makka at Hdaybiyya and an envoy was sent to ask permission to visit the Ka'ba. It was denied but a treaty was signed which gave him the peace allowing him to consolidate most of the tribes in Arabia and be able to send invitations to Islam to the rulers of neighbouring countries. The first 6 verses of the Suratul Fath (48) were revealed after Hdaybiyya describing the treaty as a victory. Ali (pbuh) was the scribe of this Treaty.</p>

<p>628 CE Muharram 6 AH</p>	<p>30 yrs</p>	<p>Battle of Khayber 48:20 The tribes of Banu Qinaqa & Banu Nadir who were expelled out of Madina for plotting havoc had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). Even here they were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims. The Prophet decided to stop them with 1,400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. The lead of the assault was given to Abu Bakr ibn Abu Quhafa and next to Umar ibn Al Khattab but both resulted in retreat. The Banner of the Muslims was handed to Ali (pbuh). Marhab the greatest Jewish warrior came forward and introduced himself. Ali (pbuh) came forward and announced his name as Ali ibn Abu Talib or Haydar (a lion), as named by his mother. Ali knew through inspiration that Marhab had dreamt of being mauled by a lion. Ali (pbuh) dealt him a blow which left him lifeless. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated. It was after this victory that Muhammad (pbuh) gave Ali (pbuh) the name of "Lion of Allah", Asadullah. After this battle a piece of land called Fadak was gifted to Muhammad (pbuh) by one of the tribes and he gave this to his daughter Fatima (pbuh).</p>
<p>629 CE 7 AH</p>	<p>30 yrs</p>	<p>Birth of Zaynab (pbuh) In the 5th yr of his marriage Zaynab was born. She was the first female from the progeny of The Prophet (pbuh). He was aware of the difficulties she would face with Husayn(pbuh) and shed tears when he first held her.</p>
<p>630 CE 8 AH</p>	<p>31 yrs</p>	<p>Conquest of Makka 110-1-4 By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Makka, toward Muhammad (pbuh) and the Muslims. The peace treaty signed by the Quraysh had been violated and in January 630, the Muslims marched to Makka and were joined by tribe after tribe along the way. They entered Makka without bloodshed and the Makkans, seeing the tide had turned, joined them. The conquest of Makka signaled an unprecedented increase in tribes accepting Islam. After completing his tawaf of Ka'ba, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by Ali (pbuh) went to the Ka'ba to remove the 360 idols of the pagan Arabs. Hubal, the greatest deity of Mecca was fixed at a high position. To reach it Ali(pbuh) was asked to climb on Muhammad's shoulders to complete the destruction of the idols.</p>

630 CE 8 AH	31 yrs	<p>Battle of Hunayn 9:25-27</p> <p>A battle fought against the tribes of Hawazin & Thaqeef; 10 miles from Makka at Hunayn. Battle strategy was not followed by one of the commanders who were then taken by surprise throwing the Muslims into disarray. In the volley of arrows Ali (pbuh) stood boldly. A few remained steadfast and managed to bring order by following Muhammad's (pbuh) instructions. Ali (pbuh) regrouped the Muslim army turning defeat into victory. An enormous booty fell into the hands of the Muslims with this victory. It also showed the clemency with which the prisoners were treated. 600 of the enemy were freed without paying any ransom.</p>
630 CE 23 Dhulhijja 8 AH	31 yrs	<p>Ayatut Tatheer 33:33</p> <p>The narration of Hadith e Kisa. This was confirmation from Allah about the exclusive five people to be included in the Ahl ul Bayt and about their purified state. They were Fatima, her father Muhammad, her husband Ali and her sons Hasan and Husayn (pbuh)</p>
630 CE 24 Dhulhijja 8 AH	31 yrs	<p>Mubahila 3:61</p> <p>The prophet (pbuh) invited the Christians of Najran to a Mubahila - an event which is arranged when a dispute cannot be resolved with discussion. A prayer is undertaken in order to rid themselves of the company of the liars. The Prophet had tried to explain that Isa (pbuh) was not the son of God. The likeness between Adam and Isa, in that neither had a father was highlighted. The Christians were not prepared to listen.. Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Husayn (pbuh) to the Mubahila. On seeing them accompany the Prophet, the Christian delegation withdrew from the Mubahila.</p>
631 CE 9 AH	32 yrs	<p>The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Ali (pbuh) as Governor of Medina.</p> <p>Ali (pbuh) was left to maintain law and order, officiate at prayers and to look after the household of The Prophet (pbuh). Muhammad planned to meet the impending Roman invasion before they invaded Medina. When they reached Tabuk the news came that the Romans had withdrawn. This was the only expedition that Ali (pbuh) was not involved in.</p>
631 CE 9 AH	32 yrs	<p>The Prophet had deputed Abu Bakr to convey the opening verses of Suratul Tawba to the pilgrims in Makka during the Hajj, forbidding the unbelievers from performing Hajj in future. After his departure The Prophet (pbuh) received a command from Allah that only Ali (pbuh) should be conveying the message in place of The Prophet. Ali (pbuh) was sent immediately by Muhammad (pbuh) and Abu Bakr returned dejected to Medina.</p>

<p>632 CE 18 Dhulhijja 10 AH</p>	<p>33 yrs</p>	<p>Ayatul Tableegh 5:67 Ayatu Akmal 5:3 On his return from the farewell hajj at Ghadeer in Johfa, Muhammad (pbuh) stopped and ordered that a pulpit be made with the saddles. He declared his successor in response to Allah's revelation of 5:67 by raising the hand of Ali (pbuh) and saying “For whomsoever I am Leader (mawla); Ali is his leader (mawla)”. On announcing Ali as his successor, 5:3 was revealed. All the elders of the Muslims, including Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman, paid allegiance to Ali (Pbuh) on that day in the presence of Muhammad (pbuh).</p>
<p>632 AH 28th Safar 11 AH</p>	<p>33 yrs</p>	<p>Death of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) In Muharram, the Prophet (pbuh) fell ill with a fever. His condition worsened and he died with his head on the lap of Ali (pbuh). Whilst Ali, Fatima and their family mourned the loss of Muhammad (pbuh) , and prepared for his burial the ill conceived meeting at Saqifa bani Sa'da was held to appoint a leader of the Muslims in contravention to Allah's instructions.</p>
<p>632 AH 14 Jamad ul Awwal 11 AH</p>	<p>33 yrs</p>	<p>Death of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) Fatima's grief at the loss of her father was uncontrollable and she became very weak and frail. 75 days after her father's demise, Fatima died. Ali (pbuh) had in the space of 3 months lost his beloved Muhammad (pbuh), and his beloved wife. She was buried at her request in the darkness.</p>
<p>632 AH 11 AH</p>	<p>33 yrs</p>	<p>On several occasions during his lifetime The Prophet had named Ali as his successor. After completion of the burial rites Ali claimed his right as the Successor, but this was rejected. Abu Bakr was appointed the first Khalifa. Ali did not actively assert his own right because he did not want to throw the Muslim community into strife. He placed the collective interests of the community and solidarity of Islam before himself. He was always available to give advice and it is well acknowledged that he was the only one to seek advice from about religious matters.</p>

632 - 656 CE 11 - 35 AH	33 - 57 yrs	Another part of Ali's life started in 632AH after the death of Muhammad (pbuh) lasting until the assassination of Uthman Ibn Affan, the third Khalifa in 656AH. He withdrew from political affairs, especially after the death of his wife, Fatima Zahra. He used his time to serve his family and worked as a farmer. Ali dug a lot of wells and gardens near Madina and endowed them for public use. These wells are known today as Abar Ali ("Ali's wells"). He also made gardens for his family and descendants. He compiled a complete version of the Qur'an, which was carried by camel to show to people of Medina.
633 CE 12 AH	34 yrs	Muslim armies were sent to Persia.
634 CE 13 AH	35 yrs	Abu Bakr dies appointing Umar as his successor. Umar particularly relied upon Ali (pbuh) as the Chief Judge of Medina. Ali (Pbuh) also advised Umar to set Hijra as the beginning of the Islamic calendar. Umar used Ali's suggestions in political issues as well as religious ones.
634-635 CE 13 - 14 AH	36 yrs	Muawiya was appointed Governor of Damascus by Umar. Syria, Persia, Egypt come under Islamic rule.
636 CE 15 AH	37 yrs	Damascus becomes the stronghold of the Khalifate.
637CE 16 AH	38 yrs	Jerusalem comes under Muslim rule.
644 CE 24 AH	45 yrs	Umar is killed by Abu Lulu. Umar had Uthman ibn Affan is appointed successor.
646 CE 26 - 27 AH	47 yrs	Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and come under Muslim rule.
649 - 651 CE 30 - 32 AH	51 yrs	Uthman's generosity toward his kin Banu Abd-Shams and his mistreatment toward several of the earliest companions such as Abu Dharr al-Ghifari, Abd-Allah ibn Mas'ud and Ammar ibn Yasir provoked outrage among some groups of people. Abu Dharr Ghifari was exiled to the desert (Rabwa). Dissatisfaction and resistance openly arose during 650-651, throughout most of the empire. When Uthman's kin, especially Marwan, gained control over him, the companions turned against him to reduce the influence of his assertive kin.

656 CE 35 AH	56 yrs	<p>Uthman is murdered</p> <p>Uthman's house was besieged by the angry groups of Muslims and no one dared to protect him. Ali (pbuh) sends his sons Hasan & Husayn (pbut) to take food and drink to Uthman. He is imprisoned in his house by a discontent mob of people who finally murdered him. Ali (pbuh) is urged to accept Khilafat that was usurped from him. In Dhul Hijja 35AH the Muslims gave their allegiance to Ali as their Khalifa. He accepts it saying "small longings have I for this authority, but the believers must have a chief". Muawiya starts his treachery against Ali (pbuh) using Damascus as his stronghold.</p>
656 CE 36 AH	57 yrs	<p>Ali initiates the reforms of his government by removing the corrupt Umayyads from their positions of power, having attained these by favour of his predecessor. These measures threatened to cause strife in Syria, Yemen, Egypt, Kufa and Basra. Ali's appointed Governors saw that their treasuries were bankrupt having been emptied by the departing Governors. The Umayyads spared nothing to attempt to disturb the government of Ali (pbuh).</p>
656 CE 36 AH	57 yrs	<p>Battle of Jamal (Camel)</p> <p>Ali was first opposed by a faction led by Talha, Zubayr and Ayesha bint Abu Bakr, who claimed for vengeance against the murderers of Uthman. This was the first battle of Muslim against Muslim. The two parties met on 10 Rabi ul Awwal. Called the battle of Jamal because Ayesha led the opposition from her camel Al Asker. Ali (pbuh) emerged victorious. In battle Ali's rules of engagement were clear. He had given orders that no fugitive should be pursued, nor any wounded soldier slain nor looted; nor the privacy of any house invaded. He settled a respectful retreat for Ayesha to Madina. Having buried both friends and foes, he performed the funeral service.</p>
657 CE 36 AH	58 yrs	<p>Kufa as Capital</p> <p>He decided to transfer the capital of his government to Kufa from Madina because it was more centrally placed in the Muslim Empire. Muawiya refused to pay allegiance to Ali.</p>
657 CE 36 AH	58 yrs	<p>Battle of Siffin</p> <p>It was fought between Ali (pbuh) and Muawiya, on the banks of the Euphrates river at Siffin in Syria. Muawiya, the governor of Syria, had deployed Amr ibn Aas as his general on the river to prevent Ali and his troops access to the water. Ali's general Malik al Ashtar dislodged Amr from the river. Ali did not push for another attack in an attempt to avoid another clash of believer against believer. However when Muawiya again refused to offer allegiance to Ali a battle ensued. Amongst the losses was Ammar ibn Yasir, a</p>

		<p>close Companion of The Prophet who sided with Ali. Ali and Husayn ibn Ali were fully involved in the battle on the front line having penetrated the front rank of the Syrian forces. However, the battle was indecisive, and the two parties agreed to arbitration, which was equally indecisive.</p> <p>The situation continued as before, with Muawiya ruling over Syria and later Egypt, and Ali ruling the rest of the Muslim territories. Ali continued to be recognised as Khalifa. Muawiya did not lay a claim to the title of Khalifa.</p>
<p>659 CE 9 Safar 38 AH</p>	60 yrs	<p>Battle of Nahrawan</p> <p>The group of Muslim rebels who laid down their arms when victory was near in Siffin and who supported the arbitration were soon to unsettle Ali's march to Syria against Muawiya. They had killed Ali's Governor of Nahrawan and were likely to attack Kufa in his absence. Ali (pbuh) led his troops to Nahrawan demanding the murderers from this group called the Kharijites to surrender. They opposed Ali (pbuh) and demanded an apology from him. The Battle of Nahrawan saw only 9 of the Kharijites survive their attack on Ali. After this skirmish his troops were reluctant to take on Muawiya and the Syrian expedition was abandoned. Muawiya overpowered Egypt, Yemen and other areas.</p>
<p>661 CE 21 Ramadhan 40 AH</p>	63 yrs	<p>Martyrdom</p> <p>On 19 Ramadhan Ali was struck with a poisoned sword in Masjid Kufa by a Kharijite, Abdul Rahman Ibn Muljim. His first words on being struck were those of thanks to Allah. He said "I have been successful with the Rabb of Ka'ba." He died 2 days later on the 21 Ramadhan. Ali's justice was tempered with mercy, even to his assassin. He instructed that Abdul Rahman must be treated fairly and that his family must not be punished for his deed. He placed all his children including Muhammad ibn Hanifa, in the care of Hasan (pbuh). Abbas, his son from Ummul Banin, he entrusted to Husayn. He knew what Abbas' role would be at Karbala.</p> <p>Ali (pbuh) was buried in Najaf by his sons Hasan and Husayn (pbut)</p> <p>Ali's words of wisdom to family, friends and people appointed to positions of power have been compiled in a book called Nahjul Balagha. His pearls of wisdom have appropriately been called the Peak of Eloquence. They contain 241 sermons, 79 letters, and 489 sayings of Ali. His advice if accepted would transform any society in any generation.</p>

661CE 41AH		Muawiya changed the Khilafate to a dynasty - the beginning of the Umayyad dynasty. Muawiya coerced the Muslims into paying allegiance to him rather than Hasan ibn Ali using threats and bribery. He called the year 'Sanatul Jama'a'. Those who pay allegiance to Muawiya are known as Ahlul Sunna wal Jama'a.
		The Khilafat ended with the Ali the fourth Khalifa, but the Imamate had started with Ali the first Imam and Viceregent of Muhammad.