

The Courage of Wisdom

The Life and Legacy of Imām Ḥasan al-Mujtabā ﷺ

AN EXPLORATION OF LEADERSHIP, PATIENCE, AND THE DIVINE PRESERVATION OF ISLAM



Profile: Al-Mujtabā (The Chosen One)

Name:	Ḥasan ibn 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib ﷺ
Lineage:	First grandson of the Prophet ﷺ; son of Imām 'Alī ﷺ and Sayyidah Fāṭimah ﷺ
Role:	The 2nd Infallible Imām
Birth:	15th Ramaḍān, 3 AH (Medina)
Imāmah Duration:	10 years
Lifespan:	47 Years (Martyred 50 AH)
Burial:	Jannatul Baqī', Medina

He lived contemporaneously with the Prophet ﷺ for seven years, absorbing the essence of revelation directly from the source.

A Name Chosen by the Heavens

Allah T

Angel Jibrā'īl

“Surely ‘Alī is to you in the same way that Hārūn was to Mūsā.”

Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ

“I will not precede my Nurturer in naming him.”

Imām ‘Alī ﷺ

“I will not precede the Messenger of Allah.”

حَسَن

Shabbar (The Beautiful)

Takeaway

His existence and identity were divinely decreed, equating his lineage to that of Aaron and Moses.

The Intellectual Heir

Case Study: The Ostrich Egg Ruling



Chain of Referral

Question: Penalty for eating ostrich eggs in Iḥrām?

Abū Bakr (Deferred)

‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb (Deferred)

‘Abdur Raḥmān ibn ‘Awf (Deferred)

Imām ‘Alī (Deferred to his son)

Imām Ḥasan (Child)

Provided the complete, correct legal answer.

Even as a child, he possessed the deep knowledge of the Imāmah.

“He will introduce my religion... He will revive my sunnah.”
— Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ

The Warrior on the Battlefield

Theme: “There is no one more courageous than the wise.” — Imām ‘Alī ☒

Battle of Jamal: Imām Ḥasan ☒ attacked the enemy’s anchor (the camel) when others failed, returning with a bloody spear and securing victory.

Battle of Siffin: Commanded the Right Wing. Mu‘āwiyah attempted to bribe him with the Caliphate to betray his father. Imām Ḥasan refused, choosing principles over power.





Stop & Reflect: The Pillars of Leadership

Imām Ḥasan ؑ spent 30 years observing Imām 'Alī ؑ, learning that leadership requires two inseparable traits:

- 1. Patience in difficult times**
- 2. Justice in ruling**

A leader cannot rule properly without wisdom. What happens to a society when its leaders possess power but lack these traits?

The Burden of Imāmah (40 AH)



The Mandate:

‘I am worthier of the believers than themselves, then my brother ‘Alī... When he is martyred, then his son Ḥasan will be worthier of the believers than themselves.’

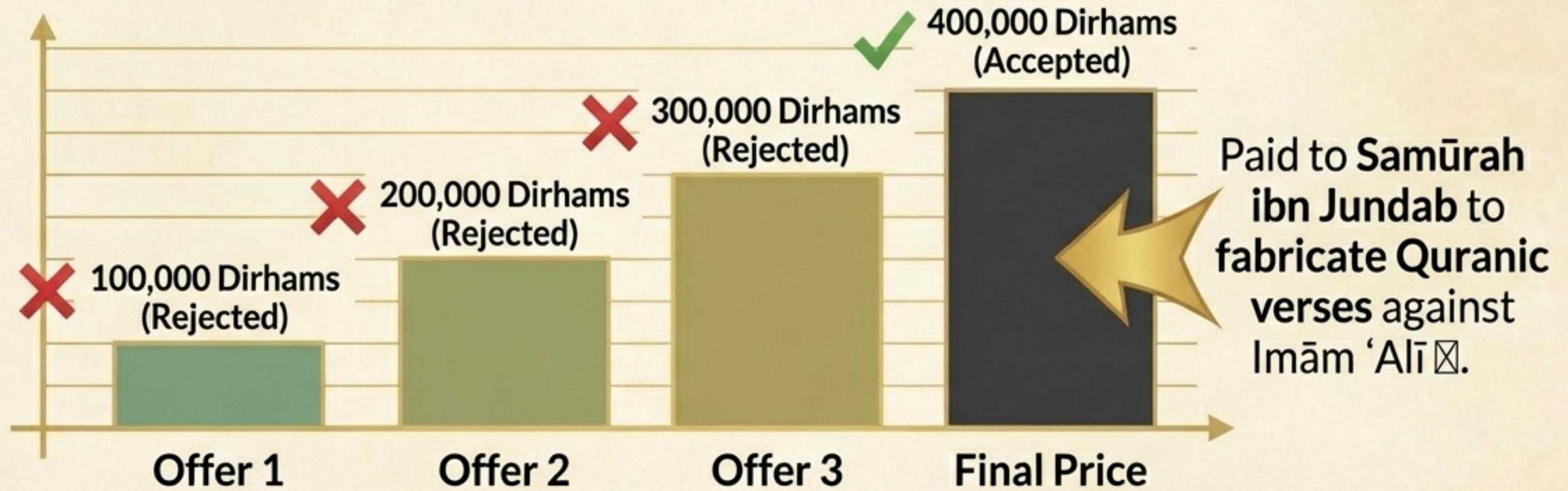
— Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ

Context:

Imām Ḥasan assumes leadership at age 37, inheriting a nation exhausted by civil war.

The Weapon of Rumor

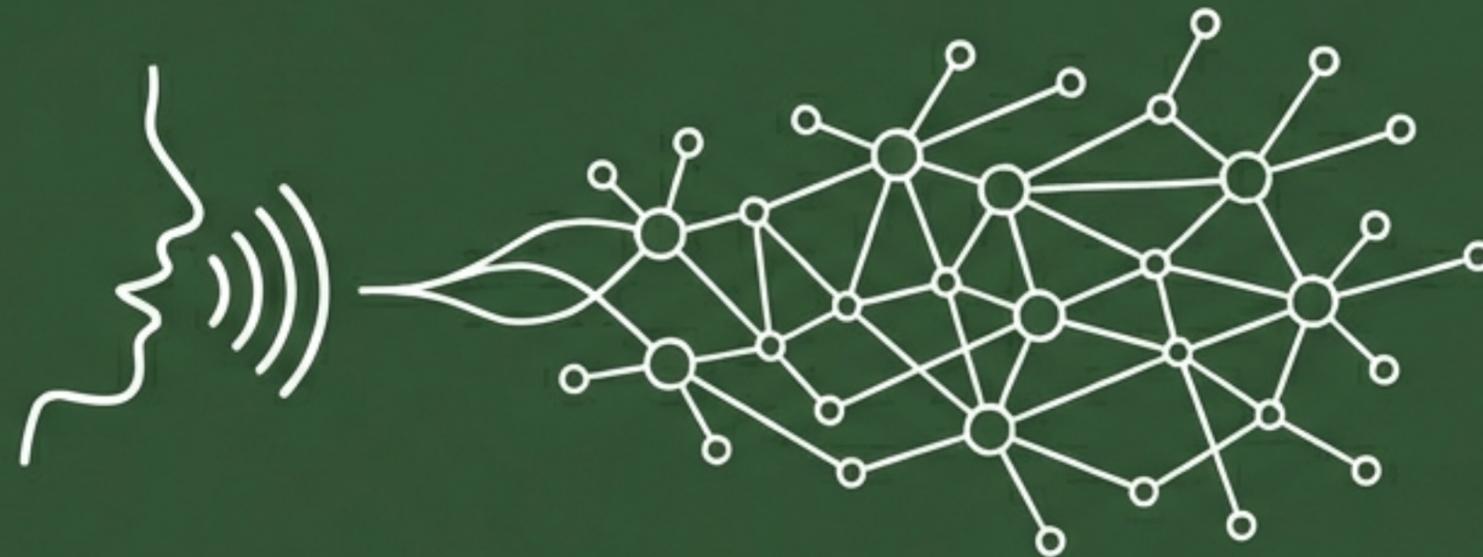
The Price of a Lie



Mu'āwiyah exploited the lack of communication **technology** to buy **reputations** and spread disinformation in Syria.

Stop & Reflect: The Vulnerability of Truth

In the 40s AH, rumors traveled by word of mouth, and money could buy a fabricated religious narrative.



How did spreading rumors strengthen the enemy's political position?
Why were people so quick to believe these rumors without verification?

Modern Parallel: To this day, false reports spread faster than corrections. What tools do we use to discern the truth?

The Ultimate Act of Courage: The Treaty

The Accusation

That Imām Ḥasan ؑ was weak or cowardly for not fighting Mu'āwiyah to the death.

The Reality

He possessed a loyal army and proven combat experience. He chose not to fight because a war at that moment would have annihilated the remaining true believers.

“Courage is required to perform the most righteous actions, regardless of what people say.”

Takeaway: It takes more bravery to accept the label of ‘weakness’ to save Islam than to seek the glory of martyrdom and leave the religion to die.

Strategic Peace, Not Surrender

“ By Allah, I *barely* held back *from fighting you in order to spare the blood of the Muslims*. Should I fight people on your behalf when, *by Allah, you deserve to be fought more than them?* ”

Imām Ḥasan ❧ to Mu‘āwiyah.

The Khawārij Incident: When Mu‘āwiyah asked Imām Ḥasan to fight a rebellion on his behalf, the Imām sent a harsh refusal, proving Treaty was a ceasefire for the safety of Muslims, not a pledge of allegiance to a tyrant.

Leadership by Virtue

Case Study: The Syrian Traveler



The Insult

A brainwashed traveler curses Imām Ḥasan ❁ to his face.



The Reaction

The Imām responds with kindness: "If you are hungry, we will feed you. If you need clothes, we will clothe you."



The Transformation

Shocked by such virtue, the enemy realizes the rumors were lies and becomes a devoted follower.

Dismantling propaganda through Soft Power and moral excellence.

The Martyrdom (50 AH)



Date: 50 AH (Age 47).

The Plot: Unable to destroy the Imām's standing through politics, Mu'āwiyah instigated his wife, Ja'dah, to poison him.

Burial: Laid to rest in Jannatul Baqī', Medina. He was denied burial next to his grandfather, the Prophet ﷺ, due to further political aggression.

The Legacy of the Chosen One

Infallible Guide

Authority affirmed by
Divine revelation and
the Prophet ﷺ.



Wise Warrior

Commander who
fought with intellect at
Siffin and Jamal.

Strategic Peacemaker

Had the courage to
choose peace to preserve
the existence of Islam.



Moral Exemplar

Countered hate with
radical generosity.

Timeline of a Life

3 AH

Birth &
Naming

11-40 AH

Supporting
Imām 'Alī

40 AH

Imāmah &
Peace Treaty

50 AH

Martyrdom

**“True courage is doing what is right,
even when it is difficult.”**

Emulate his patience and discernment.