

# The Twelve Imams

**The Twelve Imams** (Arabic: الأئمة الاثنا عشر‎, *al-ʿAʿimmah al-ʿIthnā ʿAšar*; Persian: دوازده امام, *Davâzdah Emâm*) are the spiritual and political successors to the Islamic prophet Muhammad in the Twelver branch of Shia Islam, including that of the Alawite and Alevi sects.<sup>[1]</sup>

According to the theology of Twelvers, the Twelve Imams are exemplary human individuals who not only rule over the community with justice, but also are able to keep and interpret *sharia* and the esoteric meaning of the Quran. Muhammad and Imams' words and deeds are a guide and model for the community to follow; as a result, they must be free from error and sin (known as *ismah*, or infallibility) and must be chosen by divine decree through the Prophet.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

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Calligraphic representation of the Twelve Imams along with that of the Prophet Muhammad.

## The belief of Imam

It is believed in Twelver Shia Islam that Muhammad and his Ahl al-Bayt are infallible possess *Hikmah*.




Their oppression and suffering served greater purposes and were a means of divine grace to their devotees.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The Imams are also guided by preserved texts in their possession, such as al-Jafr, al-Jamia, and unaltered past books the





Torah and Injeel. Imamat, or belief in the divine guide, is a fundamental belief in the Twelver Shia doctrine and is based on the concept that God would not leave humanity without access to divine guidance.<sup>[6]</sup>






According to Twelvers, there is at all times an Imam of the era who is the divinely appointed authority on all matters of faith and law in the Muslim community. Ali was the first of the Twelve Imams, and, in the Twelvers view, the rightful successor to Muhammad, followed by male descendants of Muhammad through his daughter Fatimah. Each Imam was the son of the previous Imam, with the exception of Husayn ibn Ali, who was the brother of Hasan ibn Ali. The twelfth and final Imam is Muhammad al-Mahdi, who is believed by the Twelvers to be currently alive, and hidden in the Major Occultation until he returns to bring justice to the world.<sup>[6]</sup> It is believed by Twelver Shia and Alevi Muslims that the Twelve Imams have been foretold in the Hadith of the 12 accomplishers. All of the Imams met unnatural deaths, with the exception of the last Imam who, according to Twelver and Alevi belief, is living in occultation.

Some of the Imams also have a leading role within some Sufi orders and are seen as the spiritual heads of Islam, because most of the Silsila (*spiritual chain*) of Sufi orders leads back to the Prophet through one of the Twelve Imams.

## List of Imams

Number	Calligraphic Name Depiction	Name <u>Kunya</u>	Arabic title <u>Turkish title</u> <sup>[7]</sup>	Lived (CE)	Age when assumed Imamat	Age at death	Duration of Imamat	Importance	Reason & place of death
				Lived (AH) <sup>[8]</sup>					Place of birth
1		Ali ibn Abi Talib الإمام عَلِيّ أَبْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ  Abu al-Hasan أَبُو الْحَسَنِ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amīr al-Mu'minīn (أمير المؤمنين) (Commander of the Faithful)<sup>[10]</sup></li> <li>al-Murtadā (المُرْتَضَى) (The Beloved)</li> <li>al-Waṣīy (الْوَصِيّ) (The Successor)</li> <li>al-Walīy (الْوَلِيّ) (The Wali)</li> </ul> Birinci Ali <sup>[11]</sup>	600–661 <sup>[10]</sup>  23 (before Hijra)–40 <sup>[12]</sup>  Makkah, Hijaz <sup>[10]</sup>	33	61	28	Cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad. According to Twelver Shia belief he was the only person to have been born in the Ka'bah, the holiest site in Islam, and the first male to openly accept Islam. Considered by Shia Islam as the rightful Successor of Muhammad. Sunnis also acknowledge him as the fourth Caliph. He holds a high position in almost all Sufi Muslim orders (Turuq); the members of these orders trace their lineage to Muhammad through him. <sup>[10]</sup>	Assassinated by Abd al-Rahman ibn Muljam, a Kharijite, in Kufa, who struck his head with a poisoned sword while he was in prostration praying on the Night of Qadr in the month of Ramadan. <sup>[10][13]</sup>  Buried at the Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, Iraq, according to Twelver Shia beliefs.
2		Hasan ibn Ali الإمام الْحَسَنُ أَبْنُ عَلِيّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ  Abu Muhammad أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>al-Mujtabā (المُجْتَبَى) (The Chosen)</li> <li>Sibt an-Nabīy (سِبْطُ النَّبِيِّ) (Tribe of the Prophet)</li> </ul> İkinci Ali <sup>[11]</sup>	625–670 <sup>[14]</sup>  3–50 <sup>[15]</sup>  Madinah, Hijaz <sup>[14]</sup>	39	47	8	He was the eldest surviving grandson of Muhammad through Muhammad's daughter, Fatimah az-Zahra. Hasan succeeded his father as the caliph in Kufa, and on the basis of a peace treaty with Muawiyah, he relinquished control of Iraq following a Caliphate of seven months. <sup>[14]</sup>	Poisoned by his wife in Madinah on the orders of the Caliph Muawiyah. <sup>[16]</sup>  Buried in Jannat al-Baqi, Medina, Saudi Arabia.
3		Husayn ibn Ali الإمام الْحُسَيْنُ أَبْنُ عَلِيّ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ  Abu Abdillah أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sayyid ash-Shuhada' (سَيِّدُ الشُّهَدَاءِ) (Master of the Martyrs)</li> <li>al-Mazlūm (المَظْلُوم) (The Tyrannized)</li> <li>Sibt an-Nabīy (سِبْطُ النَّبِيِّ) (Tribe of the Prophet)</li> </ul> Üçüncü Ali <sup>[11]</sup>	626–680 <sup>[17]</sup>  4–61 <sup>[18]</sup>  Madinah, Hijaz <sup>[17]</sup>	46	57	11	He was a grandson of Muhammad and brother of Hasan ibn Ali. Husayn opposed the validity of Yazid ibn Muawiyah. As a result, he, his family and his companions were later killed in the Battle of Karbala by Yazid's forces. After this	Killed and beheaded at the Battle of Karbala.  Buried at the Imam Husayn Mosque in Karbala, Iraq. <sup>[17]</sup>

								the commemoration of Husayn ibn Ali has become central to Shia identity. <sup>[17]</sup>	
4		<p>Ali ibn Husayn  الإمام عليّ  أَبْنُ الْحُسَيْنِ  السَّجَّادِ عَلَيْهِ  السَّلَام</p> <p>Abu Muhammad  أَبُو مُحَمَّد</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>as-Sajjād</i> (السَّجَّاد) (<i>The Consistently Prostrating</i>)</li> <li>▪ <i>Zayn al-Ābidīn</i> (زَيْنُ الْعَابِدِينَ) (<i>Ornament of the Worshippers</i>)<sup>[19]</sup></li> </ul> <p>Dördüncü Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>658/9<sup>[19]</sup> – 712<sup>[20]</sup></p> <p>38<sup>[19]</sup>–95<sup>[20]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[19]</sup></p>	23	57	34	<p>Author of prayers in <i>Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya</i>, which is known as "The Psalm of the Household of the Prophet."<sup>[20]</sup> He survived the Battle of Karbala because he was told not to participate due to a debilitating illness.</p>	<p>He was poisoned on the order of Caliph al-Walid I in Madinah.<sup>[20]</sup></p> <p>Buried in Jannat al-Baqi, Medina, Saudi Arabia.</p>
5		<p>Muhammad ibn Ali  الإمام مُحَمَّد  أَبْنُ عَلِيّ  الْبَاقِرِ عَلَيْهِ  السَّلَام</p> <p>Abu Ja'far  أَبُو جَعْفَر</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Bāqir al-‘Ulūm</i> (بَاقِرُ الْعُلُوم) (<i>The Opener of Knowledge</i>)<sup>[21]</sup></li> </ul> <p>Beşinci Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>677–732<sup>[21]</sup></p> <p>57–114<sup>[21]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[21]</sup></p>	38	57	19	<p>Sunni and Shia sources both describe him as one of the early and most eminent legal scholars, teaching many students during his tenure.<sup>[21][22]</sup></p>	<p>He was poisoned by Ibrahim ibn Walid ibn 'Abdallah in Madinah on the order of Caliph Hisham ibn Abd al-Malik.<sup>[20]</sup></p> <p>Buried in Jannat al-Baqi, Medina, Saudi Arabia.</p>
6		<p>Ja'far ibn Muhammad  الإمام جَعْفَر  أَبْنُ مُحَمَّد  الصَّادِقِ عَلَيْهِ  السَّلَام</p> <p>Abu Abdullah<sup>[23]</sup>  أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>aş-Şādiq</i><sup>[24]</sup> (الصَّادِق) (<i>The Honest</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Altıncı Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>702–765<sup>[24]</sup></p> <p>83–148<sup>[24]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[24]</sup></p>	31	65	34	<p>Established the Ja'fari jurisprudence and developed the theology of Twelvers. He instructed many scholars in different fields, including Imams Abu Hanifah and Malik ibn Anas in fiqh, Wasil ibn Ata and Hisham ibn Hakam in Islamic theology, and Jabir ibn Hayyan in science and alchemy.<sup>[24]</sup></p>	<p>He was poisoned in Madinah on the order of Caliph Al-Mansur.<sup>[24]</sup></p> <p>Buried in Jannat al-Baqi, Medina, Saudi Arabia.</p>
7		<p>Musa ibn Ja'far  الإمام مُوسَى  أَبْنُ جَعْفَر  الْكَاطِمِ عَلَيْهِ  السَّلَام</p> <p>Abu al-Hasan I  أَبُو الْحَسَنِ  الْأَوَّلِ<sup>[25]</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>al-Kāzīm</i><sup>[26]</sup> (الْكَاطِم) (<i>The Confined</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Yedinci Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>744–799<sup>[26]</sup></p> <p>128–183<sup>[26]</sup></p> <p>Al-Abwa', Hijaz<sup>[26]</sup></p>	20	55	35	<p>Leader of the Shia community during the schism of Ismailis, and other branches such as Waqifis, after the death of the former Imam, Jafar al-Sadiq.<sup>[27]</sup> He established the network of agents who collected khums in the Shia community of the Middle East and the Greater Khorasan. He holds a high position with the</p>	<p>Imprisoned and poisoned in Baghdad, Iraq on the order of Caliph Harun al-Rashid, according to Shia belief.</p> <p>Buried in the Al-Kazimiyah Mosque in Baghdad, Iraq.<sup>[26]</sup></p>

								Mahdavia; the members of these orders trace their lineage to Muhammad the Prophet if Islam through him. <sup>[28]</sup>	
8		<p>Ali ibn Musa الإمام عليّ أبن موسى الرّضا عليه السّلام</p> <p>Abu al-Hasan II أبو الحسن الثّاني<sup>[25]</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>ar-Ridā</i><sup>[29]</sup> (الرّضا) (The Pleasing)</li> </ul> <p>Sekizinci Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>765– 817<sup>[29]</sup></p> <p>148– 203<sup>[29]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[29]</sup></p>	35	55	20	<p>Made crown-prince by Caliph Al-Ma'mun, and famous for his discussions with both Muslim and non-Muslim religious scholars.<sup>[29]</sup></p>	<p>According to Shia sources, he was poisoned in Mashad, Iran on the order of Caliph Al-Ma'mun.</p> <p>Buried in the Imam Rida Mosque in Mashad, Iran.<sup>[29]</sup></p>
9		<p>Muhammad ibn Ali الإمام محمّد أبن عليّ الّجّواد عليه السّلام</p> <p>Abu Ja'far أبو جعفر</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>al-Jawwād</i><sup>[30]</sup> (الّجّواد) (The Generous)</li> <li>▪ <i>at-Taqīy</i><sup>[30]</sup> (التّقيّ) (The God-Fearing)</li> </ul> <p>Dokuzuncu Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>810– 835<sup>[30]</sup></p> <p>195– 220<sup>[30]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[30]</sup></p>	8	25	17	<p>Famous for his generosity and piety in the face of persecution by the Abbasid caliphate.</p>	<p>Poisoned by his wife, Al-Ma'mun's daughter, in Baghdad, Iraq on the order of Caliph Al-Mu'tasim.</p> <p>Buried in the Al-Kazimiyah Mosque in Baghdad, Iraq.<sup>[30]</sup></p>
10		<p>Ali ibn Muhammad الإمام عليّ أبن محمّد الّهّاديّ عليه السّلام</p> <p>Abu al-Hasan III أبو الحسن الثّالث<sup>[31]</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>al-Hādī</i><sup>[31]</sup> (الّهّاديّ) (The Guide)</li> <li>▪ <i>an-Naqīy</i><sup>[31]</sup> (التّقيّ) (The Pure)</li> </ul> <p>Onuncu Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>827– 868<sup>[31]</sup></p> <p>212– 254<sup>[31]</sup></p> <p>Surayya, a village near Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[31]</sup></p>	8	42	34	<p>Strengthened the network of deputies in the Shia community. He sent them instructions, and received in turn financial contributions of the faithful from the khums and religious vows.<sup>[31]</sup></p>	<p>He was poisoned in Samarra, Iraq on the order of Caliph Al-Mu'tazz.<sup>[32]</sup></p> <p>Buried in the Al Askari Mosque in Samarra, Iraq.</p>
11		<p>Hasan ibn Ali الإمام الحسن أبن عليّ العسكريّ عليه السّلام</p> <p>Abu al-Mahdi أبو المهديّ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>al-'Askariy</i><sup>[33]</sup> (العسكريّ) (The Garrison Town One)</li> </ul> <p>Onbirinci Ali<sup>[11]</sup></p>	<p>846– 874<sup>[33]</sup></p> <p>232– 260<sup>[33]</sup></p> <p>Madinah, Hijaz<sup>[33]</sup></p>	22	28	6	<p>For most of his life, the Abbasid Caliph, Al-Mu'tamid, placed restrictions on him after the death of his father. Repression of the Shia population was particularly high at the time due to their large size and growing power.<sup>[34]</sup></p>	<p>He was poisoned on the order of Caliph Al-Mu'tamid in Samarra, Iraq.</p> <p>Buried in Al-Askari Mosque in Samarra, Iraq.<sup>[35]</sup></p>
12		<p>Hujjat Allah ibn al-Hasan الإمام حجّة الله أبن الحسن المهديّ عليه السّلام</p> <p>Abu al-Qasim أبو القاسم</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>al-Mahdiy</i><sup>[36]</sup> (المهديّ) (The Guided)</li> <li>▪ <i>al-Qā'im</i> (القائم) (The Riser)</li> <li>▪ <i>al-Ghā'ib</i><sup>[37]</sup> (الغائب) (The Hidden)</li> <li>▪ <i>al-Hujjah 'Alī Muhammad</i><sup>[38]</sup></li> </ul>	<p>869– present<sup>[39]</sup></p> <p>255– present<sup>[39]</sup></p> <p>Samarra, Iraq<sup>[39]</sup></p>	5	unknown	present	<p>According to Twelver Shia doctrine, he is the current Imam and the promised Mahdi, a messianic figure who will return with the prophet Isa (Jesus). He will reestablish the</p>	<p>According to Twelver Shia doctrine, he has been living in the Occultation since 874, and will continue as long as God wills.<sup>[39]</sup></p>

## See also

- Ahl al-Bayt
- Ahl al-Kisa
- Succession to Muhammad
- Hadith of the Twelve Successors
- The Fourteen Infallibles
- Islamic leadership
- Salawat

## Footnotes

1. Olsson, Ozdalga & Raudvere 2005, p. 65
2. Tabataba'i 1977, p. 10
3. Momen 1985, p. 174
4. Tabataba'i 1977, p. 15
5. Corbin 2014, pp. 45–51
6. Gleave, Robert. "Imamate". *Encyclopaedia of Islam and the Muslim world; vol. 1*. MacMillan. ISBN 0-02-865604-0.
7. The Imam's Arabic titles are used by the majority of Twelver Shia who use Arabic as a liturgical language, including the Usooli, Akhbari, Shaykhi, and to a lesser extent Alawi. Turkish titles are generally used by Alevi, a fringe Twelver group, who make up around 10% of the world Shia population. The titles for each Imam literally translate as "First Ali", "Second Ali", and so forth. *Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East and North Africa*. Gale Group. 2004. ISBN 978-0-02-865769-1. Missing or empty |title= (help)
8. The abbreviation CE refers to the Common Era solar calendar, while AH refers to the Islamic Hijri lunar calendar.
9. Except Twelfth Imam
10. Nasr, Seyyed Hossein. "Ali" (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9005712/Ali>). *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Retrieved 2007-10-12.
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12. Tabatabae (1979), pp.190–192
13. Tabatabae (1979), p.192
14. Madelung, Wilferd. "ḤASAN B. ʿALI B. ABI ṬĀLEB" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/hasan-b-ali>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2012-07-06.
15. Tabatabae (1979), pp.194–195
16. Tabatabae (1979), p.195
17. Madelung, Wilferd. "ḤOSAYN B. ʿALI" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/hosayn-b-ali>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2008-03-23.
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19. Madelung, Wilferd. "ʿALĪ B. ḤOSAYN B. ʿALĪ B. ABĪ ṬĀLEB, ZAYN-AL-ʿĀBEDĪN" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/ali-b-hosayn-b-ali>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
20. Tabatabae (1979), p.202
21. Madelung, Wilferd. "BĀQER, ABŪ JAʿFAR MOḤAMMAD" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/baqer-abu-jafar-mohammad>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
22. Tabatabae (1979), p.203
23. "JAʿFAR AL-ŠĀDEQ, ABU ʿABD-ALLĀH" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/jafar-al-sadeq>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2014-07-07.
24. Tabatabae (1979), p.203–204
25. Madelung, Wilferd. "ʿALĪ AL-REŽĀ" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/ali-al-reza>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2007-11-09.
26. Tabatabae (1979), p.205
27. Tabatabae (1979) p. 78
28. Sachedina 1988, pp. 53–54
29. Tabatabae (1979), pp.205–207
30. Tabatabae (1979), p. 207
31. Madelung, Wilferd. "ʿALĪ AL-ḤĀDĪ" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/ali-al-hadi-abul-hasan-b>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
32. Tabatabae (1979), pp.208–209
33. Halm, H. "ʿASKARĪ" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/askari-abu-mohammad-hasan-b>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
34. Tabatabae (1979) pp. 209–210
35. Tabatabae (1979), pp.209–210
36. "THE CONCEPT OF MAHDI IN TWELVER SHIʿISM" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/islam-in-iran-vii-the-concept-of-mahdi-in-twelver-shiism>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2014-07-07.
37. "ĠAYBA" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/gayba>). *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. Retrieved 2014-07-07.
38. "Muhammad al-Mahdi al-Hujjah" (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9054165/Muhammad-al-Mahdi-al-Hujjah>). *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
39. Tabatabae (1979), pp.210–211
40. Tabatabae (1979), pp. 211–214

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## External links

- A brief introduction of Twelve Imams (<http://al-islam.org/twelve/7.htm>)
- A Brief History Of The Lives Of The Twelve Imams (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080329020223/http://www.balagh.net/english/shia/shia/10.htm#00011>) a chapter of *Shi'ite Islam* by Allameh Tabatabaei
- The Twelve Imams (<https://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://www.geocities.com/ahlulbayt14/12imams.html&date=2009-10-25+12:07:06>) Taken From "A Shi'ite Anthology" By Allameh Tabatabaei
- A Short History of the Lives of The Twelve Imams (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080618012237/http://www.ummah.net/khoei/imam.htm#12>)
- Hazreti Ali & the Twelve Imams – The Bektashi Order of Dervishes (<http://bektashiorder.com/the-twelve-imams/>)

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