What happened after Ashura?

Shias believe that appointing a successor/Imam to the Prophet is a task which belongs to Allah (SWT) alone and mere humans do not have the right to interfere in the same way that assigning a prophet and messenger is only a task which belongs to Allah (SWT) and people do not have the right to interfere. There are many verses in the Holy Quran which prove this fact. Allah (SWT) in the Holy Quran, regarding the Imamah of Hazrat Abrahim (PBUH&HF) says:

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إِنِّي جاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ إِماما
"Surely I will make you an Imam of men"
2:124
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Allah (SWT) also says:

َ وَ كُلاُّ اللَّهِ السِّحَاقَ وَ يَعْقُوبَ

"We gave to him Ishaq and Yaqoub, and each one of them We made a prophet."

19:49
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Based on this Holy Verse, the appointment of Hazrat Abrahim (PBUH&HF) as Imam was up to Allah (SWT) just as appointing him into his Prophethood was up to Allah (SWT). However, there exists no verse in the Holy Quran in which choosing Prophet and Imam is left to mankind. For this reason, Shias also believe that in the same way Holy Prophets (PBUT) need to bring miracles to prove their prophethood, their successors should also have miracles in order to be accepted.

The Holy Imams (as) of the Holy Ahlul-bait (as) also had miracles which after being witnessed, were accepted in their Imamah.

Hazrat sayad al-Shuhada Imam Hussain (as), the 3rd Imam of the Shias performed several miracles during his lifetime and even after his death; these miracles prove that this great man was the rightful Imam appointed by Allah (SWT) after His Brother, Imam Hasan (as), because it is impossible that Allah (SWT) would give such miracles to liars and those who falsely claim to be divinely chosen, and (NauzubiAllah) by doing so prepare the basis for men to be lead astray.

We will briefly describe some of the miracles of Imam Hussain (as) which happened after his martyrdom. Surely, each one of these miracles would be enough evidence to clear things for those who seek truth with their eyes and hearts and abandon ignorance.

Shias, the followers of the Holy Ahlul-bait (as), are certain about the Imamah and leadership of Imam Hussain (as) and his miracles. Since this articles is aimed at those who do not want to accept the leadership of the children of RasuAllah (PBUH&HF), and instead of following what the Holy Prophet (PBUH&HF) has left for us as guidance, they follow the enemies of the Holy Ahl-ul-bait (as), we will try to show these miracles by only using the most reliable books written and narrated by their most reliable and famous scholars so it would leave no room for argument.

1. The impact between the stars in the sky:

عن عيسى بن الحارث الكندي ، قال : لما قتل الحسين مكثنا سبعة أيام إذا صلينا فنظرنا إلى الشمس . على أطراف الحيطان كأنها الملاحف المعصفرة ، ونظرنا إلى الكواكب يضرب بعضها بعضا Isa ibn Harith al Kandi says: when Hussain (as) Ibn Ali (as) was martyred, for seven days after reading the Asr prayer we would see that the sun which was shining on the walls of our houses was so red as if there was red curtain on them and we would see stars colliding with each other.

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 432 – 433 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 15 و سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 312 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 227

2. The sky cried blood:

Nazrih AlAzdia says: when Hussain (as) ibn Ali (as) was martyred, the sky rained blood and we literally saw our belongings being covered in blood.

جعفر بن سليمان قال حدثني خالتي أم سالم قالت لما قتل الحسين بن علي مطرنا مطرا كالدم على ا البيوت والجدر قال وبلغني أنه كان بخراسان والشام والكوفة .

Ja'far ibn Sulayman has narrated "My aunt Umm Salim said: When Imam Hussain (as) was martyred, a blood like rain was falling on the walls and houses. And said: I was informed that the same rain of blood had also rained in Khurasan, Shaam and Kufah."

3. The tears of the sky:

Ibn Sirin said: The Sky did not cry for anyone except Yahya Ibn Zakaria (PBUH) and Hussain (as) Ibn Ali (as).

4. The darkness of the world:

Khalaf Ibn Khalifa narrated from his father who said: When Imam Hussain (as) was martyred, the sky became so dark that during the Zuhr prayer the stars were visible, even the Jawaz star could be seen and red soil would fall from the sky.

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 431 – 432 و تهذيب التهذيب ، ابن حجر ، ج 2 ، ص 305 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 226 .

وقال : وقال علي بن مسـهر ، عن جدته : لما قتل الحسـين كنت جارية شـابة ، فمكثت السـماء بضعة أيام بلياليهن كأنها علقة .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 432 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 226 .

Ali (as) bin Mushir narrates from his ancestor, who said: when Imam Hussain (as) was martyred, I was a young girl; the sky was darkened so much as if it were a blood clot.

5. The Sky turned Red

وقال علي بن محمد المدائني ، عن علي بن مدرك ، عن جده الأسود بن قيس : احمرت آفاق السماء بعد قتل الحسين بستة أشهر ، نرى ذلك في آفاق السماء كأنها الدم . قال : فحدثت بذلك شريكا ، فقال لي : ما أنت من الأسود ؟ ، قلت : هو جدي أبو أمي قال : أم والله إن كان لصدوق الحديث ، عظيم الأمانة ، مكرما للضيف .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 432 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 15 و سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 312 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 227 .

Ali bin Mudarik narrates from his father Asood bin Qais who said: The prospect of sky had turned red after the killing of Imam Hussain (as), and we saw it as blood in the sky. Ali (as) bin Muhammad (PBUH&HF) Mada'ni asked him: What is your relation with him? He said: He is my ancestor from my mother's side; by Allah (SWT) he was a truthful, reliable and an honourable host.

وقال عباس بن محمد الدوري ، عن يحيى بن معين : حدثنا جرير ، عن يزيد بن أبي زياد ، قال : قتل الحسين ولي أربع عشرة سنة ، وصار الورس الذي كان في عسكرهم رمادا واحمرت آفاق السماء ونحروا ناقة في عسكرهم فكانوا يرون في لحمها النيران .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 434 – 435 و تهذيب التهذيب ، ابن حجر ، ج 2 ، ص 305 و سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 313 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 15 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 230.

Yazid bin abu Ziad says: I was fourteen when Hussain (as) bin Ali (as) was martyred. Plants turned into ashes amongst the army and the sky became red; the army slaughtered a camel and there was flame in its flesh.

عن هشام عن محمد قال تعلم هذه الحمرة في الأفق مم هو فقال من يوم قتل الحسين بن علي .

سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 312 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 15 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 228 .

Hisham narrates from Muhammad who said: do you know since when the redness in the horizon appeared? It was seen from the day Hussain (as) bin Ali (as) was martyred.

6. The walls of Darul Imara cried blood

حدثني أبو يحيى مهدي بن ميمون قال : سمعت مروان مولى هند بنت المهلب ، قال : حدثني بواب عبيد الله بن زياد أنه لما جئ برأس الحسين فوضع بين يديه ، رأيت حيطان دار الامارة تسايل دما .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 433 – 434 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 229 .

When they placed the Holy head of Imam Hussain (as) in front of ibn Ziad, I saw blood dripping down the walls of Darul Imara.

7. The eclipsed sun

عَن أَبُو قَبِيلٍ لَمَّا قُتِلَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِي ۖ (عليه السلام) كُسِفَتِ الشَّمْسُ كَسْفَةً بَدَتِ الْكَوَاكِبُ نِصْفَ النَّهَارِ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهَا هِي .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 433 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 228 و تلخيص الحبير ، ابن حجر ، ج 5 ، ص 84 و السنن الكبرى ، البيهقي ، ج 3 ، ص 337 .

When Imam Hussain (as) was martyred, there was an eclipse and it became so dark that at noon the stars in were visible in the sky. By seeing this we thought the end of the world has come!

8. Fresh blood gushing out from beneath of rocks

(وقال) يعقوب بن سفيان ثنا سليمان ابن حرب ثنا حماد بن زيد عن معمر قال َ أَوَّلُ مَا عُرِفَ الزُّهْرِيُّ تَكَلَّمَ فِي مَجْلِسِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ فَقَالَ الْوَلِيدُ أَيُّكُمْ يَعْلَمُ مَا فَعَلَتْ أَحْجَارُ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ يَوْمَ قُتِلَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ فَقَالَ الزَّهْرِيُّ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُقْلَبْ حجرا إِلَّا وَ تَحْتَهُ دَمٌ عَبِيط .

تهذيب التهذيب ، ابن حجر ، ج 2 ، ص 305 و تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 434 و سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 314 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 16 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 229 .

Abu Bakr Baihaqqi narrated from Ma'roof that Walid bin AbulMalik asked Zuhri how were the stones of Baitul Muqddas on the day Hussain (as) bin Ali (as) was martyred? Zahir said: I have been informed that on the day of martyrdom of Hussain ibn Ali (as), they would see blood beneath any stone they would have picked up.

عَنْ أُمِّ حَيَّانَ قَالَتْ يَوْمَ قُتِلَ الْحُسَيْنُ أَظْلَمَتْ عَلَيْنَا ثَلَاثاً وَ لَمْ يَمَسَّ أَحَدٌ مِنْ زَعْفَرَانِهِمْ شَيْئاً فَجَعَلَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ إِلَّا احْتَرَقَ وَ لَمْ يُقَلَّبْ حَجَرٌ بِبَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ إِلَّا أَصْيب تَحْتَهُ دَماً عَبِيطا

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 434 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 229 و ...

It has been narrated from Um Haian who said: On the day of the martyrdom of Hussain (as), the sky was darkened for three days and nights and whoever touched saffron would burn their hand. In Baytul Muqaddas, blood could be seen beneath any stone.

محمد بن عمر بن علي عن أبيه قال أرسل عبد الملك إلى ابن رأس الجالوت فقال هل كان في قتل الحسين علامة قال ابن رأس الجالوت ما كشف يومئذ حجر إلا وجد تحته دم عبيط . Abdul Malik sent someone to the son of Ras alJalut to ask him if there were any signs in the world about the killing of Hussain (as), and he answered: There was no stone which was lifted from the earth but blood would be found underneath it.

9. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

10. The flesh of the camel of the Imam (as) which was taken as booty turned bitter

عَنْ جَمِيلِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ أَصَابُوا إِبِلًا فِي عَسْكَرِ الْحُسَيْنِ (عليه السلام) يَوْمَ قُتِلَ فَنَحَرُوهَا وَ طَبَخُوهَا قَالَ فَصَارَتْ مِثْلَ أَلْعَلْقَمِ فَمَا اسْتَطَأَعُوا أَنْ يُسِيغُوا مِنْهَا شَيْئا .

تهذيب التهذيب ، ابن حجر ، ج 2 ، ص 306 و تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 435 – 436 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 16 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 231 .

Jumail bin Murah says: They took a camel from the camp of Hussain bin Ali (as) as booty on the day he was martyred. They slaughtered and cooked it. The narrator says: The meat was so bitter that they could not use it.

11. Seeing fire in the flesh of the meat taken as booty:

وقال محمد بن عبد الله الحضرمي : حدثنا أحمد بن يحيى الصوفي ، قال : حدثنا أبو غسان ، قال : حدثنا ، أبو نمير عم الحسن ابن شعيب ، عن أبي حميد الطحان ، قال : كنت في خزاعة فجاؤوا بشئ من تركة الحسين فقيل لهم : ننحر أو نبيع فنقسم ؟ قالوا : انحروا ، قال : فجعل على جفنة فلما وضعت فارت نارا .

تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 435 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 231 .

It has been narrated from Hamid Tahan who said, I was in the clan of Khaza'e, amongst the booty they took from Imam Hussain (as) was a camel. The members of that clan asked: Should we slaughter this camel or should we sell it? The one who had brought the camel said: I want you to slaughter it.

Hamid said: The basin was ready. As soon as we were ready to slaughter it, a fire gushed out of it (how water gushes out of a hole).

(وقال) ابن معين حدثنا جرير ثنا زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ قَالَ قُتِلَ الْحُسَيْنُ وَ لِي أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً وَ صَارَ الْوَرْسُ رَمَاداً الَّذِي كَانَ فِي عَسْكَرِهِمْ وَ احْمَرَّتْ اَفَاقُ السَّمَاءِ وَ نَحَرُوا نَاقَةً فِي عَسْكَرِهِمْ فَكَانُوا يَرَوْنَ فِي لَحْمِهَا النِّيرَان .

تهذيب التهذيب ، ابن حجر ، ج 2 ، ص 305 و تهذيب الكمال ، المزي ، ج 6 ، ص 434 – 435 و سير أعلام النبلاء ، الذهبي ، ج 3 ، ص 313 و تاريخ الإسلام ، الذهبي ، ج 5 ، ص 15 و تاريخ مدينة دمشق ، ابن عساكر ، ج 14 ، ص 230 .

Ibn Mu'in narrates from Jabir from Yazid bin Ziad who said: I was fourteen when Hussain (as) bin Ali (as) was martyred. Plants turned into ashes amongst the army, and the sky became red, the army slaughtered a camel and there was flame in its flesh.