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GHAYBIAAT IMAM ALI (PEACE BE UPON HIM) SINGLED OUT THOSE WHO DISOBEY HIM

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INTRODUCTION

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, for success and blessings, and prayers and peace be upon the most honorable of all creation, our Prophet Muhammad (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**) , and upon his good and pure family (**peace be upon them**) until the Day of Judgment.

As for what follows, the Commander of the Faithful, Ali bin Abi Talib, is considered the second man in Islam after the Messenger Muhammad (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**) , he is his guardian, cousin and son-in-law, and his personality and existence are among the wonders known to mankind. We have to study an important aspect of its many aspects, which is the knowledge of the unseen that he learned from the Messenger of God (**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**) , for he showed it to the lover and the hated, and in order not to get out of our topic we touched on his unseen to those who oppose him, where he told them what is absent from them and they did not realize it. He revealed many matters to them, the most prominent of which was his knowledge of what was within them, so he revealed it to them and in front of the public. And from them occurred after a period of time , and as for the goal of our study, to show the unseen side that he revealed to his opponents, as he explained to these violators a number of facts that did not happen, so he mentioned them to them to be evidence, as he specified the time and place for the occurrence of those unseen, and also proved to them that he is the Caliph and the Guardian The legitimate authority of the Messenger of God (**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**) , through his sincerity of what he says.

Mysteries of the Commander of the Faithful Ali He singled out his opponents:

The Commander of the Faithful, Ali, mentioned lot of news about those who violated it, and that news were predictions and came true, describing what will happen to them and what the future holds for them, and it actually happens, and among the most prominent of that unseen news we will talk about successively, which are as follows:

1- Prophecy of the Commander of the Faithful Ali That - Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan will rule after him:

Various sources have mentioned on the authority of the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((He addresses his companions and informs them of what will happen after him, and he mentions to them that a man will appear over you after me, who will open up the pharynx and will be crushed

. [1]) The belly, eats everything it finds and is not satisfied, so kill it and I know that you will not kill it, so it becomes a king over you and orders you to enslave me, as it asks you to absolve me from me. As you know, I was born on the natural instinct, and I preceded you to Islam as I preceded me to the emigration) . [2]

Indeed, what the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told him happened ((After the martyrdom of the Commander of the Faithful Ali, In the year 40 AH, Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan became the ruler in the year 41 AH and took)) Damascus as a center for his rule, so he was the first Umayyad to rule

([3] And in another narration, when the Commander of the Faithful Ali In two rows to fight Mu`awiyah, he heard a noise in his camp, so when he asked about the reason for that, they told him that Mu`awiyah had died, so the Commander of the Faithful Ali told them ((By God, Muawiyah will not die until this nation gathers against him, so they asked him about the secret of his fighting, so the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told them ((I seek an excuse between me and my Lord God Almighty. [4]

And in another narration, Muawiyah sent some of his companions to Kufa to spread the news of Muawiyah's death, and the news spread throughout Kufa and there was a lot of talk about it until it reached the Commander of the Faithful Ali, ((So, the Commander of the Faithful, Ali(From his seat, he ascended the pulpit of the Messenger of God (**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**) and address the people, and he informed them that there is a lot of talk among you about Muawiyah, and by the One in whose hand is my soul, Muawiyah does not die until he possesses what is under my feet Whoever.

spreads the news among you, in order to know, confirm, and be certain of what I have about him, and to show who is about him in the future, for Ibn Sakhr does not die until he has the rule of this nation and does such and such and he started telling the people what Muawiyah would be, so they were some of the people of Kufa in contact secretly with Muawiyah, so they told him what the Commander of the Faithful Ali had said About him, and as the days. passed,

until what he was told about happened ([5] There is another narration, in which the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, mentions ((On the authority of Muawiyah, where he tells his companions that Ibn Hind will not die until he hangs the cross around his neck, so it was as the Commander of the Faithful Ali mentioned)) [6].

2-News of the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((About Talha ([7]) and al-Zubayr[8] :

There are many reports in the sources of history about Talha and al-Zubayr and their strife with the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Where it is mentioned that Talha and Al-Zubayr came to the Commander of the Faithful Ali (Ali) A few days after they pledged allegiance to him, and the two complained about the lack of bids, the response of the Commander of the Faithful to me was ((On them, I stipulated that I would not give to one without the other, and I divided the money equally, and after a discussion between them, the Commander of the Faithful asked Ali To leave, so they asked him to allow them to go to Umrah, so he answered their request, and told them that I know that you will not go to Umrah, and that you both want treachery and sedition. Caliphate of the Commander of the Faithful Ali Talha and al-Zubayr went out and did as the Commander of the Faithful Ali had predicted. (So, he treacherously spread sedition among the ranks of the Muslims [9].

And in another narration on the authority of Imam al-Baqir ((It was narrated that Talha and al-Zubayr entered upon the Commander of the Faithful, Ali And they asked him to authorize them to perform Umrah, so he told them that they wanted Basra, but they denied that and swore that they intended to Umrah, so he took a covenant and covenant with them that they would not break their pledge and not go to a place other than Umrah and then return to it, so the two men were given that covenant and covenant, so he gave them permission to go, and what that they went out until they went to Basra[10] .and it was as the Commander of the Faithful Ali told them ((These two narrations have clarified to us, metaphysical news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Through his knowledge of what these two women, Talha and al-Zubayr, were hiding, he showed them their bad intentions. We find him once describing them as people of treachery and others as people of sedition.)) They wanted Basra, so what was hidden actually happened, so they betrayed and tempted and went to Basra and revealed to the people their sick orientations and goals (Alakrash et. al 2021).

3-The news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Disease Anas bin Malik [11] :

It was narrated that the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((Speeches by people in the mosque of Kufa and mentioned the inauguration of the Prophet Muhammad(**may Allah bless him and God and peace**) to him on the state and said his speech, witnessed men , many among the audience , most of them supporters, and Anas bin Malik among those present did not witness Ptnsb Prophet Muhammad(**may Allah bless him and God and peace (for the Commander of the Faithful, Ali** After him, the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, looked at him And he asked him, Anas, why did you not testify as others did?

Anas replied, "I have grown old and become forgetful." The Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied: (If you are a liar, then God Almighty will strike you with leprosy that the turban does not hide, and as the days passed, they found a person who had been afflicted with leprosy and could not hide it [12].

And in another narration on the authority of Anas, in which it is mentioned, that the Commander of the Faithful, Ali ((He sent Anas bin Malik to Talha and Al-Zubayr to remind them of what he had heard from the Messenger of God (**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**) about the Commander of the Faithful, Ali. (And whoever disagrees with him where he is, and he reminds them of what the Messenger Muhammad (**peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family**) told them about this time in which they are in, may they return to their senses, so Anas hesitated and turned from his way and returned to the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((Then the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, asked him)) Why did I go back? Did I tell them he meant Talha and Al-Zubayr? Then Anas answered him that I forgot what the Messenger Muhammad (**peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family**) had talked about them. I promised to you. The Commander of the Faithful Ali replied: (If you are as you claim, then there is nothing wrong with you, and if you are lying, then God will strike you with a bright white leprosy that your turban does not hide before you die, so God will answer the prayer of the Commander of the Faithful on me That Anas was afflicted with leprosy, so he wanted to hide it with his turban, but he could not Although the two narrations differ in some of their content, they confirm that Anas bin Malik was afflicted with leprosy, and this is from the unseen news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali. (, where he predicted Anas disease and it happened [13].

4-News of the Commander of the Faithful Ali On the authority of Marwan bin Al-Hakam [14] And his children:

Narrated on the authority of Imam Zayn al-Abidin ((When the Commander of the Faithful Ali was (In Basra, the Battle of the Camel took place [15] They fled in front of him, and a man from among the companions of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, shouted that the Commander of the Faithful Ali He recommends that you do not kill a mastermind or a wounded person, and whoever closes his door is safe, and whoever leaves his weapons is safe, and when he won them and God helped them over them, Abdullah bin Al-Abbas came to the Commander of the Faithful Ali And he asked to take care of his needs, so the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told him ((Do you know your need and for which you came to me, do you want safety for Ibn Al-Hakam? So Ibn Abbas asked for security for him, so he secured him. Then Ibn Abbas mentioned that Marwan wanted to pledge allegiance to you, so the Commander of the Faithful Ali ordered him)) to be brought up [16].

In order to make him aware of everyone who was on the side, Ibn Abbas went and brought him with a chainsaw, so he extended his hand at the hand of the Commander of the Faithful Ali (Ali) (So we put it down, describing it with the Jewish hand, and if you pledged allegiance twenty times, you would have broken your hand, O Ibn Marwan, and come tell you, O

IbnMarwan, as if you were afraid for your head to fall into this turmoil. , and then her family Stsagon Cup humiliation and humiliation[17].

And by mistake, what the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, was told, happened. The son of the referee and his sons, he takes over the rule of theUmayyad caliphate in 65 AH, and became the first successor Marouane did not continue to succession not a few months until he was killed, and then received his son Abdul Malik bin Marwan succession after him, and became a moving power bin Almarwanyen, and the nation saw them murder and destruction in Basra and Kufa and throughout the Islamic Ummah[18].

We find in this narration, metaphysical news of the Commander of theFaithful, Ali From it, when Ibn Abbas came to seek safety for Ibn al-Hakam,then the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, recognized him ((Before he askedfor his need, and also when he saw Ibn al-Hakam afraid for himself of death, the Commander of the Faithful Ali told him)) You will not die now until you and your sons rule this nation and see from you the worst methods, injustice and abuse, for these news are from the knowledge of the unseen.

5-The supplication of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali The secret bin Ortoh[19] :

Some historical sources mentioned the story of Bistr bin Artta, who was oneof the leaders who was employed by Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan during thedays of the caliphate of the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((It is mentionedthat Muawiyah sent Sir Bin Artta' to Yemen, and he killed a group of the Shiitesof the Commander of the Faithful Ali He oppressed everyone whofound him on his way, until it was said that two young boys, the sons of Ubayd Allah bin Al-Abbas, were buried alive, so news reached the Commander of theFaithful, Ali So he grieved greatly and sent an army to Yemen, and he fled insecret, so the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, prayed for him ((And he askedGod Almighty to rob him of his religion and his mind after he sold the secret of religion for the world, and this happened to him as a result of the prayer of theCommander of the Faithful Ali He lost his mind and started wandering in the alleys and neighborhoods with a sword made of wood in his hand to play with, and he remained in this condition until he died[20].

The supplication of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali((Ali Bistr ibn Artta' is explained in the inner mind, for he knows that he will lose his mind, and theevidence for that is the specification of his request in supplication for him, and this is one of the ways and means that we find with the prophets, messengers and guardians to show their argument against the servants of God, supplication from them is answered and they know that and it is one of the unseen matters that Enjoyed by the Commander of the Faithful Ali)), and the striking force of his enemies.

6-The knowledge of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali The fate of the son Alkuae[21] :

It was narrated on the authority of Al-Asbagh bin Nabata that Ibn al-Kawa' was in the mosque of Kufa and the Commander of the Faithful, Ali ((On the pulpit of the Messenger of God(**God prays on him**))

He was addressing the people, so Ibn al-Kawa' asked him about the interpretation of the Almighty's verse: Say: Shall We inform you of the lost in deeds[22] , then the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, explained to him ((The verse and the content of its interpretation, that the Jews and Christians are the owners of the book, and they were right, so they manifested heresies in their religion without realizing, and they see that it is the best work by what they did, but they disbelieved and turned away from the religion of God, then the Commander of the Faithful came down on me)) From the pulpit, he struck Ibn al-Kawwa's hand on his shoulder, and told him that you are far from the people of Nahrawan, so Ibn al-Kawa' panicked and started repeating, "I do not want anyone but you, and I do not ask anyone besides you. You were asking and wanting the Commander of the Faithful Ali And today we find you fighting him, so they left him and it was only moments until Ibn al-Kawwa was killed[23]. It is mentioned that Ibn al-Kawwa was a lot of forms and questions to the Commander of the Faithful Ali (Ali) (And despite deceiving people that he is a believer, he clashed with the imam of the pious and the leader of the righteous, Ali bin Abi Talib. (So he revealed to the people his falsehood and his whims and that he would be one of the companions of Nahrawan who rebelled against their ruler, so he denied and it was only a few days until the truth appeared.

7-Prophecy of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali with the breast[24] :

When the Commander of the Faithful directed Ali ((To fight the Kharijites on the day of Nahrawan, he told his companions that among them was a man who had breasts in his hand like a woman's, for he is the most evil of them in character and character, and that those who fight them are the closest of creation to God Almighty, and if you were not arrogant in their fight and your resolve was less, I would have informed you on the tongue of the Messenger of God(**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**)).

Who is fighting them, when the Commander of the Faithful Ali finished them ((And he killed them, he asked his companions to search for the owner of the breast, so they went and then came back and told him they did not find him, so he ordered them to search again, and they returned as the first and told the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((They did not find him, so the Commander of the Faithful swore to me))By God, I neither lied nor lied, they searched for him, so they went and found him among the dead in the mud and brought him, so when the Commander of the Faithful Ali looked at him ((Enlarge, and told his companions to combat them Mostbesra it and knowing the right where we are In this narration we find the accuracy of the news of the Commander of the Faithful Ali)) [25] The unseen and his knowledge of what is going on, despite the repeated searches for Dhul-Thamdah and that he does not exist, he assured them in three places that he was with them killed, and this insistence on the part

of the Commander of the Faithful Ali It was as if he saw him among the dead, but he wanted to be brought by the people in order to show his argument after all these events and doubts in their fight, so God made it clear to him and they brought him, so he thanked God Almighty for His blessings upon him.

8-Prophecy of the Commander of the Faithful Ali that Omar Hussain will be killed bin Saad[26] :

Al-Asbagh bin Nabatah narrated that the Commander of the Faithful, Ali was in the Kufa mosque, addressing the people from the pulpit of the Messenger of God (**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**), and he would mention the famous phrase: Ask me before you lost me? So Saad bin Abi Waqqas stood up to him and asked him about the number of hairs on his head and beard, and the Commander of the Faithful Ali answered him ((The root of every hair on your head and beard is a demon, and I was waiting for your question, and by God, my beloved Messenger of God (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**)) told me about you and this question of yours, and I know that in your house arrogance will kill my son Hussein. [27], Even if this question is considered proof of Onbik him, but Ayati about it what I told him about the cursed Schlk, mentions that Omar bin Saad was small, which meant the And as the years passed, Omar bin Saad stood in the face of Imam Al-Hussein ((On his way to Kufa, where Ibn Sa`d was the commander of the army of misguidance, he killed al-Husayn and his family. People hated him for doing this [28] In another narration mentioned, Ubaidullah bin Ziyad asked Omar bin Saad to suffice him and save him from Imam Hussein ((In order for him not to reach Kufa, he decided to stop Ibn Sa`d and to excuse him from fighting Imam Husayn ((To Be Ibn Ziad insisted to get rid of Imam Hussein)) By any means whatsoever, and before this meeting, Ibn Sa`d appointed the governor of Al-Rayy[29].

And the like, and Ibn Ziyad chose him between the two matters.

As for fighting al-Husayn ((Or he was dismissed from Rayy, so Ibn Saad asked to give him some time and give him a night to think, so Ibn Ziyad granted him, and Ibn Saad settled on the mandate of Ray in return for his fight against Hussein)) He came to him the next morning and informed Ibn Ziyad that he was ready to fight al-Husayn. (Narrated Muhammad bin Sirin And others [30], the dignity of the Commander of the Faithful has appeared. Ibn Saad, the Commander of the Faithful saw ((Omar bin Saad one day on his way, and told him how you are if he chooses you between Heaven and Hell, and you choose Hell[31]. The news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, has come true. Ibn Saad, and his heinous act by killing the son of the daughter of the Messenger of God (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**)) The number of his hair and his

beard's strength from this hair on the one hand, and his telling to Ibn Saad how the son of Paradise and Hell can choose and choose Hell over Paradise on the other hand, and both of them are from the news of the knowledge of the unseen that the Commander of the Faithful Ali revealed for people.

9-The occultations of Imam Ali On the authority of Khalid bin Arfata [32] and Habib bin Jammaz[33] :

It was narrated on the authority of Suwaid bin Ghaflah[34] A narration in which he is mentioned, I was sitting with the Commander of the Faithful Ali Then a man came and told the Commander of the Faithful, Ali I came to you from Wadi Al-Qura and that Khalid bin Arfata had died. The Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied: That Khalid did not die, so the man repeated history, and the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied; As in the first, the man marveled at the insistence of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali ((Herold you that he died, did you answer me, did he not die? Then the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told him By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, he did not die until he was the leader of the army of injustice and misguidance, and he carried the banner of his army, Habib bin Jammaz, so the people were astonished and the news reached Habib, who came to the Commander of the Faithful Ali Hastening to verify the news, when the Commander of the Faithful Ali saw He claimed that he was one of his followers, and this matter does not happen, so the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, answered him The banner of unbelief and polytheism will be carried, so Habib departed, and as the days passed, Omar bin Saad turned to fight Imam Hussain.(So Khalid bin Arfata was placed at the front of the army, and his banner was carried by Habib bin Jammaz, and they fought Imam Al-Hussain He was martyred, and this news was one of the evidence and wonders for the Commander of the Faithful, Ali[35].

10-The news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Hasan al - Basri[36] :

He mentioned that the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((Al-Hasan Al-Basri saw performing ablution in a water fountain, so the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, ordered him)) To perfect his purification and attributes, O my sword. Al-Hasan Al-Basri replied: Yesterday, I killed men who were perfecting their ablution. The Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied; Are you sad for them? Then he replied, “Yes.” Then the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told him ((God will prolong your grief, so he remembers Ayyub al-Sijistani [37] We did not see Al-Hasan Al-Basri but sad, as if he was returning from the burial of a loved one. His mother had given him this name when he was young, and no one knew that title before the Commander of the Faithful Ali described him [38]. In this narration, there is a hidden knowledge of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali and there are two types in terms of time, the past, which is his knowledge of the title of Hassan Al-Basri, which his mother used to call him when he was young and no one knows him, and the second is the knowledge of the future unseen with his news.

11-News of the Commander of the Faithful Ali (عليه السلام) On the authority of Al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf Al-Thaqafi :

It was narrated that Al-Ash'ath bin Qays[39] He came to the Commander of the Faithful, Ali protesting against him, Qanbar stopped him ((He was prevented from entering, so Al-Ash'ath hit Qanbar until his nose bled, and he talked a lot until the Commander of the Faithful Ali came out ((And Malik asked him, and he meant Qanbar, O Ashath, and what was the reason for your coming, and by

God, if you were in the era of Abd Thaqif, you would not have done this or harassed him, and your hair would have shivered from him in fear and humiliation, so the people asked the Commander of the Faithful Ali))Abd Thief mentioned by the tousel ? , Ghulam answered them among Thaqeef seizes Iraq , nor the house of the stomachs of the Arabs leaves and notto enter it and humiliation, they asked him how much it will rule ? , He answered twenty years Sabulgha[40].In another narration, the Commander of the Faithful Ali ((He addressed the people, so he mentioned to them the pilgrims, and he began to show what atrocities he would do, and he called him the Commander of the Faithful Ali))with my father and wadha[41] And that this boy inclined to lusts will rule over you, and he will eat what you sow, and he will melt your fat from hunger, injustice and abuse. (He will die of stomach disease against his will, and his bed will be punctured from the large number of what comes out of his stomach, and it is mentioned that if the pilgrims saw a beetle approaching him, he would order his servants to remove it, and he would describe it with edema and that it was slain by Satan. in the ground and pinch him, and then threw his hand from the pinch until this beetle was one of the causes of his death These narrations carried the unseen knowledge of Imam Ali , Pilgrims[42].sentenced Iraq, showed humiliation and shame on the people of Iraq, and the title given to him by Commander of the Faithful AliIn Abu Wadhah, it wasn't arbitrary, rather it was famous for al-Hajjaj, and the last news about how he died and his accurate description of the work and life of al-Hajjaj by the Commander of the Faithful Ali, all of which indicate the unseen knowledge of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali.

12-The news of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali About I live alone[43] :

Roy Ismail bin Please[44], was the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Headdresses the people and mentions some of the epics and temptations that willoccur in the future, so he came up to him and dined with his family, and hewas at that time a young boy, so the Commander of the Faithful called Ali How does this talk of yours resemble a superstition? The Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied to him If you are a sinner in what you said without knowing, then God Almighty will throw you with a cultured boy, so the attendees asked about a Thaqeef boy?, and the Commander of the Faithful Ali answered them He will rule this country of yours, and he will not leave disobedience without committing it, and this boy will strike, meaning I dine with his family with his sword, so Ismail bin Raja' is mentioned by God that I saw with my own eyes a family of prisoners who were captured by al-Hajjajfrom the army of Abd al-Rahman bin Muhammad [45] .Then he brought the dinner in front of the pilgrims and reprimanded him, and mentioned to him the poetry with which Abd al-Rahman was inciting to fight, so he struck his neck with his sword in the assembly in front of the public[46].The Commander of the Faithful, Ali He knows what was and will be and mentions that always and again, when the Islamic nation is exposed to an accident or ordeal, the Commander of the Faithful Ali addresses it And his proof is proven in every event or place, so we find here in the narration, for example, the knowledge of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali about the fate of every individual who lived in his time or in another time, but his knowledge did not appear for the course of life, while we find that his knowledge appears to those who have been confused or opposed in opinion and direction to be an

example to others and a guide to others so that no one dares to confront their time) And the best evidence for his words is to dine with his family, for it was realized that `Asha fell in the hands of al-Hajjaj and killed him with his sword, as the Commander of the Faithful Ali told him.

13-Knowing the Commander of the Faithful, Ali With Muawiyah's spy:

Al-Asbagh bin Nabata narrated that the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, ((He was sitting among his companions, then a man came to him and mentioned that he was one of the subjects of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali And from the people of this country, meaning Kufa, the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, replied to him You were not from my people or from this country, but you came from Syria, you were sent by Muawiyah, and the reason for your coming to us is the letters of Ibn al-Asfar[47] who sent it to Muawiyah and I worried him, so I came looking for the answer, so the man was surprised and did not deny the words of the Commander of the Faithful Ali And he believed him and told the Commander of the Faithful, Ali Sent me Sid secretly and you knew that, Commander of the Faithful to His view To his son, Al-Hassan ((to answer the questions , so the man went and started asking)) He answers until he completes his questions, so the man wrote the answers and we went back to Muawiyah, so Muawiyah sent him to Ibn al-Asfar with the answer to his questions. prophecy [48]. In this narration there are many metaphysical news, including the knowledge of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali)) That the man was not from the people or from the country, but came from Syria, and his knowledge that he was sent by Muawiyah, and also his knowledge of the reason for the man's arrival, as Ibn al-As far sent letters to Muawiyah, and the man came for her.

14-Knowing the Commander of the Faithful, Ali The man who wants to deceive him:

It is mentioned that the Commander of the Faithful Ali He asked God to attend a trustworthy man who would go to Mada'in and send with him money to his flock there, when he whispered to himself that the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, would come and informs him that he will go to Al-Mada'in, and he will send the money with me, and that the Commander of the Faithful is Ali He trusts me, so if he sends money with me, I will take it and take the road to Sham, so he came to the Commander of the Faithful, Ali And he told him that he was going to Al-Madain, so he sent me the money if you wanted, so the Commander of the Faithful raised Ali His head and tell him you want to take the money and take it to Syria to Muawiyah. He got out of my face and the man left[49].

CONCLUSION

At the end of our study of this research, it became clear to us that the Commander of the Faithful Ali He showed the unseen and the predictions to those who opposed him in his succession, he told them by direct and indirect ways, where he would meet with one of them and tell him what is inside him of hatred and hate or what he will have in the future, and he was aware of their malicious and bad intentions, so he stood in their face and warned some of them about what they were planning , including prediction Some of them would break

their pledge of allegiance, so it actually happened and the most prominent of those who violated Talha and Al-Zubayr and knew where they were going, and also prophesied to some of them that they would be against him in the coming days, and this unseen matter occurred during his wars, and some of them predicted that they would rule and corrupt the country and the servants, and he was referring to the Umayyads and the Marwanites. , another news that all took place in the times that the Commander of the Faithful Ali referred to, as it makes clear to us that the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, Is E. Mam infallible does not sin, it is outstanding and the conciliator and his knowledge of God, and also complements the biography approach the Messenger of Allah

(Allah bless him and God and peace) at various levels, including the knowledge of the unseen as it was the Messenger of Allah

(Allah bless him and God and peace) knows the unseen The Commander of the Faithful, Ali He is his guardian and successor, and the proof of God on his language .

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(d. 438 AH). Al-Fihrist, achieved by: Ibrahim Ramadan, Dar Al-Maarifa, 2nd Edition, (Beirut, 1417 AH), p. 118.

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(God prays on Him)Investigation: Ibrahim Amin, The Endowment Library, (D.M.K., D.T.), p. 338; Al-Rishhri, Muhammad, Balance of Wisdom, Dar Al-Hadith, 1st Edition, (Qom, 1375 AH), vol. 3, p. 2322.

(may God bless him and his family and grant them peace)And he narrated a lot on the authority of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali He died in the year 82 AH. Ibn Qani, Abdul-Baqi bin Qani (d. 351 AH), the dictionary of the companions, investigation: Salah bin Salem, Al-Ghuraba Archaeological Library, 1, (Al-
.Edition, (Riyadh, 1414 AH), Volume 1, p. 250.

.God prays on him.In two years, and he was described as abad man, he came to Damascus and the owner of Muawiyah and became one of the leaders .Names of Men, investigated by: Bashar Awwad, I 1, (Beirut, 1413 AH), vol. 15, p. 84.

.Pg. 455.

.the readers, Ibn Taymiyyah Library, (d.mk, 1351 AH), vol. 3, p. 48.

Ad - Daeq: meaning broad in the abdomen, as if its sides were far apart from each -other and widened, and Ad-Daheeq: the far-distant, and the people crushed him, meaning he does not care about it. Ismailian Foundation, (Qom, 1364 AH), vol. 22, p. 105; Ibn Manzur, Muhammad ibn Makram (d. 711 AH), Lisan al-Arab al-Moheet, Hawza Literature, (Qom, .1405 AH), vol. 10, p. 95 Al - Bahrani, Maytham bin Ali (d. 679 AH), Explanation of Nahj al-Balaghah, [2]-Dar al-Thaqalayn, 1, (Beirut, 1420 AH), vol. 2, p. 150; Ibn Al-Wazir, Muhammad bin Ibrahim (d. 840AH), Al-Aasim and Al-Qawasim in the Refutation of the Sunnah of Abi Al-Qasim, Investigation: Shuaib Al-Arnaout, Al-Resala Foundation, 3rd

- Edition, (Beirut, 1415 AH), vol..6, p. 236 Ibn Mandah, Abd al-Rahman bin Muhammad (d. 470 AH), extracted from the books of
- Al- Masoudi, Ali bin Al-Hussein (d. 346 AH), Promoter of Gold and Minerals of Jewel, Dar Al-Hijrah, 2nd Edition, (Qom, 1404 AH), vol. 2, p. 279;
 - is Anas bin Malik bin Nadr bin Damadm ibn Zayd ibn haram son grasshopper bin carpenter, and his mother or sound girl Milhan, was born in the city before the migration of the Prophet Muhammad (**God prays on him**) And his nickname is Babi Hamza Al-Ansari, when the Prophet Muhammad came
 - Al - Khwarizmi, Muhammad ibn al-Abbas (d. 383 AH), Mufid al-Ulum and Exterminator
- [13]-Al - Bahrani, Maytham bin Ali (T. 679 AH), Choosing Misbah al-Masakeen, investigative: -Muhammad Mahdi, Islamic Research Academy, 1st Edition, (Mashhad, 1408 AH), p. 651; Abdo, Muhammad Hassan, Nahj al-Balagha, Dar al-Maarifa, (Beirut, d. T), vol. 4, p. 74.
- is Marwan bin Hakam ibn Abi al- Aas bin illiteracy, and his mother safe girl Alqamah Alknanah, and nicknamed Abu Abdullah was born in the era of Prophet Muhammad (**God prays on him**) And the Prophet Muhammad (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**) exiled **him** with his father Ibn al-Hakam, so they settled in Taif, and they returned again to Medina after the martyrdom of the Messenger Muhammad (**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**), and his influence increased during the caliphate of Uthman ibn Affan. (¶ He said to repeat sentences: a battle in Basra, the Commander of the Faithful Ali ends Army ((On the one hand, and the army of Aisha, Talha, and al-Zubayr on the other hand, and thereason for it was to protest against the Commander of the Faithful, Ali ((¶ In the lack of bids, they broke the pledge of allegiance after they pledged allegiance to him, and it was called by this name due to the intensification of the fighting in front of the camel carrying Aisha's pilgrims, and the Commander of the Faithful Ali (Ali) won it ((¶ Killing Talha, Zubair, Akaroa sentences, Aisha Vakremaa Commander of the Faithful Ali ((¶ By returning it to Mecca, and the incident took place in the year 36 AH. See: Al-Rab'i, Muhammad bin Abdullah (d. 379 AH), the date of the birth and death of scholars, investigation: Abdullah Ahmed, Dar Al-Assimah, I, (Riyadh, 1410 AH), vol. 1, p. 125-126; Al- Abnasi, Ibrahim bin Musa (d. 802 AH), Al-Shaza Al-Fayyah from Ibn Salah's sciences, investigation: Salah Fathi, Al-Rushd Library, I 1, (D.Mak, 1418 AH), vol. 2, p. 727.
- [16]-Mirdif: It is what is receding from the lower back, and what is meant is the one who rides behind the rider of an animal looking at: Al-Shaibani, Ishaq bin Murar (d. 206 AH), the explanation of the Nine Muallaqat, investigated by: Abdul Majeed Hamo, Foundation Al-Alami, 1, (Beirut, 1422 AH), p. 314; Ibn al-Qatta', Ali bin Jaafar (d. 515 AH), Book of Acts, World of Books, 1, (D.Mk, 1403 AH), vol. 2, p. 15.
- [17]-Al - Baladhuri, Ahmed bin Yahya (d. 279 AH), Ansab al-Ashraf, investigated by Suhail -Zakkar, Dar al-Fikr, 1, (Beirut, d. T), vol. 2, pp. 262-263; Investigation: Mustafa Abdel-Hay, Dar Al-Watan, 1st Edition, (Riyadh, 1421 AH), vol. 2, p. 241.

- [18]-Ibn Miskawayh, Ahmad bin Muhammad (d. 421 AH), The Experiences of Nations and the Succession of Determination, investigation: Abu al-Qasim Emami, Soroush, 2nd Edition,(Tehran, 2000 AD), vol. 2, pp. 101-104; Ibn al-Adim, Omar Ibn Ahmad (d. 660 AH), Butter of Aleppo in the History of Aleppo, investigated by: Khalil Mansour, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, I1, (Beirut, 1417 AH), p. 25.
- [19]-He is Abu Abdul Rahman Bistr bin Arta, Bani Abi Arta, and it was said: Ibn Uwaimir bin -Imran bin Al-Halis bin Yasar from Bani Amer bin Luay Al-Qurashi, he was born before themartyrdom of the Prophet Muhammad
- [20]Ibn al-Atheer, Ali bin Muhammad (d. 630 AH), al-Kamel fi al-Tarikh, investigated by: -Abdullah al-Qadi, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, I 1, (Beirut, 1407 AH), vol. 3, pp. 251-252; Al-Nuwairi, Ahmed bin Abdul - Wahhab (d. 733 AH), Nihat Al-Arb in the Arts of Literature, Dar.Al-Kutub and National Documents, 1, (Cairo, 1423 AH), vol. 20, p. 262.
- [21]-He is Abdullah bin Amr from Banu Shukr, and it is mentioned that he was a genealogist. He was called Ibn al-Kawa' because he was cauterized during the pre-Islamicera, and he pretended to be from the Shiites of the Commander of the Faithful Ali (Ali)(¶Helater became one of the Kharijites and was killed on the day of Nahrawan in the year 38 AH.See: Ibn Qutayba, Al-Maaref, investigation: Tharwat Okasha, The Egyptian GeneralAuthority, 2nd Edition, (Cairo, 1992 AD), vol. 1, p. 535; Ibn al-Nadim, Muhammad ibn Ishaq Surat Cave: verse .p.103.
- Ibn Wahb, Abdullah bin Wahb (d. 197 AH), the interpretation of the Qur'an from the mosque, achieved by: Miklosh Morani, Dar al-Gharb al-Islami, 1, (D.Mk, 2003 AD), vol. 2, pp.66-67; Insight into Religion and Distinguishing the Surviving Sect from the Perishing Sect,Investigation: Kamal Youssef, Alam Al-Kutub, 1st Edition, (Lebanon, 1403 AH), pg. 46.
- Dhul-Thaddah, who is Harqos bin Zuhair al-Tamimi, was a black Abyssinian, and he -became one of the Kharijites whom the Commander of the Faithful Ali fought ((¶And thatthe Messenger of God(**may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family**)told about him and hiscompanions, see: Al-Askari, Al-Hassan bin Abdullah (d. 382 AH), revisions of the modernists,investigation: Mahmoud Ahmed, Modern Arabic Press, 1, (Cairo, 1402 AH), vol. 1, p. 125 -
- Abu Dawud, Suleiman bin Al-Ash'ath (d. 275 AH), Sunan Abi Dawood, investigation: -Muhammad Abdul Hamid, Al-Mataba al-Asriyya, (Sidon, D. T.), vol. 4, p. 242; Al-Mawsili,Ahmad bin Ali (d. 307 AH), Musnad Abi Yala, investigation: Hussein Salim, Dar Al-Mamoun.Heritage, 1, (Damascus, 1404 AH), vol. 1, p. 374.
- Omar bin Saad bin Abi Waqas Malik bin Abdul Manaf bin urge bin Zahra al - Qurashi syphilis, his mother Maria girl Qais, was born in the succession of Omar ibn al - Khattab,and was told after his death a year, was killed on the chosen Althagafi hand Demandingthe revenge of Imam Hussain) (¶In the year 65 AH, see: Ibn Khaithamah, Ahmed bin AbiKhaithama (d. 279 AH), The Great History, investigation: Salah Fathi, Al-Farouq ModernLibrary, i 1, (Cairo, 1427 AH), vol. 2, p. 946; Ibn Asaker, Ali Ibn Al-Hassan (d. 571 AH), The

- [27]-Al- Saduq, Muhammad bin Ali (d. 381 AH), Al-Amali Al-Saduq, investigation: Hussein Al-Alami, Al-Alami Foundation for Publications, 1, (Beirut, 1430 AH), pp. 104-105; Ali Al-Abbad, Investigation: Aal al-Bayt (**peace be upon them**) Foundation for Heritage Revival, 2nd Edition, (Beirut, 1429 AH), vol. 1, p. 330-331.
- Al -Ajli, Ahmed bin Abdullah (d. 261 AH), knowing the trustworthy men of knowledge -and hadith and the weak, and mentioning their doctrines and their news, investigation: Abdul Halim Abdul-Azim, Al-Dar Library, 1, (Medina, 1405 AH), vol. 2, p. 166; Ibn Manzur, Muhammad bin Makram (d. 711 AH), a brief history of Damascus, achieved by: Ruwaiha al-Nahas and others, Dar al-Fikr, 1, (Damascus, 1402 AH), vol. 19, p. 61.
- Al- Rayy: It is a famous city among the mothers of the country and the flags of the cities. It is located in Persia in the fifth region. It was named by this name in relation to Ray Amed Kaykhusraw in Persian. See: Ibn al-Faqih, Ahmed bin Ishaq (d. 340 AH), investigations: Yusuf al-Hadi, world of books 1, i, (Tehran, 1416 AH), p. 537; Yaqout al-Hamawi, Shihab al-Din Abi Abdullah (d. 626 AH), Mujam al-Buldan, Dar Sader, (Beirut, 1397 AH), vol. 3, p. 116.
- [3]-people for the reminder and al-Mustariq from the conditions of men for knowledge, investigation: Amer Hassan, Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs, (Bahrain, d. T.), vol. 2, p.600; Ibn Taghri Bardi, Yusuf bin Taghri Bardi (d. 874 AH), the resource of kindness from the ruler of the Sultanate and the Caliphate, investigation: Nabil Muhammad, Dar al-Kutub al-Masryah, (Cairo, D. T.), vol. 1, p. 64
- Al- Barsi, Rajab bin Muhammad (d. 813 AH), The Lights of Certainty in the Secrets of the . He is Muhammad bin Sirin bin Abi Amr Al-Ansari Al-Basri, born during the caliphate -of Othman bin Affan, nicknamed Abu Bakr, and he was the slave of Anas bin Malik, and one of those who knew knowledge among his people. He died in the year 110 AH. See: Ibn Kathir, Ismail bin Omar (d. 774 AH), The Beginning and the End, investigation: Abdullah bin Abdul Mohsen, Dar Hajar, 1st Edition, (D.M.K., 1418 AH), c. 13, p. 56; Al-Bahouti, Mansour bin Youssef (d. 1051 AH), Al-Manahat Al-Shafiyat, explaining the vocabulary of Imam
- [31]-Ibn al-Jawzi, The Ticket, Part 2, p. 150; Al-Suyuti, Abd al-Rahman bin Abi Bakr (d. 911 .AH), Jami` al-Ahadith, investigation: Ali Goma and others, (Egypt, d. T.), vol. 31, p. 198.
- He is Khalid bin Arfata bin Kahil bin Abd bin Uthra Al-Khuza'i, he came to Kufa and allied with Banu Zahra, and Saad bin Abi Waqqas appointed him as successor to Kufa, and he was one of the participants in the killing of Imam Al-Hussein. (¶ He died after the Battle of Al-Taff in Kufa. See: Ibn Abd al-Bar, Youssef bin Abdullah (d. 463 AH), assimilation in the knowledge of the companions, achieved by: Ali Muhammad, Dar al-Jeel, i 1, (Beirut, 1440
- He is Habib bin Jammaz, and it was said: Habib bin Hamaz, and his nickname is Abu -Juma'a, a malicious man who used to claim his love for the Commander of the Faithful, Ali. He resided in Kufa, and when Imam Hussain came to He was carrying the banner of misguidance, as the Commander of the Faithful, Ali, told him ((¶ He died between seventy and eighty AH. See: Ibn

He is Suwaid bin Ghafila Al-Jaafi bin Awsja bin Amer bin Wadaa Al-Kufi, nicknamed -Abu Umayyah. He realized the Messenger Muhammad

-Al - Khaseibi, Al-Hussein bin Hamdan (d. 334 AH), Al-Hedaya Al-Kubra, Foundation Al- Balagh, 4th edition, (Beirut, 1411 AH), pp. 161-162; I 1, (Beirut, 1430 AH), pp. 270-271.

-is al - Hasan ibn Abi al - Hasan ibn Yasar Abu Said Basri, was born in 22 AH, sire Zaid -ibn Thabit al - Ansari was, died in the year 110 AH seen: Aladdin, Mgtay Ben Qelij (v 762 e), complete the refinement of perfection in the names of the men, achieve: fair Bin Muhammad, Al-Farouq Modern Library, 1st Edition, (Egypt, 1422 AH), vol. 4, p. 78; Ibn al-Jawzi, Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Yusuf (d. 833 AH), the end of the end in the layers of

-He is Ayoub bin Abi Tamimah Al-Sijistani or Al-Sukhtiani, he was born in the year -AH, and he is called Abu Bakr, and he is considered the most prominent youth of the people of Basra in knowledge, asceticism and piety. Ibn Hajar (d. 852 A.H.), Exploiting the skilled with innovative benefits from the outskirts of the ten, achieved by: Zuhair bin Nasser, Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Noble Qur'an, I 1, (Madina Al Munawwarah, 1415 A.H.), C18,

-Al- Rawandi, Al-Kharajeej wa Al-Jarirah, Volume 2, p. 547; Al-Boroujerdi, Hussein, -Interpretation of the Straight Path, investigated by: Ghulam Rida bin Ali Akbar, Foundation. Al-Ansar, (Qom, 1416 AH), vol. 1, p. 458.

-is Rebellious bin Qais bin preparers anguish bin Muawiya bin protoplasm soprano -script, was born in 23 before migration, nicknamed the father of Mohammed Aslam late in the life of the Prophet Muhammad (**may Allah bless him and God and peace**), the Kufa and built him a house where, and died after the martyrdom of Emir Believers Ali ((☞ Forty nights, and it was said: He died in the year 42 AH, and his daughter was the husband of Imam al-Hassan.)

-Commander of the Faithful, Al-Alamy Foundation, 10th edition, (Beirut, d.T), p. 76; Al-Hurr Al-Amili, Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan (T. 1104 AH), Proof of Guidance with Texts and Miracles, Investigation: Alaa Al-Din Al-Alami, Foundation Al- Alamy, 1st Edition, (Beirut, 1425 AH), vol. 3, p. 552.

-Ibn Abi Al-Hadid, Abdul Hamid bin Hebat Allah (d. 656 AH), explaining Nahj al- Balaghah, investigation: Muhammad Abu al-Fadl Ibrahim, House of Revival of Arabic Books, i 1, (Egypt, 1378 AH), vol. 6, p. 117; Al-Tuwajjri, Hammoud bin Abdullah, The Jamaa'ah's Integrity with what came in the Fitnahs, Epics and Signs of the Hour, Dar Al-Asma'i, 2nd

[41]-Al Wadhah: It refers to the beetle, which is related to the dung of the sheep and it dries up, collecting it and slaying it and slaying it and slaying it. Al-Akhbar, Ottoman Encyclopedia, 3rd Edition, (D.M.K., 1387 AH), vol. 5, p. 36.

Ibn Katheer, Ismail bin Omar (d. 774 AH), the miracles of the Prophet

-night - blind with his family, which Amer bin Harith of Bani Amer bin Auf Baahili, and nicknamed Abu Qahvan, and was a poet, was killed by Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf seen: Aamidi, Hassan ibn Bishr (v 370 e), Recombinant and different in poets names and Knahm and

theirsurnames and some of their hair, achieve : Karnko, Dar Al-Jeel, 1st Edition, (Beirut, 1411AH), p. 15; Al-Zarkali, Khair Al-Din Bin Mahmoud, Al-Alam, Dar Al-Ilm for Millions, 5th.edition, (Beirut, 1980), vol.3, p. 250.

-He is Ismael bin Raja' bin Rabi'a Al-Zubaidi Al-Kindi, and he is called Abu Ishaq, a -narrator and a narrator. It was narrated on the authority of the Commander of the Faithful, Ali And on the authority of Ibn Abbas and others, he died in the year 111 AH. See: Al-Naysaburi, Muslim bin Al-Hajjaj (d. 261 AH), the nicknames and the names, investigation: Abdul Rahim Muhammad, Deanship of Scientific Research, i 1, (Madina, 1404 AH), vol. 1, p.36; Al-Dhahabi, Muhammad bin Ahmed (died 748 AH), the history of Islam and the deaths of celebrities and the media, investigation: Omar Abdel Salam, Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi, I 1, (Beirut, 1409 AH), vol. 3, p. 209.

-He is Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad ibn al-Ash'ath ibn Qais al-Kindi, his mother is -Umm Imran bint Saeed ibn Qays. He became the emir of Sijistan during the days of the Umayyad caliphate Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan. So he deposed Abd al-Malik and called for himself. So he was pledged allegiance by the people in the year 82 AH. Al-Hajjaj won and killed him in the year 83 A.H. See: Al-Rab'i, The History of the Birth of Scholars, Part 1, pg.206; Al-Mazi, Youssef bin Abdul Rahman (died 742 AH), Refinement of Perfection in the

-Al - Majlisi, Muhammad Baqir bin Muhammad Taqi (d. 1111 AH), Bihar Al-Anwar Al- Jami'a, Ledur News of the Immaculate Imams, House of Revival of the Arab Heritage, 3rd Edition, (Beirut, 1403 AH), vol. 41, p. 341; Shams al-Din, Muhammad Mahdi, Studies in Nahjal-Balagha, Dar al-Zahra, 2nd Edition, (Beirut, 1392 AH), pp. 191-192.

-son yellow is a metaphor for the king of the Romans, the yellow and the children are the kings of the Romans, and it was: that the label came marriage forefather Rum bin Aas from the daughter of the king as a result of Ethiopia came the color of his son between white and black. Yellow seen: Ibn perspective, the tongue of the Arabs, c 4, p . 465; Haji Khalifa, Mustafa bin Abdullah (d. 1067 AH), the ladder of access to the layers of stallions, investigation: Mahmoud Abdel Qader, Arica Library, (Istanbul, 2010 AD), vol. 4, p.269.

[48]-Al-Saduq, Muhammad bin Ali (d. 381 AH), Al-Khisal, investigation: Ali Akbar Ghafari, -Islamic Publishing Corporation, I 1, (Qom, 1403 AH), vol. 2, pp. 440-442; Al-Harrani, Al-Hassan bin Ali (d. 381 AH), Tahaf Al-Aqoul on the authority of the Prophet, investigated by: Ali Akbar Ghafari, Islamic Publishing Corporation, 2nd Edition, (Qom, 1404 AH), pp . 228-230.

Al- Saffar, Muhammad bin Al-Hassan (d. 290 AH), Insights of the Great Degrees in the -Virtues of the Family of Muhammad, investigation: Muhammad Husayn, Al-Haidariya Library Publications, 1st Edition, (D.Mk, 1384 AH), p. 277; Ibn Shahr Ashob, Al-Manaqib, Volume 2, p. 95.

[5]-Al- Rawandi, Saeed bin Hebat Allah (d. 573 AH), Al-Kharij wa Al-Jariah, Imam Mahdi Foundation, 1, (Qom, 1409 AH), vol. 1, p. 198; Al-Rishhari, Muhammad Muhammadi, Encyclopedia of Imam Ali bin Abi Talib ((In the Book, the Sunnah and History, achieved by: Muhammad

- Kazem and Mahmoud Al-Tabataba'i, Dar Al-Hadith, I 1, (Beirut, 1420 AH), .vol. 11, p. 126.
- [50] Alakrash, H., Edam, B., Bustan, E., Armnazi, M., Enayat, A., & Bustan, T. (2021). Developing English Language Skills and Confidence Using Local Culture-Based Materials in EFL Curriculum. *LINGUISTICA ANTVVERPIENSIA*, 548-564.
- Ibn Shahr Ashob, Muhammad bin Ali (d. 588 AH), the virtues of the Abi Talib family, investigation: Youssef Al-Beqa'i, Dar Al- Adwaa, 3rd edition, (Beirut, 1412 AH), vol. 2, p. 95; Al-Bahrani, Hashem bin Suleiman (died 1107 AH), the city of miracles, Al-Numan Foundation, (Beirut, 1411 AH), vol. 1, p. 339.
- a Talha bin Obeid - Allah ibn ' Uthman ibn ' Amr ibn heel Taymi Qurashi, hard mother -girl Abdullah, and nicknamed Abu Muhammad , 28 years before the migration was born in Mecca, was chosen by Umar ibn al - Khattab among the six owners of the Shura in theselection of the caliph after him, was killed in battle Al-Jamal in the year 36 See: Al-Asbahani, Ismail bin Muhammad (d. 535 AH), the life of the righteous predecessors, investigation: Karam bin Helmy, Dar Al-Raya, (Riyadh, d. T), p. 206; Al-Hadhrami, Al-Tayyibbin Abdullah (died 947 AH), The Necklace of Sacrifice in the Deaths of Eternity,
-He is Al-Zubayr bin Al-Awwam bin Khuwaylid bin Asad bin Abd Al-Uzza Al-Qurashi, and his mother is Safiya bint Abdul-Muttalib, the aunt of the Messenger of God(**may God bless him and his family and grant them peace**)., and he is one of the six companions of the Shura appointed by Omar Ibn Al-Khattab . He was killed in the Battle of the Camel in the year 36 AH. See: Ibn Saad, Muhammad Ibn Manea (d. 230 AH), Al-Tabaqat Al-Kubra, investigation: Ali Muhammad, Al-Khanji Library, I 1, (Cairo, 1421 AH), part 3. , p. 100; Ibn Qani', Abdul Baqi
- Al- Mufid, Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Al-Nu'man (d. 413 AH), the Reward in the Refutation of the Wrongful Repentance, achieved by: Ali Akbar Zamani, The Millennium Conference of Sheikh Mufid, 1, (Qom, 1413 AH), p. 14; Ibn Al-Jawzi, Youssef bin Qarghali (d. 654 AH), The Remembrance of the Characteristics of the Nation by Mentioning the Characteristics of the Imams, achieved by: Hussain Taqi, The Academic Council of Ahl al-Bayt ((2, 2nd Edition, (Beirut, 1433 AH), vol. 1, p. 351.
- 126; Ibn al-Atheer, al-Mubarak ibn Muhammad (d. 606 AH), the collector of assets in the hadiths of the Messenger, investigated by: Abdul Qadir al-Arnaout, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, i 1, (Beirut, 1392 AH), vol. 12, p. 376; Al-Shanqiti, Muhammad Al-Khidr bin Sayed Abdullah (d. 1354 AH), Kawthar Al-Maani Al-Darari in Uncovering the Secrets of Sahih Al-Bukhari, Al-Resala Foundation, I 1, (Beirut, 1415 AH), vol. 5, p. 164. achieve: Bashar Awad, West and the Muslim House, 1st Floor, (Beirut, 1422), c 1, pp. 579-580.
- AH), vol. 2, p. 515-516; Ibn al-Atheer, Ali bin Muhammad (d. 630 AH), The Lion of the Forest in the Knowledge of the Companions, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, (Beirut, d. T), vol. 2, pp. 131-132.
- Ahmad, investigation: Abdullah bin Muhammad, Dar Treasures of Seville, 1st Edition, (Saudi Arabia, 1427 AH), vol. 2, p. 325.

Anas moved to Basra and lived there until he died in the year 93 AH. See: Ibn Al-Farra, Obaid Allah bin Ali (d. 580 AH), abstraction of the names and nicknames mentioned in the book Al-Mutafaq wa Al-Mufraq, investigation: Shadi bin Muhammad, Al-Nu`man Center, II, (Yemen, 1432), c 1, p. 27; Mazzi, Yousef bin Abdul Rahman (v 742 e), masterpiece of supervision by the parties, to achieve: Abdul Samad Sharaf al-Din, the Islamic Office, 2nd Floor, (D.m.k, 1403), c 1, p. 80. And it is she who called him seen: Ibn Hibban, Muhammad bin Hibban (d. 354 AH), trustworthy ones, the Ottoman Encyclopedia, i 1, (India, 1395 AH), vol. 3, p. 14; Ibn al-Atheer, The Lion of the Forest, Volume 1, pp. 249-250.

bin Qani' (d. 351 AH), The Companions' Dictionary, Investigation: Salah bin Salem, Al-Ghuraba Archaeological Library, 1st Edition, (Al-Madina Al-Munawwarah, 1418 AH), vol. 1, p. 223.

him: Woe to you and the nation of Muhammad from you and your sons, and Marwan was called a false thread, he ruled after Yazid bin Muawiyah and was killed by his wife Umm Khaled by suffocation in the year 65 AH. Dar Sader, 1st edition, (Beirut, 1974 AD), vol. 4, pg. 125; Al-Khatib Al-Baghdadi, Ahmed bin Ali (d. 463 AH), Al-Mutafaq wa Al-Mafraq, investigation: Muhammad Sadiq, Dar Al-Qadri, vol. 1, (Damascus, 1417 AH), vol. 3, p. 1995.

History of Damascus, achieved by: Amr bin Gharamah, Dar Al-Fikr, (d.m.k, 1415 AH), vol. 45, p. 37.

I nvestigation: Boudjemaa Makri and Khaled Zouari, Dar Al-Minhaj, 1, (Jeddah, 1428 AH), vol. 1, p. 302.

Madina Al-Munawwarah, 1418 AH), vol. 1, p. 294; Investigation: Abdullah Al-Leithi, Dar Al-Marefa, 1st Edition, (Beirut 1407 AH), vol. 1, p. 289.

of Concerns, Al-Mataba al-Asriyya, (Beirut, 1418 AH), pg. 480; Al-Ragheb Al-Isfahani, Al-Hussein bin Muhammad (d. 502 AH), literary lectures and dialogues with poets and rhetoricians, Dar Al-Arqam Company, I 1, (Beirut, 1420 AH), vol. 1, p. 490.

of his army, he died in Medina during the reign of Abdul Malik bin Marwan and it was said that he died in the year 86 of the Hijrah. and others, Dar scientific books, i 1, (Beirut, 1418), c 2, p. 153; al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, Ahmed bin Ali (d. 463 AH), the history of Baghdad, to Saad, Al-Tabaqat, Vol. 6, p. 232; Al-Ajli, Ahmed bin Abdullah (d. 261 AH), knowing trustworthy men of knowledge and hadith and among the weak, and mentioning their doctrines and news, investigation: Abdul Halim Abdul-Azim, Al-Dar Library, 1, (Medina, 1405 AH), pg. 106.