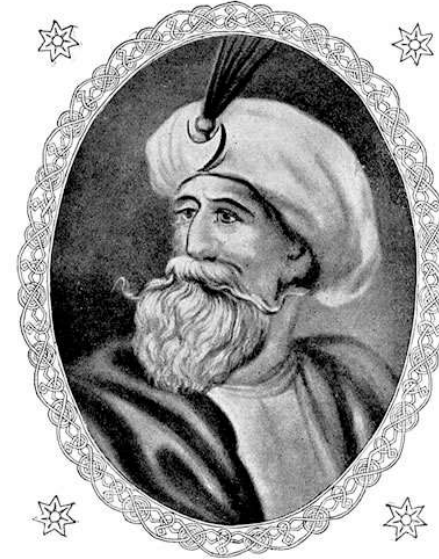




# IRAN



**Chris Schaefer**

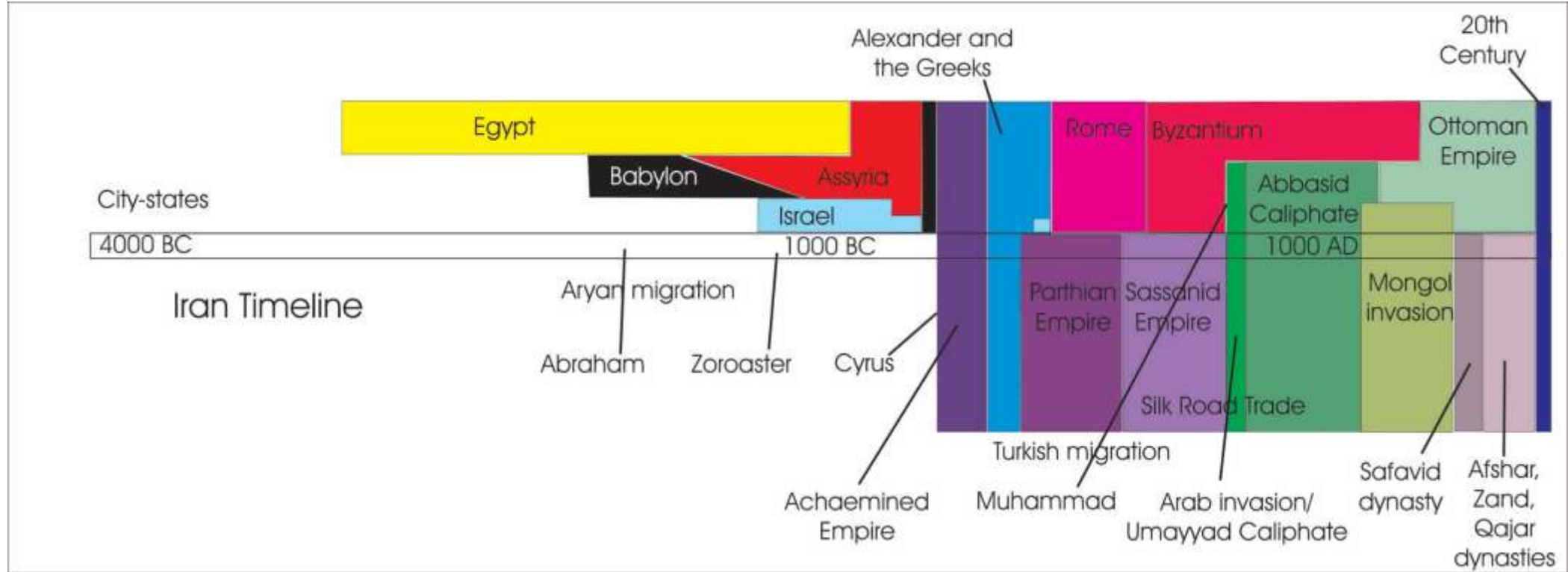
[chris.schaefer@bataandiary.com](mailto:chris.schaefer@bataandiary.com)

832-428-1977

chris.schaefer@bataandiary/Iran

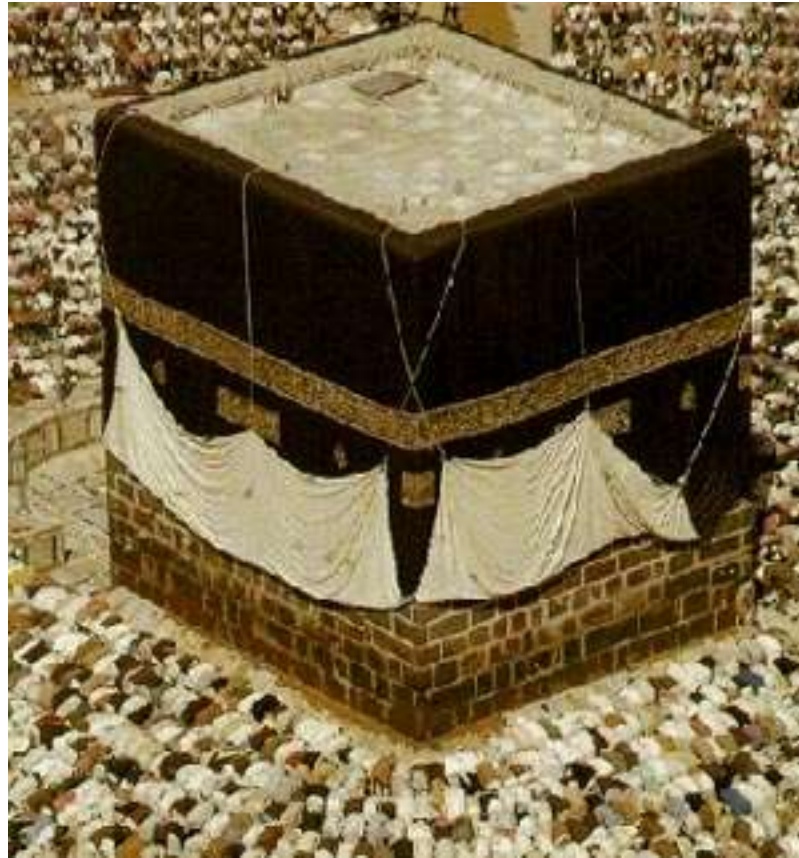
# Islam

## and the Sunni/Shia split





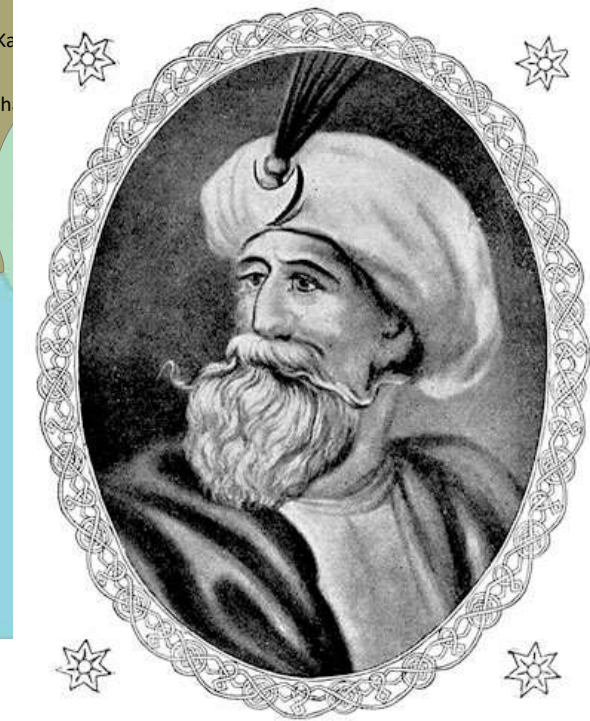
Sassanid Empire (224 BC – 650 AD)



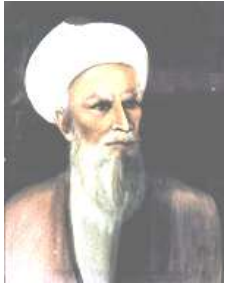
The Ka'bah



570 – Muhammad born in Mecca







Abu Bakr,  
his friend

Umar,  
his friend

Uthman,  
his friend

Other  
friends

Muhammad in Mecca



Muhammad



Khadija,  
his wife

Ruqayyah,  
their daughter

Fatima,  
their daughter

Abu Talib,  
his uncle

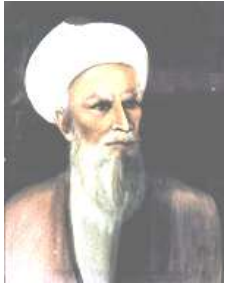


Ali,  
his cousin



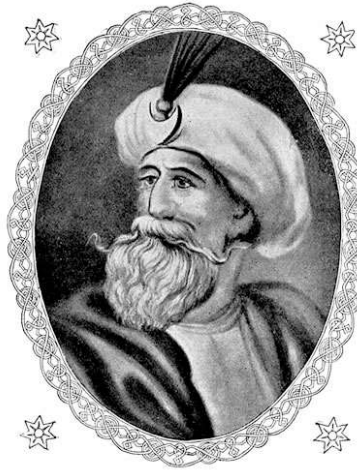
622 Muhammad moves from Mecca to Medina (the Hijra).





Abu Bakr,  
Muhammad's friend

## Muhammad in Medina



Muhammad

Aisha,  
Abu Bakr's  
daughter,  
Muhammad's  
wife

Ruqayyah,  
Muhammad's  
daughter

Fatima,  
Muhammad's  
daughter

Hasan,  
Muhammad's  
grandson



Ali,  
Muhammad's cousin  
and son-in-law

Husayn,  
Muhammad's  
grandson

Umar,  
Muhammad's  
friend

Uthman,  
Muhammad's  
friend  
and son-in-  
law

Other  
companions



Abu Bakr, the 1<sup>st</sup> Caliph  
Compiles the Qu'ran



Ali,  
Muhammad's cousin  
and son-in-law



Rashidun Caliphate under abu Bakr



633 Caliph abu Bakr attacks the  
Sassinid Empire (Iran)



Abu Bakr,  
Muhammad's friend



Aisha,  
Abu Bakr's  
daughter,  
Muhammad's  
wife

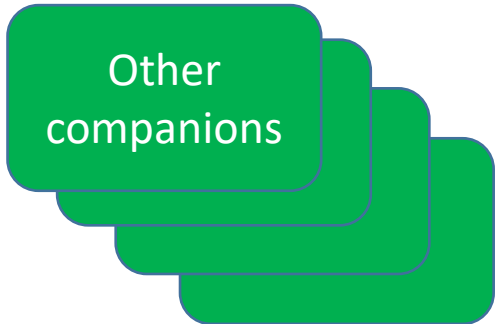


Muhammad

Umar,  
Muhammad's  
friend

Uthman,  
Muhammad's  
friend  
and son-in-law

Ruqayyah,  
Muhammad's  
daughter



Fatima,  
Muhammad's  
daughter



Ali,  
Muhammad's cousin  
and son-in-law

Hasan,  
Muhammad's  
grandson

Husayn,  
Muhammad's  
grandson



Umar,  
The second  
Caliph



635 - 642 Caliph Umar defeats Iranian  
cities and forts





The Rashidun Caliphate (Muslim Empire)  
under Umar



Abu Bakr,  
Muhammad's friend



Aisha,  
Abu Bakr's  
daughter,  
Muhammad's  
wife



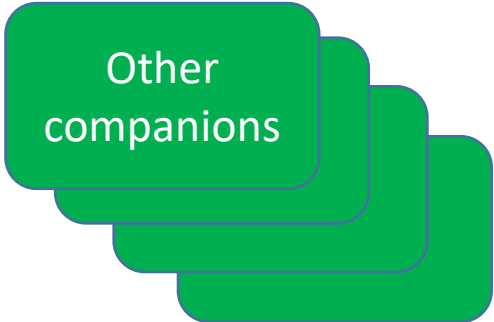
Muhammad

Umar,  
Muhammad's  
friend

Uthman,  
Muhammad's  
friend  
and son-in-law



Ruqayyah,  
Muhammad's  
daughter



Fatima,  
Muhammad's  
daughter



Ali,  
Muhammad's cousin  
and son-in-law

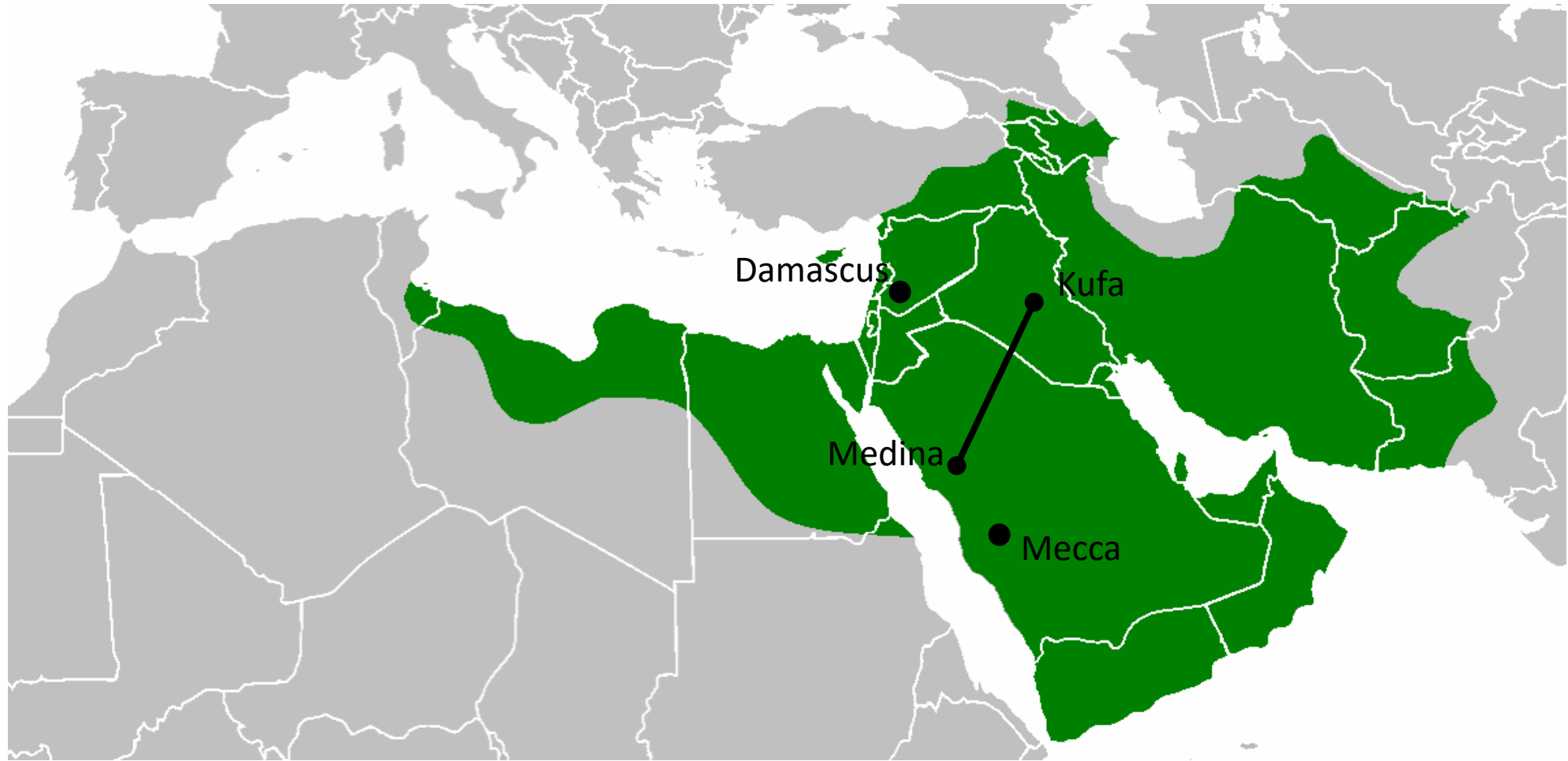
Hasan,  
Muhammad's  
grandson

Husayn,  
Muhammad's  
grandson

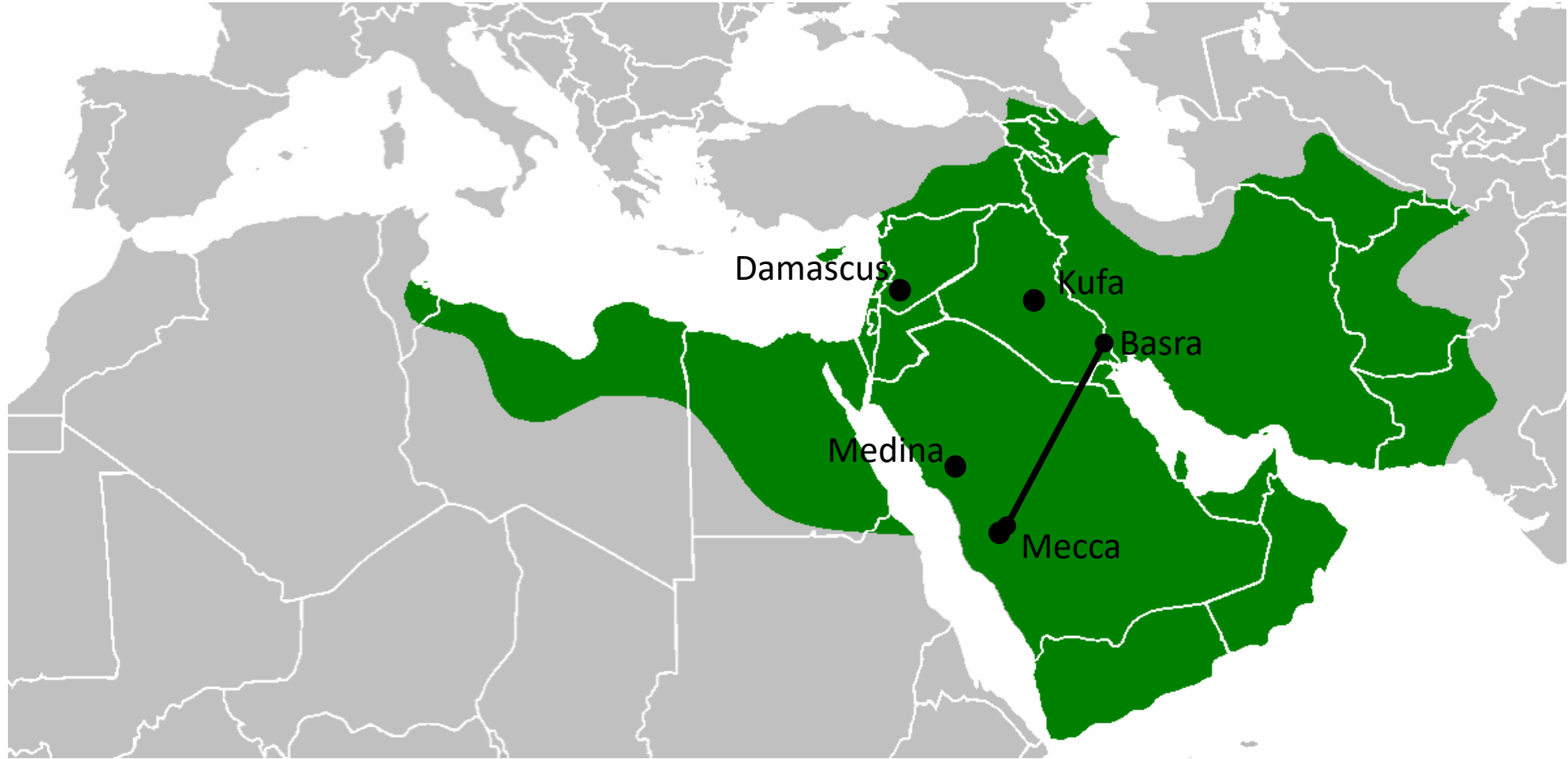




Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law.  
The 4<sup>th</sup> Caliph.



Ali moves his capitol from Medina to  
Kufa, Mesopotamia



Aisha goes from Mecca to Basra, and  
raises an army to confront Ali



11/7/656 Aisha and Ali meet at the Battle of the Camel.  
10,000 dead.





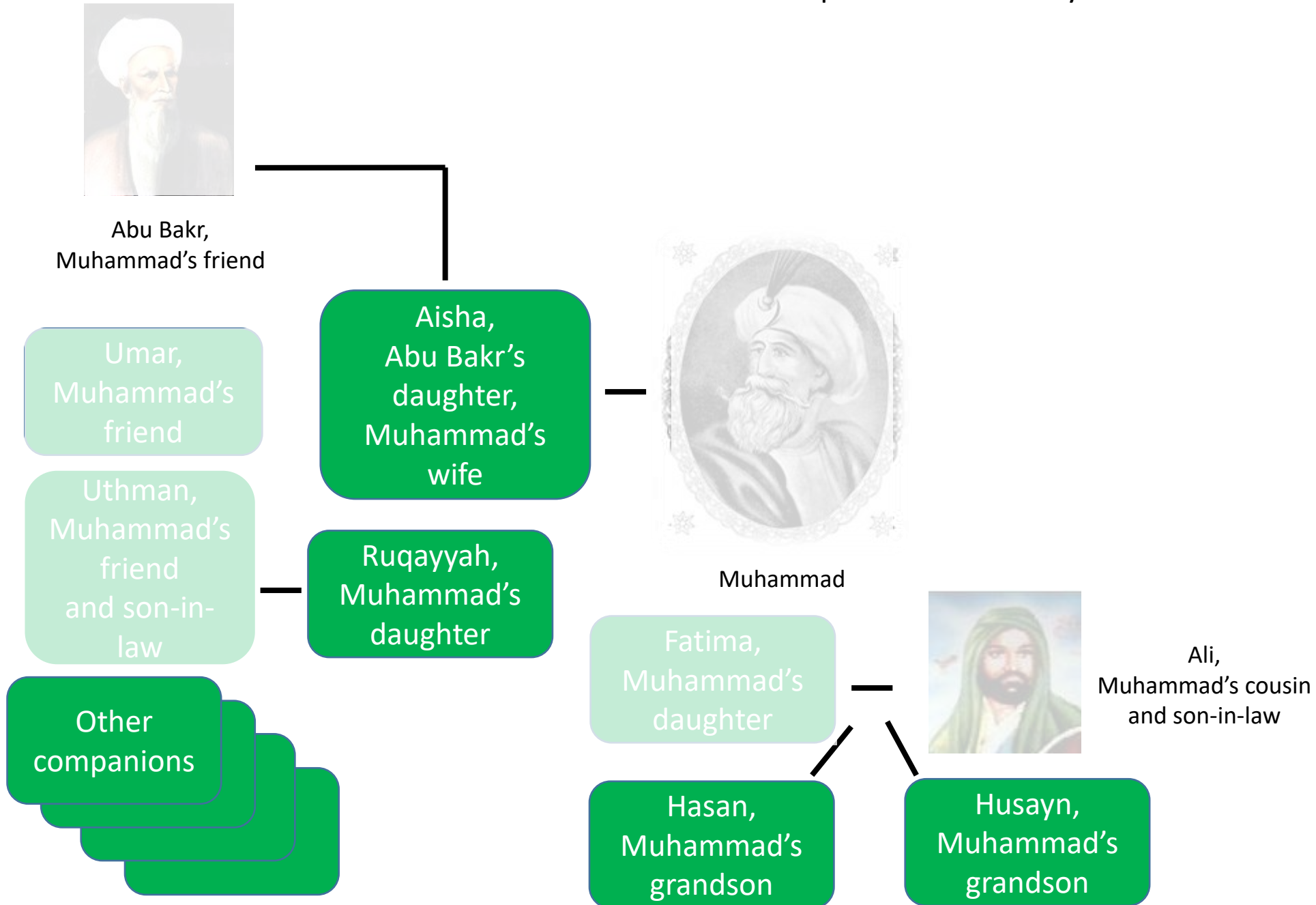
657 Battle of Siffin, 70,000 dead.  
After Ali agrees to arbitration, the Kharijites leave him.



Shrine of Imam Ali, Najaf, Iraq

Shiis of Ali = Shi'a  
(Partisans of Ali)

661 Ali's son Hasan makes peace with Muawiyah.



670 Hasan dies, possibly poisoned by his wife at the direction of Muawiyah.



Abu Bakr,  
Muhammad's friend

Aisha,  
Abu Bakr's  
daughter,  
Muhammad's  
wife



Muhammad

Ruqayyah,  
Muhammad's  
daughter

Umar,  
Muhammad's  
friend

Uthman,  
Muhammad's  
friend  
and son-in-law

Other  
companions

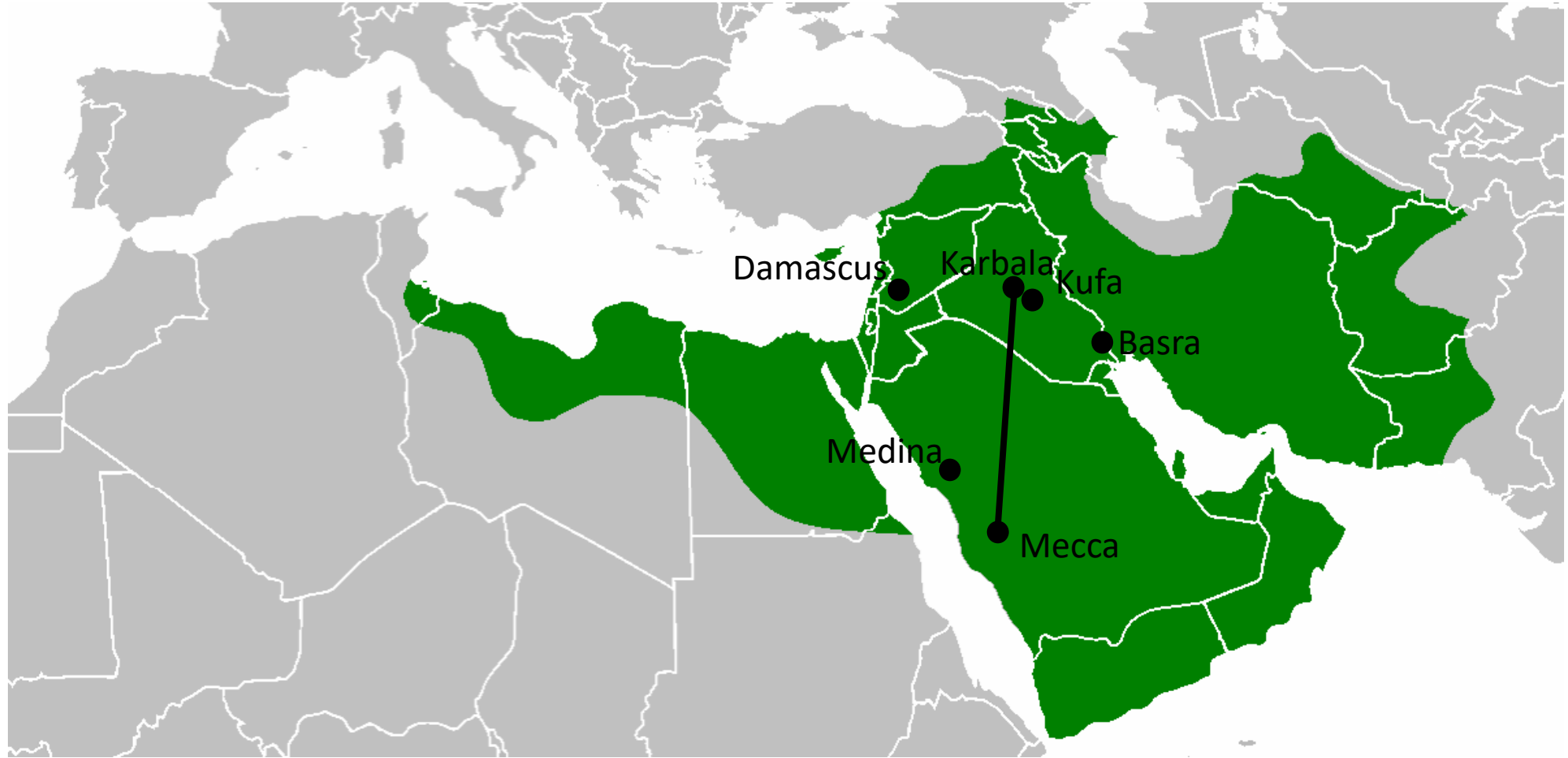
Fatima,  
Muhammad's  
daughter

Hasan,  
Muhammad's  
grandson



Ali,  
Muhammad's cousin  
and son-in-law

Husayn,  
Muhammad's  
grandson



September, 680 Husayn goes to Kufa.





Husayn's half-brother, al-Abbas bin Ali, rides to the Euphrates to get water for the children.



Shmir ibn Thil-Jawshan decapitates Husayn  
at the Battle of Karbala, 680 AD







Imam Husayn Mosque, Karbala, Iraq



Photo: Ali Khara

Fars News Agency









Muhammad

Sunni Caliphs:

- 1. Abu Bakr
- 2. Umar
- 3. Uthman
- 4. Ali
- 5. Muawiyah
- 6. Yazid
- 7. Muawiyah II
- 8. .
- 9. .
- .

Shi'a Imams:

- 1. Ali
- 2. Hasan
- 3. Husayn
- 4. Ali ibn Husayn
- 5. .
- 6. .

## **Sunni and Shi'a theological differences:**

- 1. Shi'a believe that Ali should have been the first Caliph. He is the first Shi'a Imam. (Sunnis call the prayer-leader at a mosque "Imam.")**
- 2. Shi'a believe that members of the Prophet's family are better qualified, or even divinely selected, to lead the faith. Sunnis believe that the advisors should pick the best qualified person to be the leader.**
- 3. Shi'a believe the 12<sup>th</sup> (or 7<sup>th</sup>) Imam is in occultation and will return as the Mahdi (Messiah) at the End-times. Sunnis believe the Mahdi is unknown and will be revealed by God at the End-times.**
- 4. Shi'a have a formal, trained clergy. Sunnis have a lay clergy.**
- 5. Sunnis believe that the clergy should be the government. Shi'a believe there should be a secular government so the clergy can devote themselves to the people's spiritual welfare.**
- 6. Fundamentalist Sunnis believe that the Shi'a reject abu Baker, Umar and Uthman as Caliphs, and therefore Shi'a are apostates.**
- 7. Shi'a regard their Imams and certain others as "saints" and build shrines to them. Fundamentalist Sunnis regard any monuments or reverence of ancestors as idol-worship , and therefore see the Shi'a as heretics.**



Tomb of ul-Baqi in Medina, Saudi Arabia. Burial site of four Shi'a Imams, including the 2<sup>nd</sup> Imam, Hasan ibn Ali, and the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Imams.



Remains of the Tomb of ul-Baqi after destruction by extremist Wahhabis in 1806 and again in 1925.





8/29/03. Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, founder of ISIS, truck-bombs the Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, the most sacred site in Shi'a Islam. 125 worshippers killed.





3/2/04. Ashura. Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi has nine bombs set off simultaneously in the Imam Hussein Mosque in Karbala. 178 worshippers killed.



## Al Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) attacks on the Imam Hussein Mosque in Karbala:

3/2/04 9 explosions on Ashura Day kill 178

12/15/04 bomb at mosque gate kills 7

1/5/06 suicide bomber kills 60

4/14/07 suicide bomber kills 36

3/17/08 female suicide bomber kills 42

9/11/08 bomb blast outside the mosque kills 1

2/12/09 bomb during Arba'een celebration kills 8

2/1/10 female suicide bomber during Arba'een kills 54

2/3/10 bomb during Arba'een celebration kills 23

2/5/10 multiple bombs during Arba'een kill 42







Cyrus--Empire



Husayn—bravery and self-sacrifice.  
Stand up for what is right.



Ali—do not give up  
what is rightfully yours

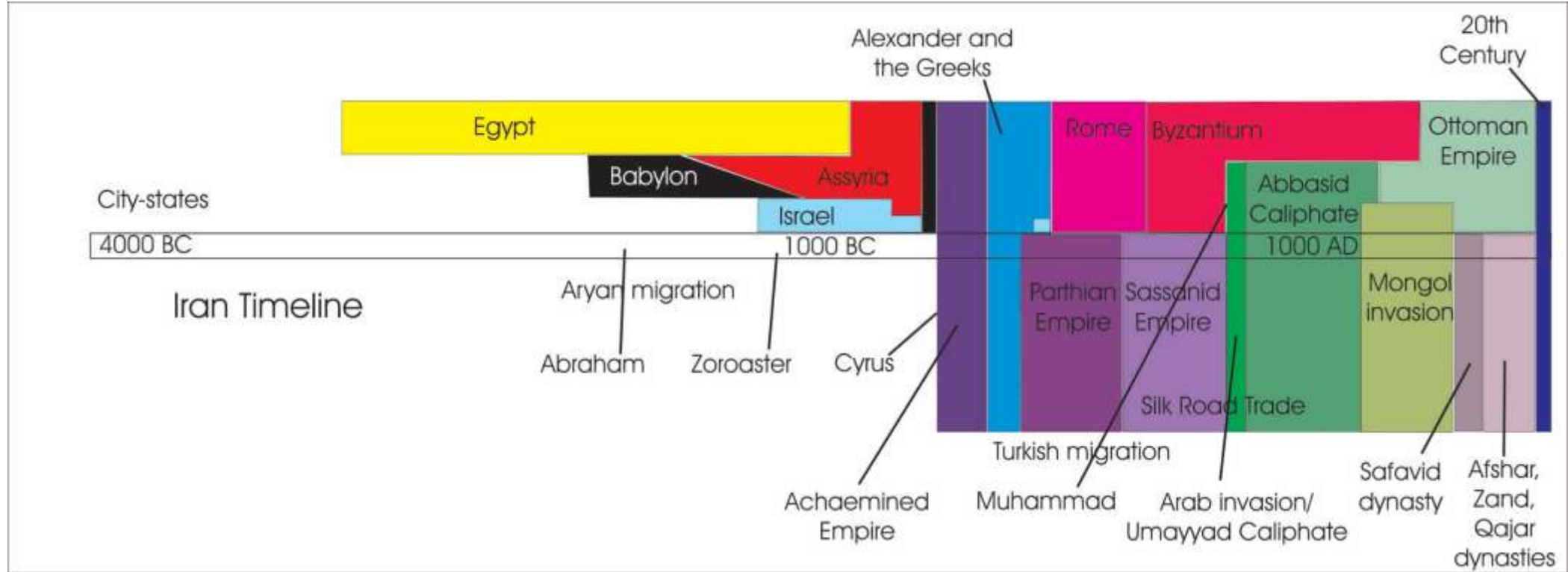


Ali and Aisha—forgiveness



Al Abbas bin Ali—when you have  
an important mission, stick to it.  
(Children are important.)

# The Abbasid Caliphate



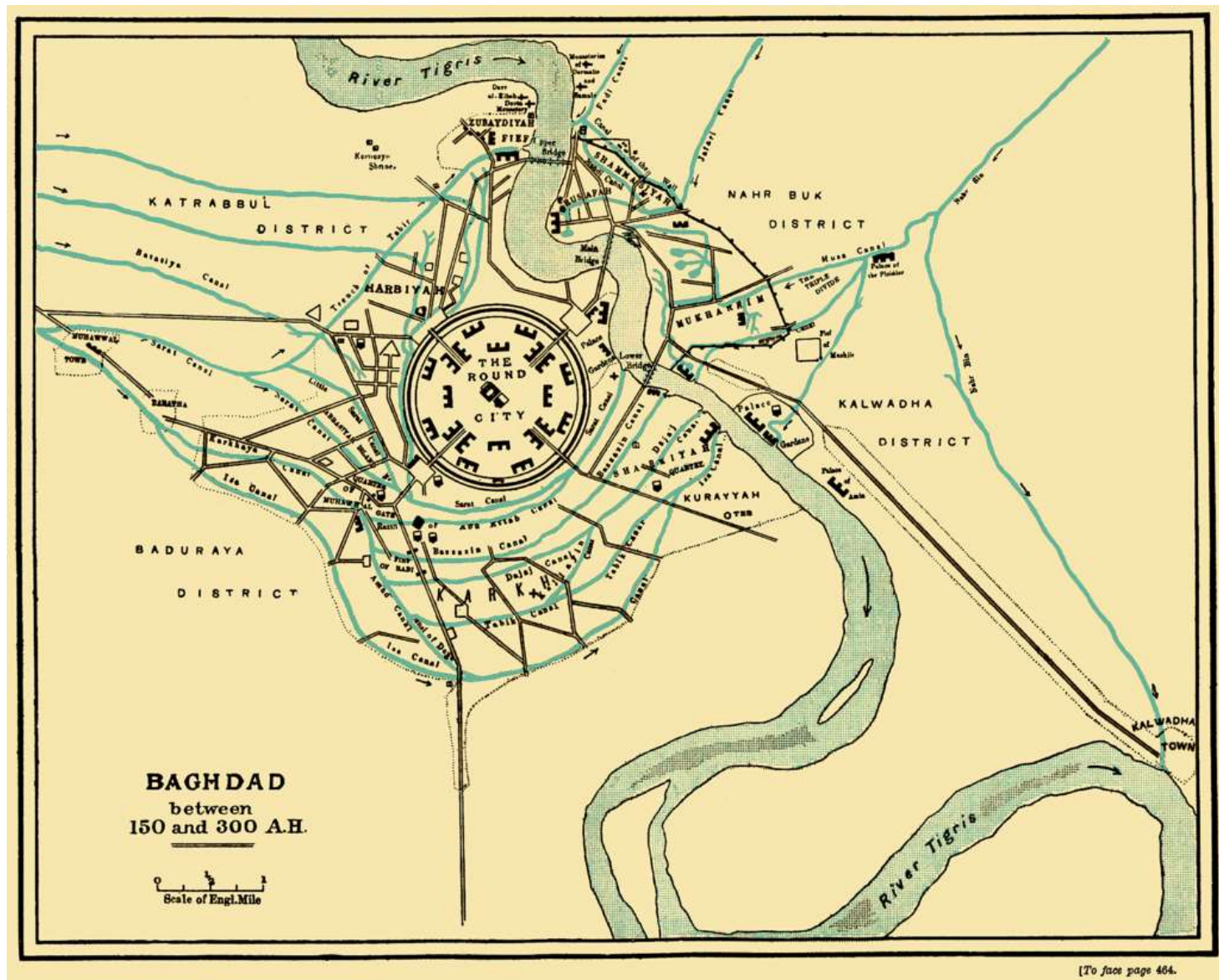


Umayyad Caliphate (Muslim Empire) 750 AD



Abbasid Caliphate, 750 - 1258





City of Baghdad, 767 – 912 AD



Mustansiriya University,  
Baghdad



Ibn al-Haytham,  
“father of Optics.”



Jabar ibn Hayyan,  
“father of Chemistry.”





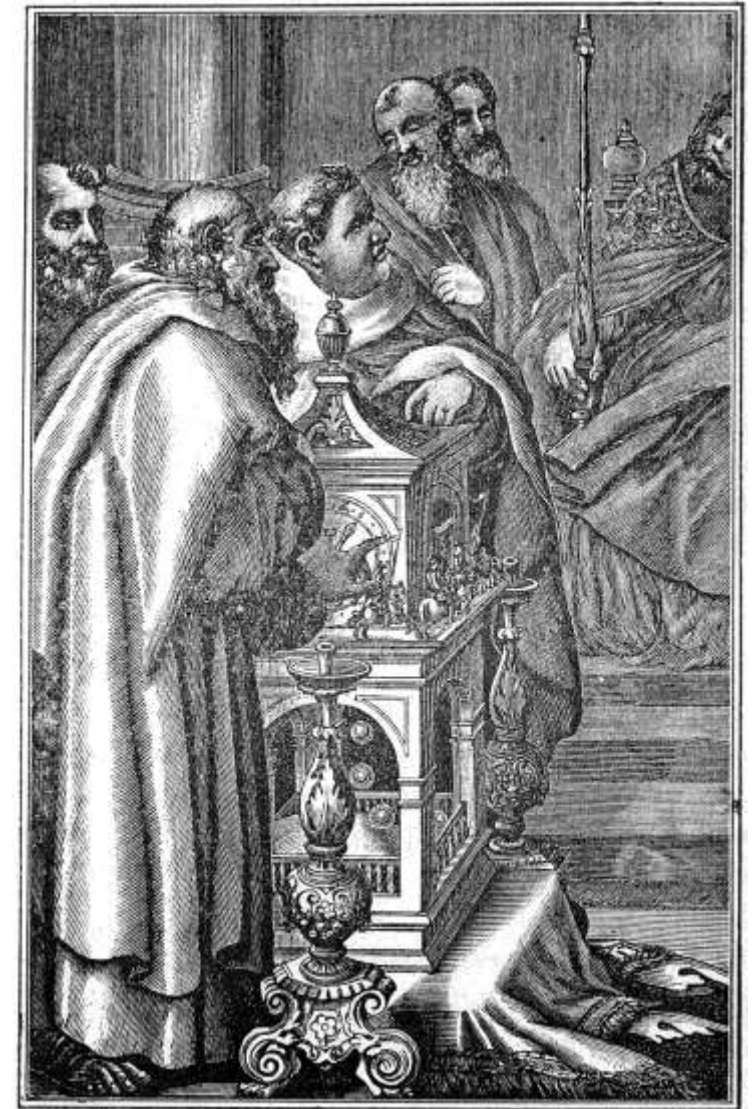
Abbasid style windmill, in Syria



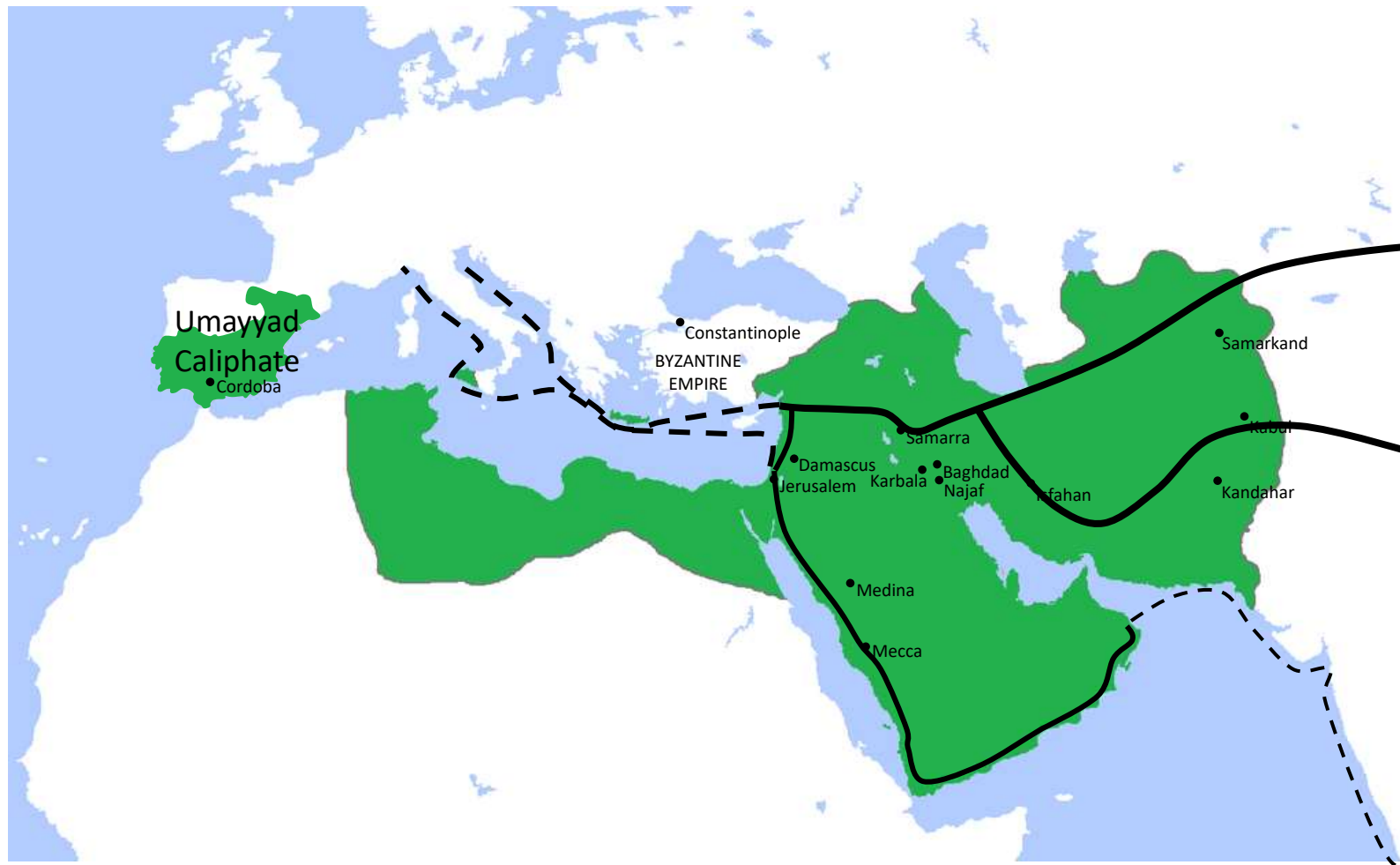
Astrolabe



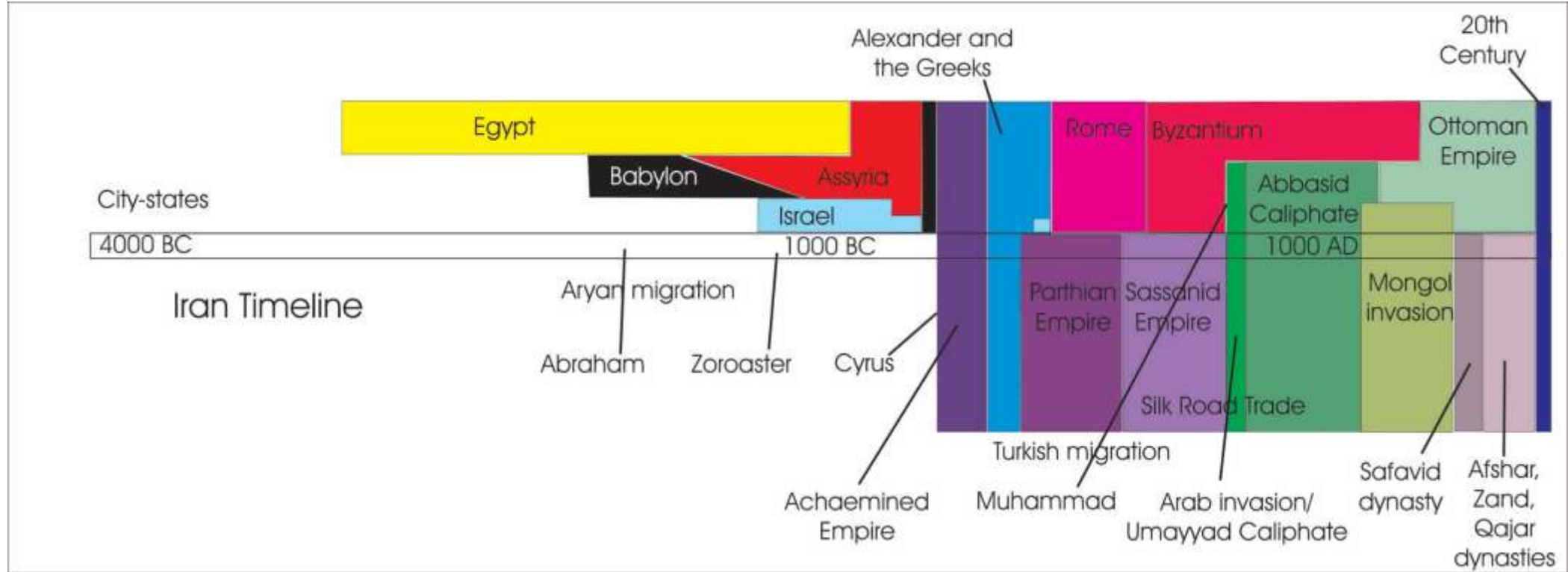
Illustration from *Arabian Nights*



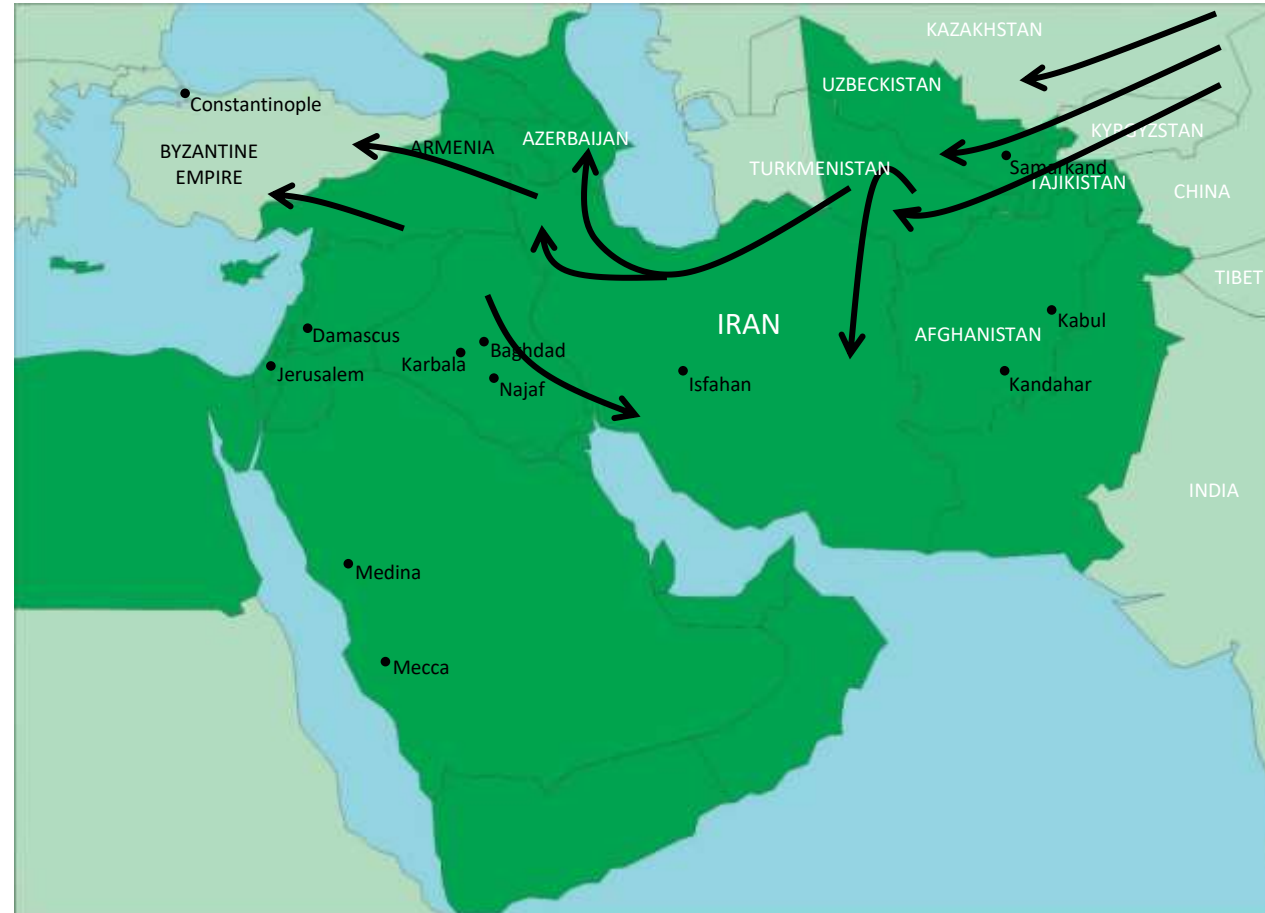
Water clock given to Charlemagne  
by Harun al-Rashid



The Silk Road before 1500



# Turkish Migration



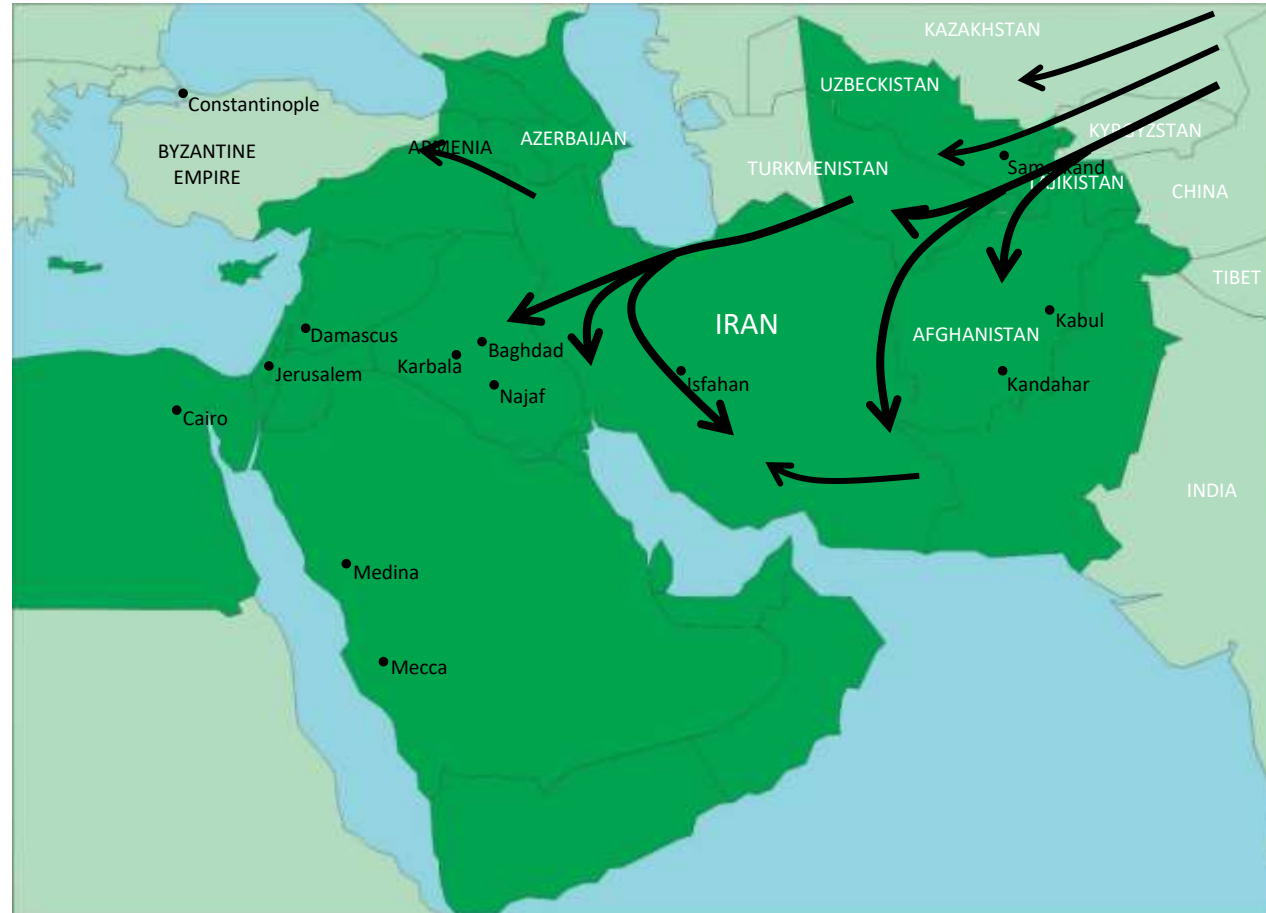
Turkish migration/invasion, 900 – 1200 AD





# The Mongol invasion

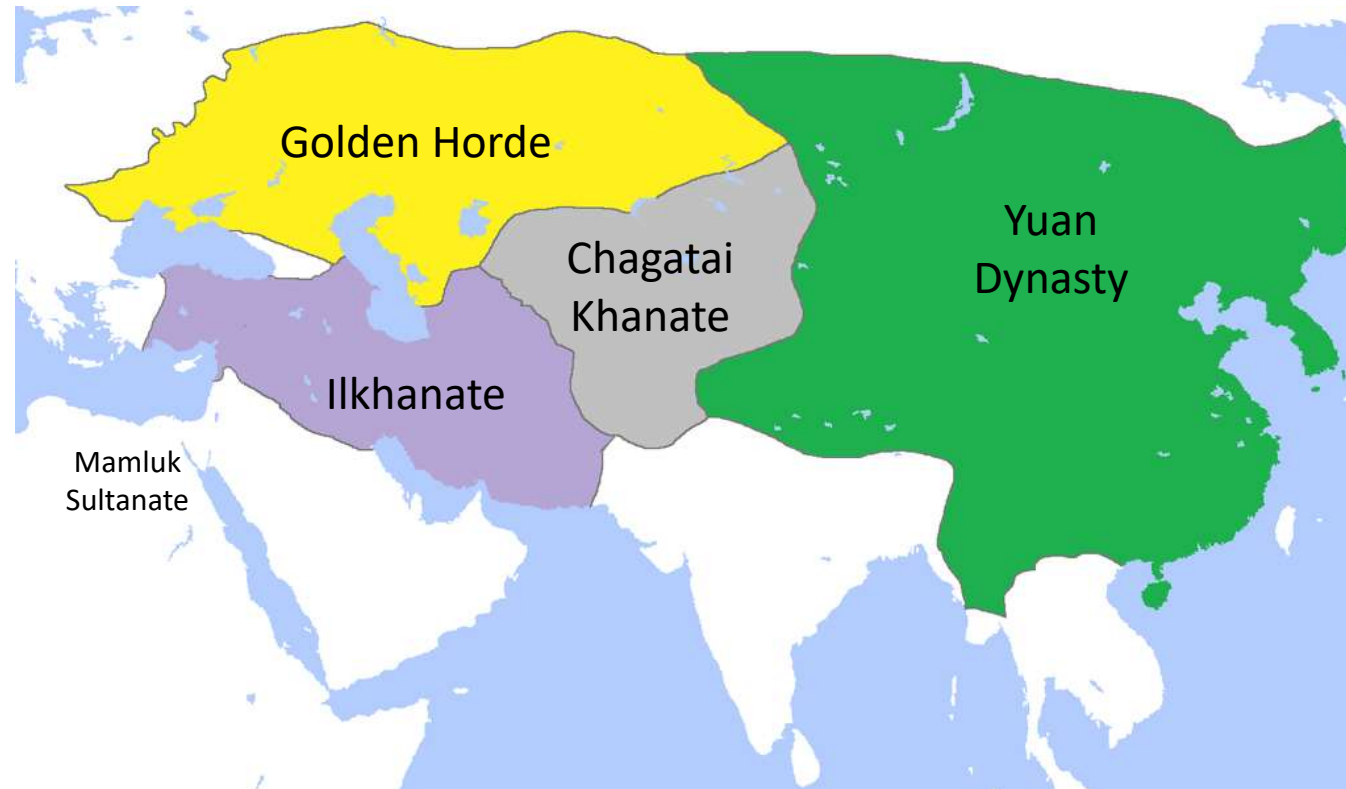




Mongol invasion, 1221 – 1258 AD



Siege of Baghdad by Hulagu Khan, 1258



1300—the Mongol Empire divides into four parts.

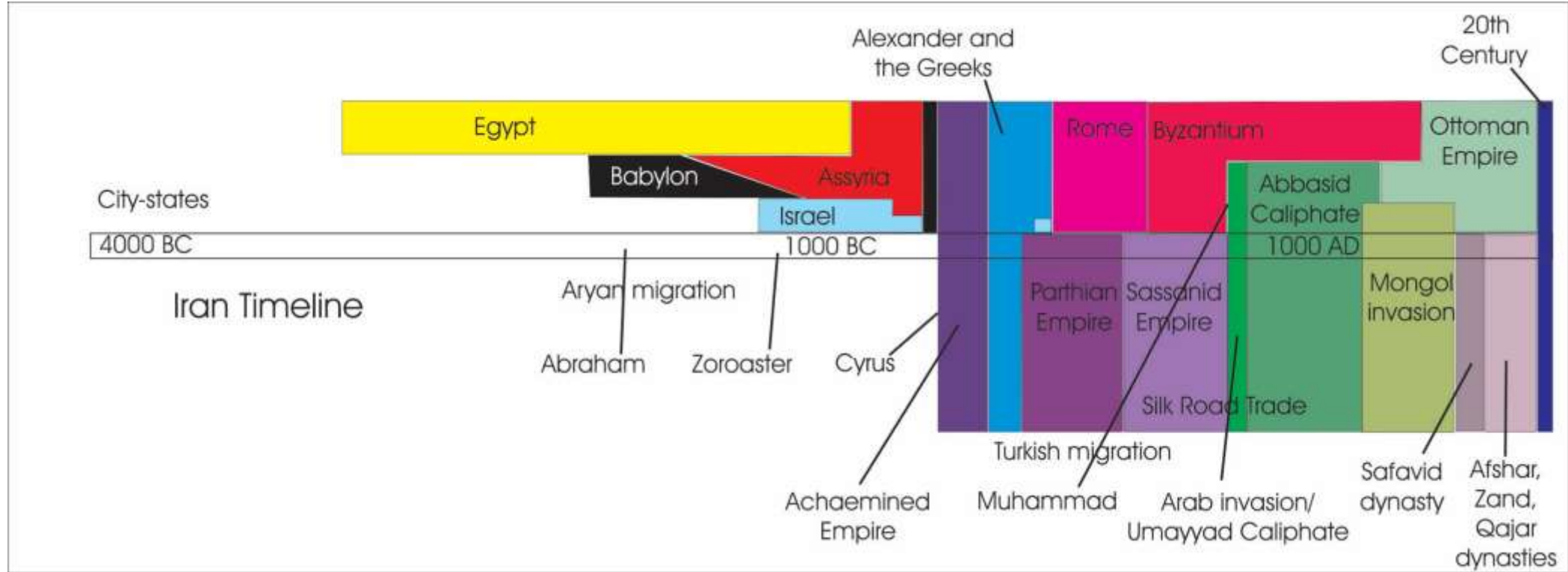


Empire of Timur (Tamerlane), 1370 – 1405 AD











# IRAN



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