On Shahadat Day of Syeda-tul-Nisa-e-Alameen\textsuperscript{asws}:

Summary:
In Shia Books, several Shahadat Days of Syeda-tul-Nisa-e-Alameen\textsuperscript{asws} have been reported, the reference to Syeda\textsuperscript{asws}'s Shahadat day is made in number of days/months after the Shahadat of Rasool Allah\textsuperscript{saww}, which are: 3 months, 6 months, 95/70 days, but most of the Ahadith quote 75 days; The Riwaya (not Hadith) of 6-months after Shahadat of Rasool Allah\textsuperscript{saww} is coming from historians where some of the narrators are even well known enemies of Ahl al-Bayt\textsuperscript{asws}, so Shias have not taken this date of Shahadat (the 6 months Riwaya\textsuperscript{1}).

The two commonly commemorated dates of Syeda\textsuperscript{asws}'s Shahadat are the 15\textsuperscript{th} of Jamadiul Awwal and the 3\textsuperscript{rd} of Jamadiul Thani (as per 75 days after the Shahadat of Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{saww} and 93 days after the Shahadat of Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{saww}) as per Prophet’s Shahadat on the 28\textsuperscript{th} of Safar (see Appendix I).

In most places, within Indian subcontinent, 3\textsuperscript{rd} of Jamadiul Thani is taken as Shahadat day of Syed\textsuperscript{asws} whereas in most of the Arabic speaking Shia communities, the 15\textsuperscript{th} of Jamadiul Awwal is considered to be more authentic and is commemorated as Syed\textsuperscript{asws}'s Shahadat.

In al-Kafi, all Ahadith give 15\textsuperscript{th} of Jamadiul Awwal as Syeda\textsuperscript{asws}'s Shahadat date. The Hadith which suggest 3\textsuperscript{rd} of the Jamadiul Thani as Syeda\textsuperscript{asws}'s Shahadat consist of two statements; its first part says Syeda\textsuperscript{asws} lived 75 days after the Shahadat of Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{saww} whereas its second parts says the 3\textsuperscript{rd} of Jamadiul Thani as Shahadat day. The first part of the Hadith is consistent with the other Ahadith where 75 days, after the Shahadat of Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{saww}, is mentioned, but its second part, if taken would give us the Shahadat date of Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{saww} on the 17\textsuperscript{th} of Rabiul Awwal, which is the Zahoor/Nazool day of both Holy Prophet and 6\textsuperscript{th} Imam\textsuperscript{asws}.

The Shahadat day of the Holy Prophet, is on the 28\textsuperscript{th} of Safar, as given in many Ahadith of Masomeen\textsuperscript{asws}, see Appendix I.

There are some Riwayah (not Ahadith), which suggest that the 15\textsuperscript{th} Jamadiul Awwal as well as 15\textsuperscript{th} Jamadiul Thani is the Nazool of the 4\textsuperscript{th} Imam\textsuperscript{asws}. However, in several of those Riwayah, instead of 15\textsuperscript{th} Jamadiul Awwal this day falls in the month of Shaban as Nazool day of the 4\textsuperscript{th} Imam\textsuperscript{asws} (Appendix II).

\textsuperscript{1} A Riwaya is that where all the reporters are non-masoom.
Ahadith on Shahadat day of Syeda asws:

Muhammad ibn Yahya has narrated from Ahmad ibn Muhammad from ibn Mahbub from ibn Riab from Abu Ubayda who has said the following:

‘People from our group asked Abu Abd Allah asws about Jafr and the Imam asws said: ‘It is the skin of a bull which is full of knowledge. They then asked the Imam asws about al-Jamiah. The Imam asws replied: ‘It is a parchment that is seventy years long with the width of a hide like that of the leg of a huge camel’. It contains all that people may need. There is no case for which there is not a rule in it. In it there is the law even to settle the compensation for a scratch caused to a person.’ (the narrator) then asked the Imam asws: What is the Mushaf of Fatimah asws? The Imam asws waited for quite a while. Then he asws said: ‘You ask about what you really mean and what you do not mean. Fatimah asws lived after the Messenger of Allah asaw for seventy-five days. She asws was severely grieved because of the death of her asaw father.

Jibril as would come to provide her solace and condolence due to the Shahadat of her asws father. Jibril as would comfort her asws soul, inform her asws about her father asws, his place, of the future events and about what would happen to her children. At the same time Ali asws would write all of them down and thus has come to be known as the Mushaf of Fatimah asws. ²

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² Al-Kafi, Vol. 1, H. 633 (Arabic)
On Shahadat Day of Syeda-tul-Nisa-e-Alameen 

75 days

75 days

75 days

75 days

75 days

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Syeda Fatima asws lived after the Shahadat of her father asaww for **five and seventy days** and was martyred in جمعة الآخرة يوم الثامن للثامانى Jumada II on Tuesday for three Khalon from year eleven of the Immigration.  

بِحَارِ الْأَوَّلِ الْآَثَامِ ٤٣٠٥ بَـ ٧١ مَـ وَقَ عَلَىٰ مِنَ الْظَّلَمِ وَكَيْـلَ٣٤٩

وَسَأَلَتُ الْمَشْرُونُ ٣٦٦٣ بَـ ١٣٣ بَـ تَأَكَّدَ اسْتِحْبَابُ زِيَاءَ قُوْرَ الشَّهْدَاءِ فِي كُلِّ جَمَعَةٍ مَرَّتَينِ الْإِلَـّٰـ٣٦٦٤

مَسْتَرِدُ الْوَسَائِلِ ٢٠١٩٣٠٣ بَـ ٤٣٢ بَـ اسْتِحْبَابُ اسْتِخْدَامُ الْتعْثُرُ لِحُلَّ الْأَوَّلِ ٣٨٨ 

**Riwaya of Syeda asws’s Shahadat:**

بِحَارِ الْأَوَّلِ الْآَثَامِ ٢٩٣٩٢٩٣ بَـ ٣٨٨ السَّاسِدَةِ صَـ رَبِّنَا عَـ أَبِي جَفْرُ عَـ أَنَّ رَسُوْلَ اللّهِ صَـ أَسْرَّ إِلَىٰ فَاطِمَةَ عَـ أَنَّهَا أَوْلَيْـ٣٨٨

تَأَكَّدَ اسْتِحْبَابُ زِيَاءَ قُوْرَ الشَّهْدَاءِ فِي كُلِّ جَمَعَةٍ مَرَّتَينِ الْإِلَـّٰـ٣٨٨

75 days

**Syeda asws lived Six months after the Shahadat of Prophet asaww.**

بِحَارِ الْأَوَّلِ الْآَثَامِ ١٨٣٣٦١٨٣٣ بَـ ٧١ مَـ وَقَ عَلَىٰ مِنَ الْظَّلَمِ وَكَيْـ٣٦١

6 months

**References:**

3 - ويذكر أن النبي ﷺ كان يصدّق قريش بأيّةٍ يذكر بها النبي ﷺ.

4 - ورواى الحمدي في سادس حديث من المفقود عليه من مسند أبي بكر قال و مكتبت فاطمة بعد رسول الله صل الله عليه وآله وسلم أشهَرُ ثمَّ توفيت فاطمة.

5 - بحار الأنوار ٣٤٩ باب ٧١ و وقعت عليه و هاجرتها و شماتها.

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Why some Observe Syeda asws Shahadat on the 3rd Jamadi-ul-Thani?

This comes from a Hadith where it has been narrated that Syeda asws’s Shahadat was after 75 days from the Shahadat of Prophet saww, but its later part says that it was on the 3rd of Jamadi-ul-Thani and on Tuesday.

The first part of the Hadith is consistent with several other Ahadith which say Syeda asws’s Shahadat is 75 days after that of Prophet saww but part II has incorrectly recorded as if we count 75 days back from the 3rd of Jamadi-ul-Thani, the day of Shahadat of Prophet saww will be on the 17th of Rabiiul Awwal, which is the Nazool Day of both Holy Prophet saww and 6th Imam saww.

The Shahadat Day of the Holy Prophet is on the 28th of Safar, as one per several Ahadiht and without any other dates found in the Ahadith, see Appendix I.
Appendix I: Shahadat Day of Holy Prophet ﷺ

On Shahadat Day of Syeda-ul-Nisaa-e-Aalameen 

75 days

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

When two days of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)
On Shahadat Day of Syeda-tul-Nisa-e-Alameen 

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Bihar al-Tawar 22 529 Bab 2 - Wafat e Ghaus e aulia

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Bihar al-Tawar 22 531 Bab 2 - Wafat e Ghaus e aulia

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Gajam ul Akhir 20 fulfill the term in fasting of Ziyarat of the two Bab 30 - Conclusion of the sermon

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Rosta ul wazif 1 71 Majlis e in Zarih e Shaida e wali

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Ilam ul weri 6 the first month in Dhul Hijjah and the rest in Dhul Qa'dah and the remaining 6 months of the remaining 7 months

When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)

Ilam ul weri 137 Fasil usama 

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7 out of 9
On Shahadat Day of Syeda-tul-Nisa-e-Alameen

**When two nights of Safar were remaining (28th of Safar)**

قصص الأنبياء والمعنون

و إن أبا طالب و أمه حليمة و قدمت أمه أمينة بن بكر و عين عليها بني عدي من التجار بالمدينة ثم رجعت به حتى إذا كانت بالأبواء ماتت و أررعته ص حتى شب خليمة بنت عبد الله السعدية و تزوج خديجة و هو ابن خمس و عشرين سنة و توفي عنه أبو طالب و له سنتين و أربعين سنة و ثمانية أشهر و أربعة و عشرون يوما. و الصحيح أن أبا طالب رضي الله عنه توفي عنه في آخر السنة العاشرة من مبعث رسول الله صل الله عليه وسلم. المعلوم أن أبا طالب مات في السنة العاشرة من الهجرة.

**Sunni Riwaya:**

- 7-5ما، [الأمالي للشيخ الطوسي] أبو عمرو و عن ابن عقادة عن أحدهم بن يحيى عن عبد الرحمن بن شريك عن أبيه عن أبي إسحاق عن عبد الله بن أبي بكر بن عمر عن أبيه قال: و في غبار ثلاثة أيام و دخل المدينة يوم الاثنين الحادي عشر من شهر ربيع الأول و بقي بها عشر سنين ثم قضى ص يوم الاثنين للليلتين بقيتاً من مصرفر سنة إحدى عشرة من الهجرة.

**12th of Rabiul Awwal (Riwaya)**

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Appendix II: Nazool of Imam Zain-ul-Abadeen

- 27th of Jamad-e-Thani

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