

Chapter – 67

Imam Jazuli

(??? - 1465 AD)

The real name of Al-Jazuli is Muhammad, while his Kunniya is Abu Abdullah. He was born in the city of Sousse, Morocco. Since he belonged to the Berber tribe Jazula, he is known as Jazuli. No authentic description of his date of birth is available. Similarly, the names of his father and grandfather are also unconfirmed. However, it is told that his father's name is Suleiman bin Abi Bakr. It is also said that the chain of his ancestors reaches to the Noble Prophet (PBHU).

He received his early education in his hometown. However, for higher education he came to Fas and he joined to the institute named as "Madrasa as-Safareen". It is said that the room where Imam Jazuli was staying in the campus of this institute is still safe.

After completing his education he returned to his home at Sousse. Incidentally, those days an inappropriate incident had happened in the city, and he was accused of being involved in that event. For this, the situation became such that if he would not admit it, there would have been a bloodshed. So he had confessed but he had to leave his city. After this incident he headed towards north of Morocco. He first spent some time in Tanjah, then arrived in Bilad-e-East where he spent a long period of his life. During his stay here, he traveled to Makkah, Madinah, and Jerusalem as well. About 40 years later he once again came back to Fas.

In Fas, Imam Jazuli authored his famous book *دلائل الخيرات*. This book contain large sets of prayers that are actually made in honor of the Noble Prophet (PBUH). Apart from this, he wrote many other books but out of that "حزب الفلاح" and "حزب الجزولي" are well-known. the book *Hizb ul-Falah* is also a prayer book. The second book *Hizb ul-Jazuli* nowadays is called "حزب الدائم لايزول" and it is widely read in the Shazli circle. In addition to being a learned scholar of Sufism, Imam Jazuli was also a great Jurist. He had completely memorized Ibn al-Hajib's famous writings "مدوته" and "المختصر الفرائي".

In Morocco, a religious group called "اصحاب الدليل" came into being, whose favourite activity was to daily and loudly read Imam Jazuli's book, *Dalail al-Khairat*. They had a degree of loyalty and love for this book as well.

Imam Jazuli was linked with Shazlia Chain. In Morocco, he was considered as a big saint. Thousands of people were attached with his followership. During his stay in Asfi, the number of followership was so large that the city governor was forced to issue him an order to leave the city. For this, it is said that from the mouth of Imam Sahib unintentionally some bad invocations for this city came out. Then it had happened that from Allah the city gone into the possession of Portuguese Christians for about 40 years.

According to another narration, the Hakim of the city gave poison to Imam Sahib and he died in 1465AD. He was expired when he was offering prayer.

It is also said that one of his disciples, named Omar bin Suleiman al-Siyaf, had decided to take revenge and raised a revolt against the Governor of the city. After storing the dead body of his mentor in a coffin, he continued to daily drive it to Sousse and created chaos in the city for 20 consecutive years. When Umar al-Siyaf passed away, Imam Sahib's coffin could be buried properly.

Then, after 70 years, on the orders of Sultan Abu al-Abbas, the coffin was once again removed from the earth and brought to Morocco and buried in the place of Riyadh-ul-'Aroos, and a tomb was also built on it.

One of the most important narrations about this matter is that despite the turmoil of 90 years, the body of Imam Muhammad Jazuli remained unchanged and the viewer thought that he had just died.

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