

In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful بنه نسام خداونسند بخشنده مهسربسان

: آشنایی با فرق و مذاهب کلامی . انگلیسی عنوان قراردادي عنوان و نام پدیدآور Islamic theological sects: A textbook[Book]/ Morteza Maddahi; translated by Mohammad Reza Peysepar. : قم: مركز بين المللي ترجمه و نشر المصطفى الشيك ١٤٠١ - ٢٠٢٢م. مشخصات ظاهري 978-622-315-130-9 : وضعيت فهرست نويسي : زبان: انگلیسی. : کتابنامه به صورت زیرنویس. يادداشت : اسلام -- فرقه ها / Islamic sects / كلام / اسلام --موضوع : پیسپار، محمدرضا، ۱۳۴۴ -، مترجم شناسه افزوده Peysepar, Mohammad Reza : شناسه افزوده : جامعة المصطفى المناهية. مركز بين المللي ترجمه و نشر المصطفى المناهجة شناسه افزوده Almustafa International UniversityAlmustafa International Translation and Publication center : شناسه افزوده ۲۳VBP : رده بندی کنگره **۴1/ ۲9V** : رده بندی دیویی Α٩Α٩Α•Υ : شماره كتابشناسي ملي BA0542 Islamic Theological Sects: A textbook Compilation by: Morteza Maddahi Translated by: Mohammad Reza Peysepar Year of publication(Firs Print): 1444 AH/ 1401 Sh/ 2022 m Publisher: Oum: Al-Mustafa International Publication and Translation Center Printing: Almostafa's Digital Printing house / Print-run: 500/Price: فرق و مذاهب كلامي مؤلف: مرتضى مداحى / مترجم: محمدرضا بي سپار ناشر: مركز بين المللي ترجمه و نشر المصطفى ريد چاپ: چاپخانه ديجيتال المصطفى الشي **Distribution Centers** > Al-Mustafa Translation and Publication Center, 18th alley corner, Western Mu'allim St., Qom, Iran Tel: +98 25 37836134 Fax: (Ex.105) 025 37839305 ▶ Al-Mustafa Translation and Publication Center, Sālāriya Three Ways, Mohammad Amin Boulevard, Qom, Iran Tel: +98 25 32133106 ∰ pub-almustafa.ir ⊠ miup@pub.miu.ac.ir Thanks are due to those who assisted us in making this work available Publication manager: Mustafa Noubakht Production manager: Jafar Qasimi Abhari Printing and publication supervisor: Ayyub Jamali All rights reserved

: مداحی، مرتضی، ۱۳۵۵ - Maddahi, Morteza

سرشناسه



Islamic Theological Sects: A textbook

Morteza Maddahi

Translated by: Mohammad Reza Peysepar

Publisher's Forword

To begin and execute a research is like walking in the path of development and evolvement. When the seeds of the "questions" are planted, in the soil of the mind of the researcher, this phase initiates, and its end is culminated when the result and the outcome of knowledge and wisdom is gained.

Evidently, this end is a new chapter in itself, for growth, and announces beforehand this good news to humans. For the result of all those mental efforts will not only bring the blooming and flowering of talent and all kinds of Blessings to humans, but it also makes the mind of the researcher to ponder and shape new, more questions.

This will produce a great collection of growing plants and flowers for the seeking mind... Those "questions" are in fact, the seeds, which according to the necessities of Time and the strength of the researchers will grow and bloom by themselves. They will make Culture and Civilization to move forward.

In like manner, the increasing rate of transferring oneself from one place to another place and the decrease of the distances will make those seeds travel miles and miles, to faraway places, in order to install them inside the curious mind of other seekers. This will bring an amazing diversity and a novelty for another civilization...

It is true then, that the presence of knowledge and a good, capable management will help this project to develop itself and one has to admit indeed, that it has always played an important role...

Al-Mustafa International Publication and Translation Center, because of its global mission, and its special position among the Religious Schools and the colorful human diversity that it has developed inside itself, sees it as a moral duty to procure all the appropriate conditions for any research works, and takes its role in this matter, most seriously. To procure all kinds of necessary grounds, with an excellent management of all the existing possibilities and talents, and to care and protect all its researchers in religious fields; these are the most crucial responsibilities of the Department of Research in this International center.

We dearly hope that by being attentive to all these autonomous scientific movements, and by fortifying all the existing motives, we shall be able to witness the blooming of the Religious Culture in every part of this wide world!

> Al-Mustafa International Publication and Translation Center

Contents ____ Contents 5 Introduction_____9 Unit 1: General issues on the science of religions ______ 11 Learning objectives _______11 Introduction _______11 Relationship between Islamic theology and the science of Islamic sects 12 Causes of development of Muslim sects _______13 ____13 Tribal prejudice Following sensual desires and material interests 13 _____14 Fanaticism of earlier groups 14 Muslim conquests ______14 Tradition of the 73 sects _____16 Chain of transmission of the tradition 17 First disputes 20 Shia and Sunni groups 20 Summary ______ 21 Questions 21 Unit 2: The Early Sects_______23 Learning objectives ______ 23 Introduction 23 2. Murji'a ______27 3. Qadariyya _____30 4. Jahmiyya and Jabriyya (determinism) 32 Summary______34 Questions 34 nit 3: Shia Sects35Learning objectives35 Unit 3: Shia Sects

Introduction 35

6 Islamic Theological Sects: A textbook

The term Shia	_ 35
History of Shia establishment	_ 36
Kaysanites	_ 38
Summary	_ 40
Questions	_ 41
Unit 4: Imamiyya or the Twelvers	_ 43
Learning objectives	_ 43
Introduction:	_ 43
Definition of Imamiyya	_ 43
Fundamental principles of faith in Imamiyya school of thought	_ 44
Summary	$-\frac{51}{52}$
Questions_	_ 52
Unit 5: Zaidis	_ 53
Learning objectives	_ 53
Introduction	_ 53
The personality of Zaid ibn Ali	_ 53
The viewpoint of the Imams to the uprising of Zaid	_ 55
Zaidi's theological doctrines	_ 57
The branches of Zaidis	_ 59
	_ 60
The governments of Zaidis	_ 63
Summary	_ 65
Questions	_ 66
Unit 6: Ismailism	_ 67
Learning objectives	_ 67
Introduction	_ 67
The sect of Ismailism and its other names	_ 67
The time of Ismailism advent	_ 68
The doctrines of Ismailism	_ 69
Esoterism	_ 71
The branches of Ismailism	_ 72
The governments of Ismailism	_ 73
Summary	_ 79
Questions	_ 80
Unit 7: The sects of Sunnis; the supporters of tradition and the people of opinion	_ 81
Learning objectives	_ 81
Introduction	81
The term "Sunnis" and the time of its advent	_ 81
The date of the emergence of the term " Sunnis"	_ 82
The adherents of tradition	_ 84
The features of the school	_ 85
Summary	_ 87
Ouestions	88

Unit 8: Mutazilities	89
Learning objectives	89
Introduction	89
The emergence of Mu'tazilites	89
The theological method of Mu'tazilites	90
The beliefs of Mutazilites	
Historical changes in the religion of Mutazilites	93
Discussion on new Mu'tazilites	96
Summary	98
Questions	99
Unit 9: Ash'arites	101
Learning objectives	101
IntroductionAsh'arites and its founder	
Ash'ari's viewpoints	102
Ash'ari's theological method	107
Evolution of Ash'arites School	10/
Great Ash'ari theologians	108
Summary	111
Questions	111
Unit 10: Maturidism	113
Learning objectives	113
Introduction	113
Maturidism	113
Maturidi's Personality and Works	114
Maturidi's Theological Method	115
Theological Beliefs of Maturidism	116
Great Maturidi Theologians	117
Summary	117
Questions	118
Unit 11: Salafism and Wahhabism	119
Learning objectives	
Introduction	119
Salafi School	110
Ibn Taymiyyah and Salafism	
Wahhabism	122
Beliefs of Wahhabism	125
Summary	127
Questions	128
Unit 12: extremists	129
Learning objectives	129
Introduction	129
Extremists	129

8 Islamic Theological Sects: A textbook

The position of the infallible Imams on extremists	130
Shia scholars and the excommunication of extremists	131
Druze	131
Jurisprudential religion and the religious structure of Druze society	134
Three prominent Druze Personalities	136
People of the Truth, Nasiria and Alawites	136
The history of the emergence and extension of the religion of the peopl	e of the Tru
	137
Babi faith_	139
Bahai Faith	143
Summary	144
Ouestions	145

Introduction

Science of Islamic sects is an old and long-lasting science, which was developed since early Islamic period, and continued to be the focus of Muslim scholars. Dynamic and lasting nature of this science has linked it closely to the religious and cultural living of Muslim community. Although the existing literature reveals some sort of prejudice and criticism against this science and incorrect judgments have sometimes represented quite an unreal picture of opposite intellectual trends, no historian or researcher on the history of Islamic thought can claim to have no need to this science.

Exploring the ideas and attitudes of various sects is also important from another perspective. One cannot avoid wisdom, review and analysis of theories and opinions when intellectual and ideological issues are discussed; though it is obvious that any expert review and comment requires true understanding of opinions in the field and their detailed comparison to each other. Science of religions and sects can give us insight into different ideological attitudes.

More importantly, science of Islamic sects even helps us with understanding some parts of religious texts; it sometimes removes ambiguities in Islamic traditions and sometimes clarifies concepts. Shia and Sunni traditions have repeatedly named various sects or reported and reviewed their thoughts. Ahl al-Bayt [AS] have considered the opponents' thoughts while expressing divine teachings, and distinguished the religious facts from human beliefs. From the time of Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (AS) that, the Shia Imams found an opportunity to express religious facts, Muslim community was full of strange beliefs and different sects had taken different paths in interpreting the Quranic concepts. Thus, it was necessary in such situation to recount wrong ideas in order to reveal the truth.

This book is a summary and compilation of several books including "An introduction to Islamic sects and religions" by Dr. Berenjkar, "Islamic theological sects" by Rabbani Golpaygani, "History of Muslim sects" by Hossein Saberi, and "Sunni and Shi'a sects" by Mahdi Farmaniyan.