The Doctrines Of Shiism A Compendium Of Imami Beliefs And Practices

An Introduction to Shi`i Islam-Moojan Momen 1985

Shi`i Islam-Mohammad A. Shomali 2003 In this concise, scholarly work, Mohammad Ali Shomali outlines the distinguishing features of the Twelver Shia school of Islamic thought, which is based on the teachings of the Household of the Prophet. He focuses on the textual sources of Shi`i thought and the leading doctrines of Shiism both those which are shared with other Muslims and those that are unique to Shi`ism, such as the emphasis on divine justice, the imamate, and the infallibility of the Imams. Concluding with a useful survey of Shia demographics, devotional practices, and holy sites, this readable work answers many common questions about the origins, history, and beliefs of Shi`i Muslims with an emphasis on spirituality and rationality. Timely and relevant given the focus on Shi`i Muslims in the world media today.

Shi`ism-Ayman Nibr 1988-01-01 This is an anthology of the most significant writing on the doctrinal, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions of Shi`ism. The works included here foster an interpretive understanding of Shi`ism in its dogmatic and cognitive aspects. The intent of this book is to balance the attention that has been focused on the political aspect of Shi`ism. Shi`ism is often seen, not only as an essentially political phenomenon, but as a creed of violence. Understanding Shi`ism in its total reality will encourage a more balanced approach to issues which are viewed mostly politically. While not denying the importance of political manifestations, this book offers an understanding of the often neglected religious beliefs and spiritual practices of this world community.

The Shi`a of India-John Norman Hollister 1979 Illustrations: 1 B/w illustration Description: J.N. Hollister's The Shi'ia of India is a comprehensive study of the rise of Shi'ism, its coming to India, its role in the spread of Islam and its adjustments with Hinduism. The first cleavage in Islam occurred immediately after the passing away of the prophet. Efforts to path up the Shiism, though successful initially, resulted ultimately in the division of Muslims into Shiats and Sunnis. The animosity generated then continues even now to plague these two. The reasons for this persisting hostility is made clear in this book by the accounts of the personalities of the Prophet, 'Ali-the first Imam and his successors. The doctrines of the Shiats are compared with those of the Sunnis to give a clear exposition of the religion of the Shiats-Ihna' Asharaya. The history of the Shiats from the time of their reaching this country till now is dealt with a wealth of details regarding their rites, festivals, places of pilgrimage and celebration of Muharram to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussein at Kerbala are given. This is followed by a similar treatment to the branches of Shi'tism-Fatimidis, Bohras and Khojis. The scholars who were hampered for want of a book on Shiats will find this book a mine of information on the subject.

Shi`i Islam-Imam Najm Haider 2014-08-11 During the formative period of Islam, in the first centuries after Muhammad's death, different ideas and beliefs abounded. It was during this period of roughly three centuries that two particular intellectual traditions emerged, Sunnism and Shi`ism. Sunni Muslims endorsed the historical caliphate, while Shi`i Muslims, supporters of `Ali, cousin of the Prophet and the first caliph, articulated their own distinctive doctrines. The Sunni-Shi`i schism is often framed as a dispute over the identity of the successor to Muhammad, whereas in reality, Sunni and Shi`i Muslims differ on a number of seminal theological doctrines concerning the nature of God and legitimate political and religious authority. This book examines the development of Shi`i Islam through the lenses of belief, narrative, and memory. In an accessible yet nuanced manner, it conceives of Shi`ism as a historical project undertaken by a segment of the early Muslim community that felt dispossessed. This book also covers, for the first time in English, a wide range of Shi`i communities from the demographically predominant Twelvers to the transnational Ithnais to the scholar-activist Yazidis. The portrait of Shiism that emerges is that of a distinctive and vibrant community of Muslims with a remarkable capacity for reinvention and adaptation, grounded in a unique theological interpretation of Islam.

Scripturalist Islam-Robert Gleave 2007 Akhbar'r? Shi`ism was "scripturalist" in that Akhbar'r's believed that all questions of theology and law could be found in the texts of revelation. There was no need, they believed, to turn to alternative sources (such as reason or inspiration). This book offers the first detailed study of the School's doctrines and history.

An Introduction to Shi`i Islam-Moojan Momen 1985

The Dynamics of Sunni-Shia Relationships-Sabrina Mervin 2013-05-29 Before the immense changes of the 2011 'Arab Spring', it was Sunni-Shia sectarian rivalry that preoccupied most political analyses of the Middle East. This book presents wide-ranging and up-to-date research that sheds light on the political, sociological and ideological processes that are affecting the dynamics within the Shia and Sunni worlds.

The Shi`a of India & Twelver Shi`ism-Moojan Momen 1985

Islam Without Allah?-Colin Turner 2013-07-04 This groundbreaking and controversial work locates the antecedents of today's Islam: 'fundamentalism' in 16th and 17th century Iran and the forced conversion of the Sunnite population of Iran to the largely alien doctrines of Twelver Shi'ism, the concomitant extermination of Sufism and philosophy, and the gradual rise of the 'faqih' or jurist.

Twelver Shiism-Andrew J. Newman 2013-11-20 Charts the history and development of Twelver Shi`ism.As many as 40 different Shi`i groups existed in the 9th and 10th centuries; only 3 forms remain. Why is 'Twelver Shi`ism one of them? As the established faith in modern Iran, the majority faith in Iraq and areas in the Gulf and with its adherents forming sizeable minorities elsewhere in the region, it is arguably the most successful branch of Shi`ism. Andrew Newman charts the history Twelver Shi`ism, uncovering the development of the key distinctive doctrines and practices which ensured its survival in the face of repeated challenges. He argues that the key to the faith's endurance has been its ability to institutionalise the changes, often localised circumstances in which the community has found itself, thereby remaining remarkably resilient in the face of both internal disagreements and external opposition.

Divine Guide in Early Shi`ism, The-Mohammad Ali Amir-Moezzi 2014-01-01 The Imam, the Divine Guide, is the central point around which the Shi`ite religion turns. The power of Shi`ism comes from the actions of the Imam. This title is reserved exclusively for the successors of the prophets in their mission. The author shows that from the beginning of Shi`ite Islam until the tenth century, the Imam was primarily a master of knowledge with supernatural powers, not a jurist theologian. The Imam is the threshold through which God and the creatures communicate. He is thus a cosmic Divine Guide in Early Shi'ism, The

Twelve Shiites-Abdulrahman Bin Sa Al Shathri 2018-08-11 This is a thorough response to the doubts of the Shiites (Rafida Shia ) and how they oppose the Quran and the Sunnah and the way of the Companions of the Messenger of Allah Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam. Indeed the Rafida Shites have nothing to do with Islam, they do not believe in the same Quran nor the Sunnah nor do they accept the narrations of the Sahabah about whom Allah said that He is pleased with them. The Sahabah are all of them been glad tidings of paradise and the religion of Islam is not understood in the correct manner except through the practical application of the Sahabah. The author has refuted the Shites in a scholarly manner quoting from their own books and it opposes the Quran and the Sunnah.

Religious Authority and Political Thought in Twelver Shi'ism-Hamid Mavani 2013-06-26 Ranging from the time of the infallible Imams, to the contemporary era, this book provides a comprehensive overview of Shi`i religious and political authority. Focusing on Iran and Lebanon, without limiting the discourse to Khomeini's version of an Islamic State. Utilising untapped Arabic and Persian sources, Hamid Mavani provides a detailed, nuanced, and diverse theoretical discussion on the doctrine of leadership (Imamate) in Shi`ism from traditional, theological, philosophical, and mystical perspectives. This theoretical discussion becomes the foundation for an analysis of the transmission of the Twelfth Imam's religious and political authority vis-a-vis the jurists during his Greater Occultation. Bringing the often overlooked diversity within the Shi`ite tradition into sharp focus, Religious Authority and Political Thought in Twelver Shi`ism discusses what constitutes an Islamic state, if there is such a notion as an Islamic state. Hamid Mavani further explores the possibility of creating a space for secularity, facilitating a separation between religion and state, and ensuring equal rights for all. This book argues that such development is only possible if there is a rehabilitation of jihad. If this were to materialise modern religious, social, economic, political, and cultural challenges could be addressed more successfully. This book will be of use to scholars and students with interests ranging from Politics, to Religion, to Middle East Studies.

Shi`i Islam: Oxford Bibliographies Online Research Guide-Andrew J. Newman 2010-05-01 This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever format or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. A reader will discover, for instance, the most reliable introductions and overviews to the topic, and the most important publications on various areas of scholarly interest within this topic. In Islamic studies, as in other disciplines, researchers at all levels are drowning in potentially useful scholarly information, and this guide has been created as a tool for cutting through that material to find the exact source you need. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Islamic
Shi`ite Islam

Evan Kohnberg 2003. Acknowledgements. . . Editor's Preface. . . Introduction. . . How Did the Early Shi'a Become Sectarian?. 3. 2. Only the Man of God is Human: Theology and Methodology

Anthropology According to Early Imami Exegesis (Aspects of Twelver Imamology III). 17. 3. The Death of al-Husayn b. 'Ali and Early Shi`a Views of the Imamate. 41. 4. The Hashimiyat of al-


The Twelver Shi'a in Modern Times-Werner Ende 2021-07-26 This publication discusses the development of Shi`ite Islam since the 18th century in its various aspects. Its 21 contributions focus on the transformation of theological traditions, the role of internal criticism and ideological and political tendencies in the 20th century.

Shia Dissociation from Usuli School

Dr. Ayyed Abu Mohammad Najavi 2013 This book is about the history of the conflict between Shia sects, how different sects originated and what are the basic beliefs of world-known Shia sects. The history of Iran, and how it differs from the True Shia religion. Usuli sect was founded only 10 centuries ago, and only 5 or so-called Shia scholars accepted it in 4th and 5th Hijra century. After that for many centuries Shia scholars and public hated this man-made religion. Only few centuries ago Allama Hilli and his company propagated it again, and he was the first to call himself Ayatollah (which is forbidden in Islam). Baqir Behbahani used power and all other tactics to suppress the Shia religion and occupied Shia institutions and mosques, so Usuli sect dominated. What are the true teachings of Shia Islam. The religion presented and practiced by Iranian government is not the True Shia Islam, in fact they are the biggest enemies of Allah, infidels awlives and Muslims.

Sunnii and Shi`a-Laurence Louvier 2022-02-04 "This book is a historical and sociological reading of the relation between Sunnis and Shias from the inception of the dispute for Mohammed's succession until today. It is divided in two parts. The first part offers a comprehensive history of the division. It shows how Shiism was, during much of the Middle Ages, the main contestation ideology of the caliphate, but also how Sunnism and Shiism converged as Shiism progressively ceased to be an esoteric and politically radical doctrine to espouse a number of tenets of mainstream Islam. It shows how the political dynamics that underlie both theological debates and, in particular, how the Sunni/Shia conflict was revived when the Safawids made Shiism an official state religion on the model of Sunnism. On the contrary, when faced with the colonial challenge, Sunni and Shia reformists closed ranks and the second part of the book offers a socio-historical account of some national contexts in which the Sunni/Shia divide shapes the society and the politics: Iraq, Bahrain, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Yemen and Lebanon. It shows that in each of these countries the sectarian divide is shaped by very specific historical and social circumstances. Sunni and Shia identities are associated with ethnic, regional, statutory and economic identities. In most cases the relations between Sunnis and Shias are shaped by typical majority/minority dynamics. They can lead to conflict but dynamics of emulation often emerges from conflicts, which are particularly obvious when Sunni and Shia religious movements compete."-

The Sunni and the Shi`a-Abdul Gany Gloruntule 2016-10-29 The Muslim people must become acquainted with the fundamental ordinances of Islam. Ignorance exists on both sides, among the Sunnis and Shias alike, and it is as a result of this ignorance that clashes and enmity have arisen (Imam Khomeini). It is amazing to note that the majority of Muslims are ignorant of why they are either Sunnis or Shias. The issues between these two factions are definitively affecting the world peace today: so much that Muslims and non-Muslims know both factions as staunch antagonists, suspiciously waging unnecessary wars against each other. Who are the Sunnis? Who are the Shi`as? Why are the followers of the same prophet turning to staunch antagonists? What is the origin of both factions and their enmity? What have they got in common, and what are their differences? Find out these and many more as you read through the whole book.

Expectation of the Millennium-Shaykh Na`r 1989-04-26 This is an anthology on the history, politics, and social aspects of Shi`ism including translations of original sources. It examines the historical development of Shi`ism, Shi`i political thought, the status of Shi`i minority communities in the Muslim world, and the life and works of prominent social and political thinkers. The book assesses the extent of the politicization process in Shi`ism in recent years and addresses that important question of the Shi`i attitude towards authority.

The Formative Period of Twelver Shi`ism-Andrew J. Newman 2013-10-18 Shows how the frictions and disparities between the different pockets of believers scattered throughout the Eastern Islamic world in the late ninth and tenth centuries, the relations between each of these and the Abbasid political institution favoured the narration of different bodies of the Imams' traditions

Islamic Beliefs and Practices-Brittannica Educational Publishing 2009-10-01 Islam is the second most followed religion on Earth, with more than one billion practicing Muslims around the globe. However, few Westerners fully understand the beliefs of the religion nor the cultural practices that accompany it. This book explores Islam from the prophet Mohammad to the Five Pillars of Islam, which includes the most important rituals of the faith, including fasting at Ramadan, and hajj, the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

Islamic Rationalism in the Light of Shi`ism-Abd al-Faqir `Izz-Allah 1978

Doctrine of Imamate in Twelver Shi`ism-Hamid Mavani 2005 "The doctrine of imamate—that is, the rule of a particular individual over the community—is a central and pivotal concept in general Islam, and in Shi`i specifically. Scholars who have studied this concept have tended to emphasize one aspect of the doctrine of imamate to the exclusion of all others. At one end of the spectrum, scholars ascribe to the imamate a strictly esoteric dimension, and at the other end, they view it primarily as a political institution. Dr. Mohammad Amir-Moezzi is a proponent of the former, while the late Ayatullah Khumayni is a proponent of the latter. Both polarized views prevent us from appreciating the coherence and integrity of the Shi`ite tradition and the richness of the doctrine of imamate, which includes the most important rituals of the faith, including fasting at Ramadan, and hajj, the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

Shi`ite Islam-Yann Richard 1995-02-27 The return of Ayatollah Khomeini to power and the installation of a Shi`ite theocracy in Iran in 1979 brought the revolutionary aspects of Shi`ite Islam to the Western centre stage. Fuelled by pictures of bloodshed and atrocities, images of violence linked to Shi`a states have left their mark on Western perceptions. Shi`ism has today become synonymous with militancy and violence - Hezbollah, Islamic Jihad, hostage taking, etc... The media has taken merely one aspect of this important phenomenon: namely a contemporary Shi`ism firmly anchored in the political dynamic that runs beneath theological debates and, in particular, how the Sunni/Shia conflict was revived when the Safawids made Shiism an official state religion on the model of Sunnism. On the contrary, when faced with the colonial challenge, Sunni and Shia reformists closed ranks and the second part of the book offers a socio-historical account of some national contexts in which the Sunni/Shia divide shapes the society and the politics: Iraq, Bahrain, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Yemen and Lebanon. It shows that in each of these countries the sectarian divide is shaped by very specific historical and social circumstances. Sunni and Shia identities are associated with ethnic, regional, statutory and economic identities. In most cases the relations between Sunnis and Shias are shaped by typical majority/minority dynamics. They can lead to conflict but dynamics of emulation often emerges from conflicts, which are particularly obvious when Sunni and Shia religious movements compete."-

Shi`ite Islam-Heinz Halm 1991 Recent events have, more than ever, brought the Shiites to worldwide attention. This book is a brief general history of all the Shiite groups from their common origin to the present day. The individual branches of Shiism are discussed with a close look at their special dogmatic and organisational development. Special attention is given to the emergence of the Imami`ah and the social and political role which has enabled them to establish a revolutionary regime in Iran. Each chapter contains an invaluable bibliography giving easy access to other books and original sources in translation. This is the only comprehensive survey of all the Shiite groups from their beginnings to their current status in the modern world.
What is Shi'ism? Mohammad Ali Amir-Moezzi 2018-05-08 For the public at large Shi'ism often implies a host of confused representations, suggesting more often than not obscurantism, intolerance, political violence and other ignominies running hot or cold in response to world events. In fact for many people, Shi'ism stands for "radical Islam," or - worse - "Islamic terrorism". In some respects, nothing is more familiar than Shi'ism, and yet nothing is more misunderstood. For some twenty years the media have increased their coverage of the phenomena. Never, or only rarely, do they formulate the question we ask here: what is Shi'ism? What is this belief that inspires millions of people dispersed throughout the world? This book provides a broad based introduction to Shi'ism. It examines what the Shi'i believe, how they see themselves and how they view the world. It includes a thorough examination of doctrine, philosophy, the Shi'i approach to the Qur'an and the historical evolution of Shi'ism as a branch of Islam. Too often, and too quickly, the conclusion is drawn that Shi'ism is a marginal heretical sect, fundamentally alien to the deeper truth of the great religion of Islam, thrust by historical accident onto the political stage. Shi'ism either speaks the truth of Islam, meaning that it is a truth of terror, or it is entirely foreign to Islam and, therefore, merits outright rejection, as Islamic fundamentalists and some individuals repeatedly claim. This book intends to explain why such common misunderstandings of Shi'ism have taken root. Written in an accessible format and providing a thorough overview of Shi'ism, this book will be an essential text for students and scholars of Islamic Studies or Iranian Studies.

Authority and Political Culture in Shi'ism Saidi Arjomand The major theme of this book is authority in Shi'i society with special emphasis on its institutionalization in different historic periods from the beginning of Shi’ism in the Middle Ages to the present. Part I presents new material on important or neglected issues that are at the center of current scholarly debate, including the fundamental relationship between knowledge and authority in pristine Shi’ism, aspects of popular culture in modern Shi'ism, the institutionalization of religious authority in Shi'ite Iran from the 16th to 18th centuries, and the centralization of religious authority in the 19th century. The editor provides an analysis of the ideological revolution in Shi'ism during the 1970s and 1980s. Important documents and primary sources have been selected for Part II representing the major trends in the history of Shi'ism. With two exceptions, these sources have neither been available in English translation nor easily accessible in the original Arabic or Persian. An extensive introduction by the editor effectively connects Parts I and II of the book.

The Vanished Imam Fouad Ajami 2012-05-03 In the summer of 1978, Musa al Sadr, the spiritual leader of the Muslim Shia sect in Lebanon, disappeared mysteriously while on a visit to Libya. As in the Shia myth of the “Hidden Imam,” this modern-day Imam left his followers upholding his legacy and awaiting his return. Considered an outsider when he had arrived in Lebanon in 1959 from his native Iraq, he gradually assumed the role of charismatic mullah, and was instrumental in transforming the Shia, a quiescent and downtrodden Islamic minority, into committed political activists. What sort of person was Musa al Sadr? What beliefs in the Shia doctrine did his life embody? Where did he fit into the tangle of Lebanon’s warring factions? What was behind his disappearance? In this fascinating and compelling narrative, Fouad Ajami resurrects the Shia’s neglected history, both distant and recent, and interweaves the life and work of Musa al Sadr with the larger strands of the Shia past.

Shi’ism: Saiyid Husain Nasr 1988

Militancy and Political Violence in Shiism Assaf Moughadam 2011-07-21 This book is the first systematic assessment of current trends and patterns of militancy in Shi communities in the Middle East and South Asia - specifically in Iran, Iraq, but also in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bahrain. More than thirty years after the Islamic Revolution in Iran, there are signs of a growing assertiveness on the part of Shia actors, at times erupting into political violence. The book addresses two key questions: What trends emerge in the types of militancy Shia actors employ both inside and outside of the Shia heartland? And what are the main drivers of militancy in the Shia community? The editor concludes that although at present Shia assertiveness does not take on a predominantly militant form, a 'subculture of violence' does exist among most Shia communities examined here, and suggests five key drivers of political violence among Shias: the impact of Iran; nationalism and anti-imperialism; Shia self-protection and communal advancement; mahdism; and organizational dynamics. This book will be of great interest to students and researchers of terrorism studies and political violence, war and conflict studies, and IR/Security Studies in general.

Influence of Persian and Hindu Beliefs and Practices in Shiism: Shiites Jafar Szwadziq 2018-08-29 This book is my effort to trace influence of Persian beliefs and practices in Shiite sect of Islam in origin, history and formation of some practices among Shiite societies. Along with that, the book includes the influence of Hindu elements among some of Shiite societies in India.

Scripture and Exegesis in Early Imami-Shiism Me’ir Mikha’el Bar-Asher 1999 An examination of the features and methods of Imami exegesis.

Religious Trends in Early Islamic Iran Wilferd Madelung 1988-09-22 This book deals with the major Islamic movements in Iran from the time of the Arab conquest in the 7th century to the Mongol invasion in the 13th century. They range from a sect amalgamating Iranian dualist with Islamic traditions, like the Mazdakite Khurramiyya, to trends and schools of mainstream Sunnite Islam like the Murji‘a, traditionalism, Hanafism and Shaf‘i‘i, the ascetic and mystical trends of the Karramiyya and Sufism, and the religio-political opposition movements of Kharijism and Imami, Zaydi, and Isma‘ili Shi‘ism. The author traces the origins, development, and interaction of these movements and relates them to their specific Iranian environment in order to reveal their significance in the religious and social evolution of Iran independent of their ramifications elsewhere in the Islamic world. Special attention is paid to the socially integrative aspects of the doctrine of these religious groups and to their relations with the established governments. Much recent research and new perspectives are integrated for the first time to offer an original survey of major currents of Islam in Iran before its transformation by the Mongol conquest and the Safavid adoption of Twelve-Shi‘ism as the state religion.


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