



The Great Shia Scholars

Presented By: Musawar Hussain

Talking points...

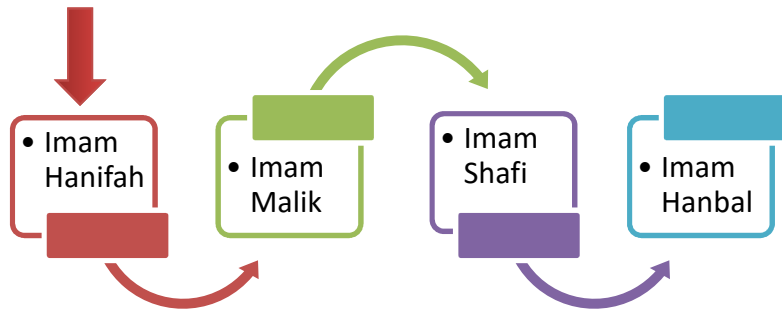
- **Passing of knowledge and authority through divine Imams**
- **The Sunni Great Scholars & the gap**
- **Imam Mahdi (a.s) during minor and major concealment (ghaibat)**
- **Names of great Shia Scholars in history**
- **Modern era great Shia Scholars**

HOLY QURAN

- The Holy Prophet (pbuh)
- 1 • Imam Ali (a.s.)
- 2 • Imam Hassan (a.s.)
- 3 • Imam Hussain (a.s.)
- 4 • Imam Zainal-Abedin (a.s.)
- 5 • Imam Mohd Baqir (a.s.)
- 6 • Imam Jafar Sadiq (a.s.)
- 7 • Imam Musa Kazim (a.s.)
- 8 • Imam Ali Raza (a.s.)
- 9 • Imam Mohd Taqi (a.s.)
- 10 • Imam Ali Naqi (a.s.)
- 11 • Imam Hassan Askari (a.s.)
- 12 • Imam Mahdi (a.s.)



First Islamic University (4000 students)



Ghaibat-us-Sughra
(The minor concealment)

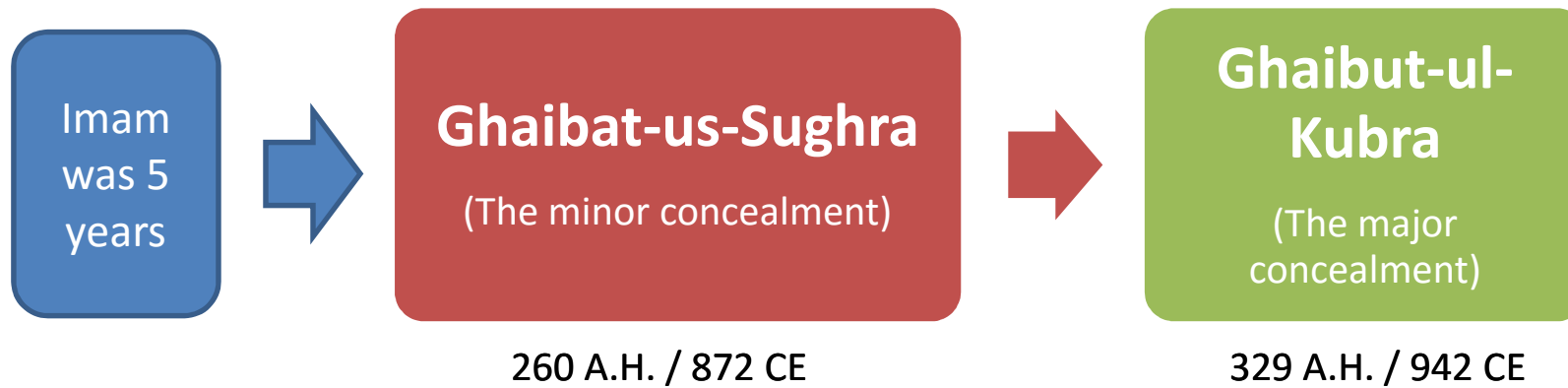
Ghaibut-ul-Kubra.
(The major concealment)

Exercise

- 1) How old was Imam Mahdi (a.s.) when Ghaibat-us Sughra started?
- 2) How many years did Ghaibat-us Sughra last?
- 3) How many years have passed since then Imam has been in Ghaibat-ul-Kubra?



Imam was born in 255 A.H. / 867 CE



It lasted for 70 years

1,074 years and we are waiting...

Exercise

Can you name any of the four special deputies of Imam Mahdi (a.s)?



Ghaibat-us-Sughra. (The minor concealment)

The Imam appointed 4 special deputies (Na'ibul-khass) to represent him. These great scholars met the Imam.

- 1 • Uthman ibn Sa'id 'Umari
- 2 • Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn 'Uthman
- 3 • Abul-Qasim Husayn ibn Ruh Nawbakhti
- 4 • Abul-Hasan 'Ali ibn Muhammad Simmari

After the death of the fourth agents, the Imam went into major concealment (Ghaibut-ul-Kubra) in 329 A.H.

The last letter of Imam Mahdi (a.s.) addressed to Abul-Hasan 'Ali ibn Muhammad Simmari.

“In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

You are going to die in six days, may Allah grant patience to your brothers in faith on your departure. So, be prepared, but appoint no one in your place, because from the day of your death the period of my major occultation (ghaibat-e-kubra) will begin. Henceforth, no one will see me, unless and until Allah makes me appear. My reappearance will take place after a very long time when people will have grown tired of waiting and those who are weak in their faith will say: ‘What! Is he still alive?’

When men will become cruel and inconsiderate, and the world will be full of injustice and violence. Very soon some men will claim to have seen me.

Beware! Anyone who makes such a claim before the coming out of Sufyani and the sound from heaven announcing my reappearance, is a liar and an impostor.

There is no might nor strength except in Allah, the Magnificent.”

Exercise

- Write down the name of all the great Shia Scholars (Mujtahids, Marjas) that you know or heard of.



Ghaibut-ul-Kubra. (The major concealment)

Sheikh Al-Saduq

Sheikh Al-Saduq is considered one of the earliest scholars of Shia Islam during the beginning stages of Imam Al-Mahdi's occultation. He was born in 923 CE in the city of Qom. He is regarded as the father of Shia jurisprudence and tradition, which makes him an important part of legitimizing many narrations and traditions of Shia Imams. In 966 CE, he left Qom for Baghdad.

Sheik Al-Mufid

Sheikh Al-Mufid was born in a small town north of Baghdad in 948. He migrated to Baghdad and studied alongside Sheikh Al-Saduq. He wrote numerous books in different subjects, which are considered very important resources for Islamic studies. Sheikh Al-Mufid lived during the Golden era of Islamic history and taught some of the Shia Islam's most prominent Shia scholars.

Sheikh Al-Tusi

He was born in 996 in Iran. He moved to Baghdad for the purpose of finishing his religious studies under the supervision of scholars like the Great Sheikh Al-Mufid and Sayed Al-Murtaza. When Sheikh Al-Tusi realized that Baghdad was not a safe place anymore, due to political instabilities and conflicts, he moved to Najaf and established the seminary (Hawza) of Najaf, which is still active until present day. He is considered one of the greatest scholars of Shia Islam and his books and opinions are being taught until this day by scholars. He mastered numerous subjects like, jurisprudence, philosophy, mathematics, theology and medicine.



Ghaibut-ul-Kubra. (The major concealment)

Sheikh
Al-Kulayni

Shiekh
Al-Bahae'e

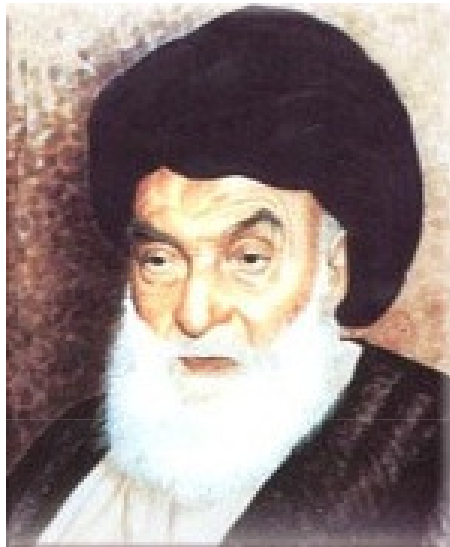
Allamah
Al-Majlisi

*Great Sheikh
Murtaza Al-Ansari*

*Mirza Mohammad
Hassan Al-Shirazi*



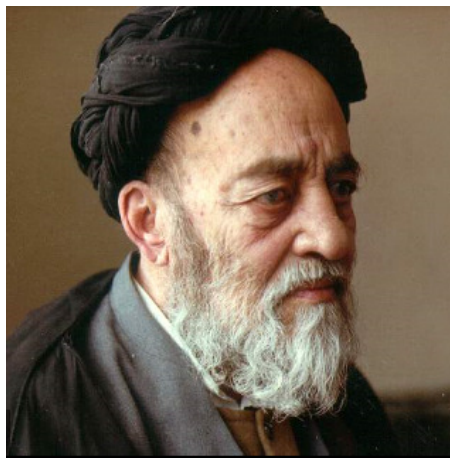
Ghaibut-ul-Kubra. (The major concealment)



Seyed Hussain Borujerdi

Lived from 1875 to 1961.

He was a Shia Marja' (Grand Ayatollah) and the leading Marja in Iran from roughly 1947 to his death in 1961. His popular students were Imam Khomeini and Sayyid Ali al-Sistani. He published many books and sent his students to many countries to teach true Islam. He made many efforts to bring unity amongst Muslims.



Seyed Mohammad Hussain Tabataba'i

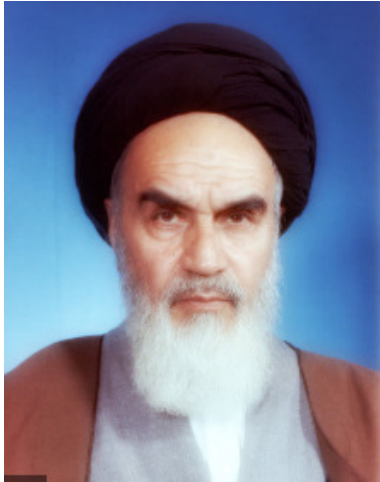
Born in 1903 and died in 1981.

He is commonly known as Allama **Tabataba'i**. Allama Tabataba'i University in Tehran is named after him.

He is famous for [*Tafsir al-Mizan*](#), a twenty-volume work of Quranic exegesis, which he worked on from 1954 until 1972.



Ghaibut-ul-Kubra. (The major concealment)



Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ruhollah Mūsavi Khomeini

More commonly known as **Imam Khomeini**

24 September 1902 – 3 June 1989

The founder of the **Islamic Republic of Iran** and the leader of the **1979 Iranian Revolution** which saw the overthrow of the King of Iran.





Ghaibut-ul-Kubra. (The major concealment)

Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hussaini Khamenei



**Most powerful and influential Shia
Mujtahids living today!**

Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hussaini Al-Sistani

