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BASING THE PERSIAN POEMS OF AYATOLLAH MIRZA MOHAMMAD TAGHI SHIRAZI ON THE QUR'AN, HADITH AND AUTHENTIC HISTORY

Abdul Hossein Talei

Abstract: There are few Persian poems remained from Ayatollah Mohammad Taghi Shirazi, which, despite being few, have poetic values. These poems were published shortly after his death along with poems by some other famous religious jurists such as: Sheikh Mohammad Hossein Esfahani, Mirza Ismail Shirazi, Sheikh Fazlullah Nouri, Mirza Sadiq Agha Tabrizi, and of course some of them are Arabic and some are Persian and Arabic. In these poems, which are in praise and mourning of the Ahl al-Bayt, peace be upon them, there are interesting references to the themes of verses, hadiths and historical texts. In this article, a part of these references has been researched, which shows the influence of the Qur'an, hadith, and history on the poet. Examples of these cases are as follows: Verse of انتم الأعلون, Verse of بُنيانٌ مَرصوصٌ , Verse of Noor, Verse of Mubahlah, Verse of فتلقى آدم, Surah هل اتى. Also, hadiths and events such as: donating the ring during Ruku of Salat, Lailat al-Mabit, Hadith Ghadeer, the high position of the Prophet and his Ahl al-Bayt and their knowledge and miracles, the tragedy of Karbala and the authority of the Imam Mahdi (a.s.) and appeal to those majesties. Also referring to some Shiite scholars such as Allameh Hilli and Mirza Mohammad Hassan Shirazi.

Keywords: Shirazi, Mohammad Taghi - Persian poems; effectiveness from the Qur'an; effectiveness from hadith; Effectiveness from history.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE COMPONENTS OF CONTENT MIRACLES WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE VIEWS OF SHIITE AND SUNNI COMMENTATORS

Lotf Ali Abdollahi Vashan,
Majid Maarif,
Seyyed Mohammad Ali Ayazi

Abstract: One of the aspects of miracles that have made the Qur'anic commentators ponder is the miracle of content of the Quran; This type of miracle is related to the inner concepts of the Qur'an, and although various components can be enumerated for it, but the components agreed upon by both parties can be considered as indisputability, news from the unseen, the inside layers of the Qur'an, scientific miracles, and the comprehensiveness of the Qur'an, which include axes such as legislation, guidance, legal, ethical issues, etc.

What can be deduced from the comparative study reveals that the attention to this type of miracle during different centuries has been faced with intensity and weaknesses, which in the different time course, each of the two groups has been paid special attention to it, and has fundamental differences in the formulation of the problem, beliefs and methods of formulation with each other, for example, regarding the inside layers (بطـون) of the Holy Qur'an, despite accepting and considering this component as certain, no discussion is made in the words of the Sunnis, while the Shia has paid special attention to it, or on the basis , the Shia, contrary to the Sunnis, believe that infallibles are the only real authority to dispel the doubts and they are knowledgeable about the Qur'an. Therefore, this article tries to analyze the components of content miracles from the point of view of Shiite and Sunni commentators via a descriptive-analytical approach.

Keywords: Miracles, Shia, Sunnis, content, indisputability, Holy Quran.

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of the veils of the womenfolk of the Ahl-e- Bayt of Imam Hussain (a.s.) in the treatise al-Asemiyyah, which was completed by Allamah Sheikh Muhammad Ali Sanqari Ha'eri in 1327 A.H. In this treatise, Allameh Sanqari criticizes the narrations of Abi Makhnaf, Shaikh Saduq, Shaikh Mufid, Sayed Ibn Tawoos and Allamah Majlisi regarding the snatching of the veils of the women of Karbala. He considers the uncovering of the hair of the womenfolk of the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.a.) as impossible and contrary to the modesty, wisdom, divine law, and infallibility of Hazrat Zainab (a.s.). He cites reasons such as: the readiness of the Ahl-e- Bayt of the Imam (a.s.) to be captives and to separate their clothing and ornaments from themselves, the power of Zainab Kubra (a.s.) in preventing this matter, and establishment of covering on the backs of the camels of the Ahle Bayt (a.s.), thereby preventing strangers from seeing the face and the hair of the womenfolk of infallibility and messengership. In this research, it has been tried, after examining the documentary evidence of the narrations about the uncovering of the heads of the Holy Prophet's (s.a.w.a.) daughters, the rational and narrative proofs of this group of narrations, has been critically evaluated. Thereafter, the literal meaning of the reasons of the veils of the Ahle Bayt (a.s.) and the figurative and indicative meaning of the useful expressions of the face of the womenfolk of Imam Husain (a.s.) is described as wishful thinking. Consequently, Allameh Sanqari Ha'eri's theory based on the impossibility of showing the head is supported.

Keywords: Imam Husain (a.s.), Ashura, Karbala, womenfolk, Removal of Veils, Plundering of the tents

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Ansar and the Saqeefah

Dr. Ibrahim Khorasani Parizi

Abstract: After the demise of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.), a group of Ansar gathered in Saqifah and spoke about the leadership of the community and the appointment of his (s.a.w.a.) successor. It is seen that such talks from the Ansar at that moment, was a reaction to some of the steps taken by the Muhaajireen (migrants). Because they had found out with some indications that a group of migrants was planning to seize power and thus, the Ansar planned to prevent it by gathering in Saqifah. Of course, what made the Ansar not consider this action was the fear of competing with the Quraish; although Ansar's services in helping to promote Islam in the age of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.) can also be one of the reasons for their attention to the government. Also, by reviewing the historical texts related to Saqeefah, it should be said that many prominent supporters of Imam Ali (a.s.), such as Jabir bin Abdullah Ansari, were not present in Saqeefah. The purpose of this research is to investigate the many aspects of the reasons for the gathering of Ansar in Saqeefah and analyze it, which has been done using first-hand historical texts and the analysis of new research material.

Keywords: Ansari, Migrants, Saqeefah, Khilafat (Caliphate), Abu Bakr

Analysis of the Fundamentals of Allamah Sanqari Ha'eri in the rejection of the theory of Removal of the Veils of the Womenfolk of Imam Husain (a.s.) after Ashura

Dr. Mohammad Farahani
Dr. Fereydoon Mohammadi Fam
Dr. Sayyed Majid Nabavi

Abstract: This article is an analysis and critique on the theory of removal

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sciences, laws of jurisprudence and worship. Also, there are narrations from him that are useful in the field of history, the virtues of the Quranic chapters and the virtues of the Ahl-e- Bayt (a.s.) and are useful for the interpretation of the Holy Quran. A brief biography of Jabir and its important passages, Jabir's position in the eyes of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.) and the Ahl-e- Bayt (a.s.), and the report of Shia and Sunni religious sources' views on Jabir are also included in the article.

Keywords: Quranic Research, Traditional Exegesis, Companions, Jabir Ibn Abdillah Ansari, History of Islam

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Documentary Review of the Several Reports of Narration of the Tablet (Hadees-e-Lauh) by Jaabir

Isma'il Isbati

Abstract: The Narration of the Tablet (Hadith-e-Lauh) narrated by Jabir is a famous narration that has been consecutively cited by Imamiyyah scholars in proving the Imamate of the twelve infallible Imams (a.s.). Despite this description, objections and doubts have been raised against this narration and some have even tried to deny it and called it as fabricated. This article aims at investigating the documentary status of this narrative. For this purpose, first, numerous reports of this narration were identified, and their chains of narrators were examined. Based on this, although some of the 9 reports and 22 chains of this narration are considered weak in terms of chain of narrators, in addition to the authenticity of some of these reports, many other evidence and proofs lend authenticity to this narration.

Keywords: Lauh of Jaabir, Twelvers, Imamate, Analysis of the Chains of Narrators

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Scientific Personality of Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari

Muhammad Farmihani Farahaani

Abstract: Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari, one of the highly esteemed companions of the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.a.) had a special place among the companions (a.s.) because of his love for the Ahl-e-Bayt (a.s.). During the period when some companions and forgers allowed themselves to lie about the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.a.), he refused to do so and opposed them. Therefore, he was trusted by the Ahl-e-Bayt (a.s.) and has narrated traditions from them (a.s.). He was a trusted companion of the Ahle Bayt (a.s.) and is referred by narrators and hadith scholars in various fields of jurisprudence, narration, history, exegesis, and the transmission of religious traditions, which shows his scientific position among Muslims. Jabir's Epistle is one of his writings, which has been used extensively by many narrators after him.

Keywords: Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari, Scientific personality of Jabir, Jurisprudence, Hadis, Exegesis, History

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Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari and Method of Quranic Exegesis

Dr. Zohreh Akhavan Moghadam

Abstract: This article, through the method of content and historical analysis, seeks to achieve the interpretation method of Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari. Without trying to infer all of Jabir's hadiths, the author has limited herself only to Jabir's narrations in the Exegesis of Majma' al-Bayan and some of his other hadiths. Based on this, it was not part of the flow of "negative tendency" in interpretation, and Jabir's interpretive traditions are of several types: expressing the meanings of words, reason for revelation of verses, determining the individual application of a verse, interpretation, and explanation of the verse, expressing the content of the verse, Quranic

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A Study of the Personality of Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari

Dr. Mahdi Moori

Abstract: One of the exceptional personalities among the companions of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.), is Jabir Ibn Abdullah Ansari, who had a high role and position in the history of early Islam. Historical sources introduce this great companion as one of the first residents of Madinah, who brought Islam to Madinah with his father before the Holy Prophet's (s.a.w.a.) migration from Mecca to Madinah. After the martyrdom of his father in the battle of Uhud, Jabir participated in most of the campaigns of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.a.) and recorded many of the events that occurred. Biographers introduce his name as one of the first to defend the righteousness and high position of Amirul Momineen (a.s.) and Ahl-e- Bayt (a.s.). He played an effective role in expressing his (a.s.) virtues and introducing him as the true Imam during his Imamate in the form of narrating important traditions such as Hadith-e-Ghadeer, Hadis-e-Manzilat, Hadith-e-Thaqalain, etc. Jabir's scientific and moral character is such that most of the historians and traditionalists of the Islamic sects consider him to be the most prolific in narrations and the preserver of the Prophet's (s.a.w.a.) Sunnah. They introduce him as a trustworthy person. This feature caused us to conduct research in a library style to the best of our ability to familiarize ourselves with the performance and introduction of this great companion and present untold aspects of his life to the readers.

Keywords: Personality, Ansari, Abdullah Ibn Muhammad, Companion, History of Islam

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