

Available online at http://UCTjournals.com

UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

UCT . J. Soc. Scien. Human. Resear.(UJSSHR) 136-138 (2015)



Consideration the Nature and Context for Evolution and Generation Alavian Syrian Ideas

Seyed Aliasghar Mahmoodabadi¹ and Hassan Abdipoorfard²

1Department of Humanities, Isfahan History branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran, 2Department of Humanities, Isfahan History branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran,

ABSTRACT

Syrian Alavian characterized Nasiri as part of a numerous body of the Shia have historically been invaded by enemies. The cult that most historians rise to the third century AD and during the life of Imam Hasan Askari are compared, The cult of the lifes those who have survived more than a thousand years until today and in large parts of West Asia, particularly North-West Syria and distributed more than ten percent of the Syrian population in the country. Obscure views of different and sometimes conflicting, which can hardly be trusted to reach a common point. Today should be a different Alavian , but should also not overlook the fact that the expressions of several deeds seen any difference in the result, which is necessary for it to be decorated. In the end, I believe, should be a different day Alavi Shia(according to the statement acknowledges that the 80 scholars of them) near the Shiite Esnaashari known, but should also ignorant many aspects of other believes difference seen in the result necessary to be decorated. In the present paper an attempt will be about the facilities and resources available to the beliefs of the Shia sect of Nasiriyah and comparison with Jafarieh paid.

Original Article:

Received 15 Feb. 2014 Accepted 22 May. 2014 Published 30 May 2015

Keywords:

Shia, Nasiriyah,The Alavi, Syria, Sufism

Introduction

Historical research after the formation of the Islamic split within them and clear the matter should not be considered because we do not directly access any historical

phenomenon. The only asset we have data from the past that is infused with a difference, the contradiction and the love and hatred. The problem, especially in the works of writers states and nations have accused the Shiite splits. It is true that today ,a valuable and intellectual books and articles written about the Shiites and the splitscenters and research institutes Shi'ite scholars have richness, however the authors refer to the remedial popular books in nations , though they are unwanted borrower . These resources are most abundant talked about Shia and splits including Nasiriyah it is also necessary to note.

In reviewing many sections the Muslim world, what is fair condition, has not been met Sometimes considered to maintain the cult of the individual is unacceptable. Nasiriyah(Alavi) with Awakening West Asiain the last two centuries has been considered by many researchers. In the third century AD and in the time of ImamHasan Askari) and the occultation took place in Iraq. Mohammed bin Nassir leaving the ideological crisis of Babbitt's claim occultation gathered his congregation. Half a century after his death,HusseinibnHamdan Khasibi second founder of Nasiriyah could teaching propaganda spread in the Muslim world and combining Sufismas well as with government support, especially Syf¬Hamdani base-Nasiriyah an make it tight.

The term Nasiriyah and the Alavi

The name s derived from the name of its leaders Muhammad ibn Nasir ,Nasiriyah known the...Before the founding of the Organisation of Islamic texts, the name of Latakiain the fifth century, yet. First time in the fifth century he effect with HamzaibnAli, one of the founders of the Druze religion, called "AlrsalhAldamghhon AlrdAliAlfasq Alnsyry" and the two"Treatise Alghofran" and "Allzvmat" of Abualalae Moerry the name is gone(Gulpaygani, 1377 S, p 186). The term Alawiin Syria today to work Nasiriyah it results in the history of Islam in the sense attributed to Ali has come to refer to Shiites and followers of the Imam. Alavi Islamic texts also refer to Alavian Tabarestan well.Assign a name to the followers of Nasiriyah after the publication of the prevailing Taweel writer Amin Alavi and about the

history of the early twentieth century. Some also believe that the so called first by the town of Nasiriyah. 548 disacity aboutDenominations & Sectsthose who pre-book mentioned . Among them we can mentionthe following:

1IbnQutaybahd276AH;

2Ash'ariQummid301AH;

RaziAhmadBnhmran3din322AD; Nobakhti4din288AD; Balkhi5din340AD; Masudi6.346dofage; Mlsty7din377AD;

dead in Baghdadin 429AD.

This is the last words that 245-year history of the emergence of Nasiriya third century AH, or has failed in the second half of this century document.

So, it's very difficult to find since the advent of Nasiriyah. (HashimOsman,Allavyun between devising and writing, M. Pishvany, Islam31Years2).

Alavieh in the trend of history

Tale of Two Citiesin historical context According to historical records, after the death of Ibn al-Nasir Muhammad ibnJondabas"Bob" Imams succeeded him after Jondab. AbuAbdullah,JinanJonblany(d 287AH), also known as Farsi(Persian), the City Jnbla located between Kufa and interfaces in southern Iraq, replaces him. Jonblany new Sufisect founded Jonblanyh was named after him. Hewent to Egypt, where he met Khasibi to be followers. He then takes Khasibi jurisprudence, philosophy, palmistry , astronomy and other sciences, known at that time to teach to Jnblaback (honorable, No.1379, p 117). After the death of Husseinibn Hamdan Abu Abdullah al-Nasir faction leadership Jonblany Khasibi(d 346AH) assumed that Nasirian largely by building and strengthening the

UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

unity of cult a ching he had the honor roll and that is why the author Nasiri, MA dominantTaweel, Khasibias"Big Ali" describes nicely(most Taweel, ByTa, p 257).

According to reliable sources Nasiri, Khasibi favorable ruling Syf¬Aldulh Hamdani(ruled333to356BC), it has achieved in propagating teachings help.He support Syf¬Aldvlh, as the Halab disciples chose to work in Iran, Iraq, Egypt and around a corner to ublish teachings. Khasibimain goal was to make people believe in the cult of the Jonblanyh was founded by Jonblany. Khasibi succeeded in Aleppo, Muhammad ibn Ali was clear. She was imprisoned Christians and after they ear 384BC, probably in Aleppo, died. As the Fatimid Ismaili and Nasiriyah impression on you and on the other, there challenges for Nasiriyah. Although the atmosphere was helful them,

The server bin Qasimal-Tabarani, clea successor in Aleppo, in the year 423BC the city Byzantine State war consecutive attack sin northern Syria and the region's

Led by Sheikhal-Tabarani Nasiriyahand thus went to the mountain sand the coast of Latakia

and periodically isolation from the Muslim world events began that lasted until the Ottoman period. In the early years of the twelfth century AD,the western part of the territory was occupied Nasirian by Crossians. Looking captured by Saladinin 584 AD Latakia, Jebel Ayub was part of kingdom . Mamluk period was largely conformed Nasiri the Sunni faith and converted to the cult was forbidden. Ibn¬Tymyh with his famous fatwa that comes later in the articletext, Nasirian prescribes jihad against them, but this survived Nasiriya hand up PeriodOttoman remains active.

Apparently, the pressure was reduced in the course of the sect, but on many occasions, particularly in 1870 AD and 1877 AD, the Ottoman soldiers looted Nasirian territory. Nasirian finally succeeded in crushing the power of tribes to establish an independent state there. In he final years of the Ottoman Empire, the dominant Taweel Mohammed Amin, Nasir from Ednaanda provincial police chief, Join Allvyun wrote that was published in Arabicin1924. viway tophrasethatbecame popularsince then. The purpose of this book is that Nasirian from show that in fact they refer Twelver Shiite. That is whythe 1920's have beenappointedby the judgesJa`farireligion in thesouthern cities ofSyria. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empirein1920, when SyriawasunderFrenchMandate, the French authorities Nasiri separate territory under the French high commissioner in Beirut, was established. In July1922AD, when the territory became a state Nasiri, allvyvn government was called and a representative of the Councilof17 members of the 12 seats available and five seats Nasirian the Sunnis and other minorities.In the 1930s.the constitution ,political institutions identified and officially known as the Government of Latakia. Alavianarea in 1937 and became a province of the new government of Syria. After years of Independence in1970, General Nassiri, Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian military seized power on February 22, 1971AD, he became the country's firstpresident Nasiri. Assad Nvmaylatyh as one of the main tribes in Syria itself. After the death of Hafezin 2000, his sonBashar al-Assad came to power. Hetried to restore stability in Syria. After Bashar's rise to power, tried to shut socialist economy at the time of his father Hafez al-Assad of Syriawas made an onsocialist economy and open to change. 2011MintheIslamic Awakening movement and the rise of popular protest sin the Arab world, protests also occurred in cities across Syria. Despite the relaxed atmosphere protests began, but gradually exploitation and abuse of the protests, the scale war(thecivil war,international war has become)became

supported conflict with the Syrian government, including: America, Israel, Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabiaare Enter the Syrianwar of attrition that has been and every day the increasing severity of damage and loss result in more people'sattention as a result of war, terrorist attacks, thousands of peoplehave been killed and wounded and hundreds of thousands displaced and many cities were destroyed.

Population of Alavian

Syriaisa nation of diverse ethnic and racial groups, according to the World Bank of 20820 3112011persons. 90/3 percent of the population in this countryotherethnicminoritiessuch a sthe Kurds and Armny,constitute7.9percent of the remaining population. The number of inhabitants is about Alavian differences. But according to the statistics provided, itcan besaidthat12 to15percent of Syria's Alavite population that can be attributed to population of about four million.

Alavian its population in Turkey in 1990and today has a population of twenty million people said they know the about the same population.

Among all also rShii teextremist sects, Nasirian, because theSyriangovernment is at its domination, greatly attracted the attention of contemporary writers a place in EastandWest. In 1970, Gen.Nasir.Hafizal-Assad. theSvrianmilitaryseizedpower. andon22February1971, hebecame the country's first president in historyNasiri. One of the main tribes of Nasiri NvmaylatyhShbh¬AyAssadin Syriaitself.There is also asensitive Syrian government officers moved Nasiri Office. Nasirian throughout historyhave been known by the name of Nasiriyah, it should be called the Alawi tes. Syria was under Frenchman date in 1920when under theFrench authoritiesNasirseparatedomainrankingFrench officer in Beirut,was established. In Ajvlay1922 when the territory became a state Nasir, was named the state Allvyin and a seventeen-member Council of Representatives of the twelve seats available and five seats available NasirianSunnis andotherminorities. In 1930,the constitution, politicalinstitutionsidentifiedand officiallyknownas theGovernment ofLatakia.AuthorNasir MohammedGhalebAl-Tawil(d1932AD), who wroteahistory of God that after four centuries of occupation by Syria many of Nasirian who were named to the offensive of 1516, could be called a legitimate sequel, restore the Alawites.

Sunism and Sufism as cause of the spread Nasiriyah

Since the Sufi Muslim community is one of the deviations

The incidence was higher among Sunians , the difference can be exaggerated and shared beliefs and vision of the unity of the sect of Sufism and Sufi Ghali observed.

This can be seen in person because Husayn ibn Mansur.

Given that the Shia population of Nasiriyah as sectarian because disclosure Imam against Mohammed bin Nassir refused to grow

Sunni Sufi community was drawn to the Sunni Sufi sect's growth.

In this connection it has been said that the successor of Mohammed bin Nassir bin Mohammed was Jondab That was shortly after he was named head of the sect, Abu Mohammed Abd Allah ibn Muhammad al-Jinan Aljnblany was this cult.

He is the founder of the Sufi sects is called Jnblanyh

His activities were not confined to the Shiite areas, but My¬ShdndAhl¬Snt to join him because everyone in the Sufi Way-markable

How to naturally conform to the beliefs of the cult of Sheikh NasiriyahMy¬Shdnd believe this factor was the spread of the cult.

It results Jonblany Egypt and Hussein ibn Hamdan Khasibi invited to his cult claim He later headed the way of the cult Jnblany reaches its base in Aleppo transfer occurs

to date with the ups and downs of this sect believe in the Nasiriyah and Ahl¬Hq in Iran And Iraq and Syria to the Shia and Sunni and Sufi ideas eclectically and insures crops continue to exist. The latter is attributed to exaggerated ideas. Such as a belief in the divinity and creativity and Hazrat Ali and the appearance of God in Ali client of the companions of Ali on world affairs. One of the pillars

of faith cereal and some Sufis and philosophers is The emergence of the spiritual nature of the material and where it's believed

JsmanvatNasirivah in the sects were also raised deals and explain the metaphysical nature as evil, like the devil-may appear in human form and the metaphysical essence of goodness, like Gabriel could be an Arab or Dohyeh cynic comes, God can natures in full and Imams emerge; that is why the word goddess of the Imams moved applicable. The difference with the annulled conviction recognition god and the authority of Ahlul Bayt to understand and analyze ideas and, second, to justify such a claim to the presidency, and his sacred hands and feet have been so placed The leaders of all the different symbols of manifestation of the sacred nature of God and the foolishness of the past or present leadership moved

Because Abvalkhtab and Shlmghany and leavin and H. Ben Mansour, BabakKhorramdin, and Isaac Sultan and

Nasirivah and Aliolahi

The cult of the matter is that he is being observed Aliolahi. Some writers believe the vicious cult deity Nasiriyah to Hazrat Ali attributed moved this insight into the false belief that the Prophet was mentioned by Dh¬AyGhali is usually expressed in a different path . Such a belief is justified belief in a Divine manifestation Ali stems from the sense organs is the faith-Ghali. The latter actually being a part of God's existence Ali holds.

Nasiriyah and total peace

View Sofia is one of no prejudice to the particular religion of peace slogan for maximum absorption and easy to prepay their eclectic school. This problem also exists in grains which are not abide by the law. So different Sufi sects Ghali and braggadocio as many know the

appropriate vice and sin. The sect of the following can-be achieved through the book:

1 pray five times a justified place in many different Rekat while bowing in obeisance, but something like it.

2 Vozu' and study cleanness Friday Prayers do not have to meet the Ghusl before prayer. 3Not mosques have also prayers at home and deals with the superstitious practices of prayer location.

4 Have costumes as Christian Saints.

5 Hajj pilgrims not agree with disbelief and worshiping idols.

6 Zakat and khums religious Muslims do not agree with it and your property Rvsa' cult elders and delivery location.

7 Days to them away from women during Ramadan.

8 of the Companions Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman cursed spite strangely moved.

9 This cult believed in the mystical secrets of the universe for their ideas and secrets.

10 ethnic and sexual rites and ordinances allow left and moved to the Chesterfield location. Jewish, Christian, Jewish and Christian, but on the right.

From the perspectiveAlavianideas hiscasecan bemade: 1Prophet, thereference Ahl¬BytMuslim religiousleaderhas. 2Imamsbelievetherecantationof enemies.

3Alavian. Shia Muslims. and anyresemblanceto thecreaturesofGodMvhdndknow theglory.

4TherealIslamAbvsfyanand his wifeandchildrenin Indiado not believe.

5Alavianon grounds the thatthere has always beenahiddensecretdoctrineof IslamistheonlyAhl¬Bytwasaware of it-have to hide theirbeliefsMy¬Darnd. 6Pnj¬of thecompanionsof ImamAli(Lyh¬Alslam) with respectAlavianare special.

Thevare:Migdad. AboozarGhaffari. AbdullahbinRvahhAnsari, UsmanbinMazunand GhanbarbinKadan. TheySaidProphecyProphetMuhammad(PBUH) and

ImamImamMuhammadTahirDvazdh¬GanhofAhl¬Bytaccept. TheyKhals¬AndRb¬Haynotsomethinginsideofthem,

totheArabsoutoftheirnet.The authorsexplain thecauses

ofthe fivesuchcontemporaryAlevi-write: sacredness ofthe Ayn¬HatheImamateof ImamAli(Lyh¬Alslam) before theyreach theseat oftheCaliphate, and thereforethefiguresare Shiite. (HashimOsman, Allvyvnbetween Alastvrh Valhqyqyh, 80)p 7Ghlvyduetotheircheeks, andGvshh¬Gyryisolation, deprivation and ignoranceis. 8peoplerather thanShiaIslam areligion as andRbytasancestryandreligion, nothing else asan alternativeNmy¬Pzyrnd.

9more reincarnation and transmigration started new nor disagree, they consider SufistoTjly¬And(not the solution). DestinyNo.10, oftheLord and evils of the area's population.They donotdelegatetoMy¬Pzyrndalgebra.

Ahl¬Beyt11, Mohammedia and special people.

12How to Sofia(Jonblany Khsybyh) is not a religion. (Adapted from an article Nasiri, Alevi and Shiitemeantimetithe, J. G.) **Conclusion:**

Nasiriya should be known the religion that is unable tocontinue its growth in the Muslim world, So that beginning of time, the past, most have been transformed;

Because whatis knowntodayas the opinions Alavian placed lesser emblance totraditionalsourcesofNasiriyah cultisdifferent, of course itcan berootedinthe historyofscience centersand cultural Alavifar surpassthe periodobserved. As SheikhMohammadAl-NdAlshyhFazloAll acknowledged in the introduction to the principles and wrote in 'Osoollodin enda Shiie al Ollovieen' : One of the causes of variation inviewsAlavian interest throughout history,falling away from cultural centers and oppression that have been inflicted on them.

UNs report overlord Nasiriyah, about the sect offered a place, ambiguous perspectives, different and sometimes contradictory ,that we can hardly be trusted to reach a common point. Thus, changes inenvironmental conditions and historica descriptions Alevi religious sect that was involved with it, keep in mind, so that report be fair and free fro many form of injustice and enmity. That is why it is important to maintain the Alavianresearch report is written to provide a broad and deep research. Also what Alavi behavior in contemporary Syria has been shown that a very large share of the Shiite sect Esnaashari.

Resources:

- 1.Mashkoor, MJ, andShiasectsof Islam, Tehran,Eshraghi press, 1355.
- 2.Sobhani, Jafar, InternationalGeophysical in centerfield Houzeh Qom Management, vol8. 3.GolpayeganiRabbani, Ali. theologicalsectsin Qom, the International Centre forIslamicSciences.
- 4.IbnKavoos AhmadibnMusa, Bena'al mgaleh alfatmiyh, Qom, Alal-BaytInstitute, 1411AH.
- 5.IbnBetrigh Helli, Yahyaibnal-Hasan, AlmdhQom, Press Jameye modaressin, 1407AH. 6.Tabarsi, Abu MansurAhmedBinAli, Alahtjaj, Mashhad, Morteza publish, M., 1403AH, Vol 2.
- 7.IsmailAliAhmed, the history of Bilad Al-Sham, Damascus: 1404 AD.
- 8.Moghdasi, MohamedBenAhmed, Ahsan AltqasymonAlaqalymdefiniteness, Damascus: Asaghafeh , 1980 AD.
- 9.Shibi, between Sufism and Shiism, AliAkbarShahabi, Tehran: Tehran University Press, 1354p.
- 10.Hassani al-Razi. SeyedMortezaBinDai, NoteAlvamAlanamondefinitearticles, the correction Abbas Iqbal, Tehran: Mythology, 1364.
- 11. AliMohamed, the history of theology and Islamic religions, Tehran: Besat, Bita.
- 12. Yaghoobi and Ibn Vazeh, MohammadIbrahimAyati, Tehran: Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1378 n.
- 138HashimOsman, Alavioon bein Al osoturehVal haqyqah, adapted and writing, M. Pishvany, year 31 .vol.2.