

*Article Abstracts*

*Afaq-e-Nur 9*



### **Abstract of Sadr al - Din Shirazi's Dissertation**

This noble commentary on the verse, Ayat al - Kursi belongs to the great theologian and divine philosopher, Sadr al - Din Shirazi. In this commentary, he has explained his own researches. Following the noble word, "Allah", he comments on the Exalted Name of God and whether the noble name "Allah" refers to the essence of the Almighty God or to something else. Then, he refers to the unity of the Almighty God. Under this subject he discusses whether multi - attributes lead to multi - essence, how to intercede to the real monotheism (tawhid), negation of partner from the One (Allah) (Wahed) and the unity of Allah in all His attributes and essence.

In this dissertation, he discusses other topics as well:

\_The meanings of Al - Hayy (The Ever - Living) and Al - Qayyum (The Self- Subsisting) and their derivations.

\_The Almighty God is the Simple (basit) and the Ever - Living. Therefore, He should be the All-Hearing (Sami) and the All-Seeing (Basir).

\_The Necessary Existent (Wajib al-Wujud) is the Self - Subsisting. So, He should be the Most - Wise (Hakim), the Generous (Javad), the Self - Sufficient (Ghani) and the Master (Malik).

Later on, under the noble verse, "Man dhal-ladhi yashfa'u 'indahu illa bi-idhnih" he interprets the meaning of intercession (shafa'ah) and its

ranks, the appointment of intercessors and discusses that the First Intercessor (Shafee Avval) is the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and the reality of Muhammadiyyah (haghighat al - Muhammadiyyah).



### **Abstract of Mir Fakhr al - Din Hussain Hussaini Astarabadi's Dissertation**

This dissertation is one of the works of the Shii scholar of the 10th century, Mir Fakhr al - Din Hussain Hussaini Astarabadi. He was also a student of Ghiyath al - Din Mansoor Dashtaki, the well - known philosopher of Shiraz school of thought and was contemporary to Shah Tahmasb Safavi (The King of Safavid dynasty). The following are some of his works in the field of Islamic philosophy and hikmat:

Ethbatallah, an annotation of the third chapter of the noble book, Tajreed al - Eteghad by Khajeh Nasir al - Din Tusi; an annotation of the description of Meybodi on Hedayat al - Hikmah by Athir al - Din Abhari; and an annotation of the description or annotation of Dawani on Tahzib al - Mantiq by Taftazani.

His commentary on the noble verse, Ayat al - Korsi is in Persian and the dissertation begins with praising the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.), the Commander of the Faithful, Imam Ali (A.S.) and his respectful household. Then, he writes about the virtues of the recitation of Ayat al - Korsi and examines one Hadith in this regard. In addition, he refers to the views of great commentators like Zamakhshari, Beyzavi and Fakr al - Razi. Meanwhile, he brings up philosophic and logic discussions including Divine knowledge, Divine attributes, research on resurrection of the body (ma'ad jesmani) and intercession (shafa'ah).

## **Abstract of Muhammad ibn Ahmad Khafri Shirazi's Dissertation**

The author of this dissertation is Muhammad ibn Ahmad Khafri Shirazi who was a religious philosopher of the 9th century and a student of Mir Sadr al - Din Dashtaki Shirazi.

This dissertation of the commentary on the verse, Ayat al - Kursi, is philosophical-mystical. It includes an introduction, two chapters and a conclusion. In this dissertation, the author brings up proofs for the Necessary Existent (Wajib al-Wujud) as well as the unity of Allah Almighty (tawhid). Moreover, he explains the Almighty Allah's knowledge and His positive and negative attributes (Sifaat-e-Thubutiyaeh and Sifaat-e-Salbiyyah).

In the end, using a number of traditions (ahadith), Khafri mentions some aspects concerning the virtue of reciting Ayat al - Kursi and its importance.

## **Abstract of Mir Abd al - Wahab Hussaini Astarabadi's Dissertation**

This dissertation is written by Mir Abd al - Wahab al - Hussaini al - Astarabadi who was one of the greatest of Imamiyyah scholars and lived in the period of Shah Isma'eel Safavi (the founder of Safavid dynasty). He also had been working as a judge in the region of Gurgan for a long time as well as studying and teaching in the field of wisdom (hikmat), scholastic theology (kalaam) and Islamic knowledge. Some of his valuable works are the following:

1. Al - Onmuzaj al - Ulum al - Thalatha, al - Ma'anee wa al - Bayan wa al - Badee'.
2. Sharh al - Fusool al - Nasiriyyah Fi Usul al - Din.





3. Hashiyyah alaa Sharh Hedayat al - Hekmah.

4. Tafsir Ayat al - Korsi.

In the introduction, the author describes the virtue of Ayat al - Korsi from viewpoints of the Prophet (S.A.W.)'s traditions. Then, he examines the blessed word, Allah, and in this part, he refers to the specific characteristics of the word, Allah and then focuses on the meaning of the Exalted Name of God. This commentary on the verse, Ayat al - Korsi is philosophical and the author, in his commentary, first cites the words of most scholastic theologians from the sects of Ashaerah, Muatazilah and Karramiyyah and then analyzes those ideas.

### **Abstract of Ata'ullah ibn Mahmud Hussaini Dashtaki Shirazi's Dissertation**

The writer of this dissertation is Ata'ullah ibn Mahmud Hussaini Dashtaki Shirazi who was a scholar of his time and spent most of his life - time to study on the words, sayings and lifestyle of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). In addition to a commentary on Ayat al-Korsi, he has written other works including:

1. Al - Urooz wa al - Ghawani le Ash'ar al - Fors, this dissertation is in Persain and has been written in respect of Amir Ali, the governor of Khaghaniyyah government in 892 lunar year.
2. Rauwzat al - Ahbab fi Sirat al - Nabi wa al - Al wa al - Ashab.
3. Tuhfat al - Ahebbat'.

In his commentay on the verse Ayat al - Korsi, the author objects to some of the words of Zamakhshari and Beyzavi and Fakhr al - Razi.

### **Abstract of an Unknown Dissertation**

The present dissertation is related to the commentary on the verse, Ayat al - Korsi and its author is unknown, but one can find an analogy between this and the works of the 10th century.