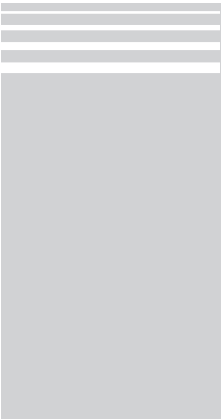


Abstract



A Multidimensional Analysis of the Culture of Karbalā'

Muḥammad Ḥusayn Khoshnawīs¹

Abstract:

From a historical perspective, the event of 'Āshūrā' in 61 AH marked a turning point in the formation of the identity of Karbalā'. An examination of historical sources shows how Karbalā' was transformed from a desert region into the most important Shi'i center in the world. In architectural terms, the shrine of Imam al-Ḥusayn (peace be upon him) has undergone many vicissitudes, ranging from the destructions of the 'Abbāsīd period to the magnificent reconstructions of the Ṣafavīd and Qājār eras. From a cultural and literary perspective, Karbalā' has given rise to distinguished works in poetry, literature, and the visual arts. Orientalist scholars have also examined various dimensions of this event through an academic lens. Employing a descriptive-analytical method and drawing on primary historical, geographical, and literary sources, the author offers a comprehensive study of the various dimensions of the culture of Karbalā'. The study concludes that Karbalā', as a multidimensional phenomenon, has played diverse roles throughout Islamic history: from a religious center to a center of resistance, and from a source of literary inspiration to a symbol of Islamic unity. Preserving this invaluable heritage requires serious attention to its historical, cultural, and architectural dimensions.

Keywords: Karbalā'; Shi'i Culture; History of 'Āshūrā'; Islamic Architecture; 'Āshūrā' Literature

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A Bibliography of Shi'i Jurisprudence of Pilgrimage (*Fiqh al-Ziyāra*)

Sa'īd Halāliyān¹

Abstract:

The multiple imperatives that underscore the importance of bibliographic inquiry make engagement with the bibliography of the jurisprudence of visitation (*fiqh al-ziyāra*) a priority within juridical research in the field of ziyāra, although this subject has not yet received the attention it deserves. Since its emergence, the term “bibliography” has undergone semantic development and has been assigned a variety of definitions. As a result of this plurality of meanings, it has been used in different scholarly contexts: at times, it denotes a list of works, and at other times, a list of books systematically organized on the basis of a particular subject or prominent authors. It therefore remains necessary to determine the intended meaning of the term in each work.

Given the difficulty of arriving at a single, comprehensive definition, this article identifies three referents of the term from the author's perspective and specifies their characteristics. It then proceeds, on the basis of the selected referent and by means of a descriptive-analytical method, to present a bibliography of the most important Shi'i works on the jurisprudence of visitation in accordance with the chronological development of jurisprudence.

Keywords: Bibliography; Jurisprudence (*Fiqh*); Pilgrimage/Visitation (*Ziyāra*); Jurisprudence of Visitation; Bibliography of the Jurisprudence of Visitation

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The Theological Dimensions of *Ziyārat al-Wārith*

‘Alī Zarāfatī Kāmrān¹

Abstract:

The ziyārāt (visitation supplications) transmitted from the Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them) are among the most important and richest religious texts, containing profound theological and doctrinal teachings. *Ziyārat al-Wārith* is one of the well-known and authoritative visitation texts associated with Imam al-Ḥusayn (peace be upon him). In this ziyāra, he is introduced as the heir to the divine prophets, and his station is considered through the two interrelated concepts of succession (*waṣāya*) and inheritance within the broader framework of prophethood and Imamate.

Given the status and significance of *Ziyārat al-Wārith*, it is necessary to investigate its theological and doctrinal dimensions and teachings. Using a library-based method, this article offers a descriptive and analytical study of the theological dimensions of this ziyāra. The findings show that the presence of such elements as divine praise (*ḥamd*), glorification (*tasbīḥ*), laudation, magnification (*takbīr*), declaration of divine unity (*tahlīl*), and testimony to the oneness of God reflects sound teachings of divine unity (*tawḥīd*). The study also demonstrates that Imam al-Ḥusayn (peace be upon him) is presented as the inheritor of the caliphate, knowledge, the revealed words, and the scriptures of the divine messengers, and that recognition of his rank in Imamate brings the visitation to perfection. Visiting Imam al-Ḥusayn (peace be upon him) serves as a reminder of the Hereafter, and companionship with him in this world and the next remains the aspiration of every pilgrim.

Keywords: Imam al-Ḥusayn; *Ziyārat al-Wārith*; Divine Unity (*Tawḥīd*); *Prophethood*; Imamate; Resurrection (*Ma‘ād*)

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Malik Badr al-Dīn Lu'lu' and His Role in the Construction of Shi'i Shrines in Mosul and Northern Iraq

Aḥmad Khāmeḥ-Yār¹

Abstract:

Malik Badr al-Dīn Lu'lu' was a Shi'i ruler who, following the Zengid dynasty, or the Atabegs of Mosul, governed Mosul and northern Iraq for several decades during the first half of the seventh century AH. He paid special attention to the promotion of learning, the patronage of scholars, and the construction of religious buildings. Within his realm, he also left behind a number of Shi'i monuments and shrines associated with descendants of the Imams (peace be upon them).

In this study, the author examines several shrines attributed to the patronage of Badr al-Dīn Lu'lu'—among them the two shrines of Yaḥyā ibn al-Qāsim and Imam 'Awn al-Dīn in Mosul, as well as the shrine of Zaynab bint 'Alī (peace be upon her) in Sinjar—as important surviving examples of Shi'i monuments in northern Iraq, which were unfortunately destroyed by Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) in recent years.

Keywords: Badr al-Dīn Lu'lu'; Islamic Architecture; Shrines of the Ahl al-Bayt; Mosul; Sinjar; Iraq

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An Analysis of the Glorious Lives of the Descendants of Imam al-Riḍā (Peace Be Upon Him): Through the Lens of the Supreme Leader's Perspective

Muḥammad Bāqir Pūr-Amīnī¹

Abstract:

The period of the Imamate of the descendants of Imam al-Riḍā (peace be upon him), known as the *Abnā' al-Riḍā*, represents one of the most brilliant eras in the history of Shi'ism. Despite the intense pressures exerted by the 'Abbāsīd government, this period witnessed significant scientific, cultural, and social flourishing within the Shi'i community. According to the perspective of Ayatollah Khamenei, this era formed part of a continuous and coherent movement led by the Infallible Imams (peace be upon them) to preserve and advance pure Muhammadan Islam through political, cultural, and social strategies. During this period, the Imams (peace be upon them) developed networks of instruction and guidance, trained outstanding disciples, disseminated the teachings of the Ahl al-Bayt through hadith and ziyārāt, and established the institution of the *wikāla* system. In this way, they prepared the ground for the revival of Shi'i identity and for cultural development across broad regions of the Islamic world. Identity formation, the holding of scholarly discussions and debates, and prudent resistance to oppression were among the other defining features of this distinguished era. Thus, the period of the *Abnā' al-Riḍā* embodies the deep interconnection between divine leadership, culture, and social resistance in the face of historical challenges, and offers a clear path toward the advancement of the Islamic community.

Keywords: *Abnā' al-Riḍā*; Supreme Leader; Shi'ism; Political Life; Cultural and Economic Life

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cursing of those who deny the guardianship (*wilāya*); and (3) Virtues supported by historical evidence, including: Imam ‘Alī’s prominent participation in military campaigns, the circumstances following the Prophet’s passing and the usurpation of the caliphate, the wars conducted during Imam ‘Alī’s caliphate, and the martyrdom of Imam ‘Alī (peace be upon him).

Keywords: Ziyāra; Visitation of Imam ‘Alī; *Ziyārat al-Ghadīriyya*; Imam al-Hādī

A Study of the Ghadīriyya Ziyāra of Imam al-Hādī (Peace Be Upon Him)

Mojtabā Ḥaydarī¹

Abstract:

Among the authoritative and content-rich devotional texts recited in visitation of Imam ‘Alī (peace be upon him), one of the most notable is the *ziyāra* transmitted from Imam al-Hādī (peace be upon him), commonly known as *Ziyārat al-Ghadīriyya*. This *ziyāra* contains numerous statements concerning the virtues and excellences of Imam ‘Alī (peace be upon him). Given the significance of this text, a documented examination of the virtues mentioned in it is of considerable importance. Accordingly, this study addresses the following question: What are the textual and historical bases of the virtues cited in *Ziyārat al-Ghadīriyya*? Using a descriptive-analytical method, the article investigates the evidential basis of a selection of its most important virtues.

The findings indicate that the sources for the virtues cited in *Ziyārat al-Ghadīriyya* may be classified into three categories: (1) Virtues substantiated by Qur’ānic evidence, including: the Great Tidings (*Nabā’ ‘Azīm*), the Straight Path (*Ṣirāṭ Muṣṭaqīm*), the Verse of Guardianship (*Āyat al-Wilāya*), the Verse of Proclamation (*Āyat al-Tablīgh*), the Verse of the Night of Emigration (*Āyat Laylat al-Mabīt*), and the Verse of Purification (*Āyat al-Taṭhīr*); (2) Virtues corroborated by hadith-based evidence, including: precedence in embracing Islam and faith, the bond of brotherhood between the Prophet (peace be upon him and his family) and Imam ‘Alī (peace be upon him), and the

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