



being the epithet of Ali ibn Husayn, the fourth Shia Imam.. Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya has several titles, such as "Sister of the Quran", "Gospel of the Holy Household" and "Psalms ...

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya - Wikipedia

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As-Sahifa Al-Kamilah Al-Sajjadiyya (The Psalms of Islam) A collection of supplications and whispered prayers composed by the great-grandson of the Prophet (s). Includes supplication for the Coming of the Month of Ramadhan, and supplication for Bidding Farewell to the Month of Ramadhan.

As-Sahifa Al-Kamilah Al-Sajjadiyya (The Psalms of Islam)

Some Muslim scholars believe that al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya is the greatest treasure of divine knowledge and truth after the Qur'an and Nahj al-balagha, and thus it has been called Ukht al-Qur'an (the Sister of the Qur'an), Injil Ahl al-bayt (a) (the Gospel of the Ahl al-bayt (a)], Zabur Al Muhammad (the Psalms of the Family of Muhammad) and al-Sahifa al-kamila (the Complete Sahifa).

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya (book) - WikiShia

Al-Sahifat Al-Sajjadiyya is the oldest prayer manual in Islamic sources and one of the most seminal works of Islamic spirituality of the early period. It was composed by the Prophet's great grandson, `Ali ibn al-Husayn, known as Zayn al-'Abidin (the adornment of the

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ABBYLINA: AL-SAHIFAT AL-SAJJADIYA

Chapter 3  
Dua 3  
Blessing Upon the Bearers of the Arsh  
O Allah, as for the Bearers of Thy Arsh, who never flag in glorifying Thee, never become weary of calling Thee holy, never tire of worship-ping Thee, never prefer curtailment over diligence in Thy command, and are never heedless of passionate love for Thee;

AS-SAHIFA AL-KAMILAH - AL-SAJJADIYYA

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya (آﻟﻪ ﺩﺍﺟﺲ ﺍﻟﺴﺎﻫﻴﻔﺎﺗﻲ ﺣﺺﻟﻪ) is said to be the oldest prayer manual in Islamic sources and one of the most seminal works of Islamic spirituality of the early period. It is also known as Sahifa-e-Kamila, Sister of the Qur'an, Gospel of the Folk of the House, and Psalms of the Household of Muhammad.

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya | Islam Wiki | Fandom

Definitions of Al-Sahifa\_al-Sajjadiyya, synonyms, antonyms, derivatives of Al-Sahifa\_al-Sajjadiyya, analogical dictionary of Al-Sahifa\_al-Sajjadiyya (English)

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya : definition of Al-Sahifa al ...

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya. According to William Chittick, the Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya is the "oldest prayer manual in Islamic sources and one of the most seminal works of Islamic spirituality of the early period". Shia tradition considers this book with great respect, ranking it behind the Quran and Ali's Nahj al-Balagha. This prayer book deals ...

The Psalms of Islam A collection of supplications and whispered prayers composed by the great-grandson of the Prophet (s). Includes supplication for the Coming of the Month of Ramadhan, and supplication for Bidding Farewell to the Month of Ramadhan. At the end there is also the famous Treatise on Rights that explains beautifully the rights in an Islamic point of view.

Ibna tawus in his book Muhaj al Dawat and Kafami in his book Misbah narrate this dua'a on the authority of Imam Ali ibna abi Talib who learned it from the Holy Prophet. The Holy Prophet advised him to recite this dua'a regularly, whether in prosperity or poverty, till death, because it unveils the secretes of creation and divine strategy. Words can not describe its merits.

The love of the family of the Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w) and his family, his ahl al-bayt, Allah's peace and blessings be upon them, is something common amongst all Muslims. After all, Allah commanded His final Prophet(s.a.w) to tell the Muslims: Say: I ask no reward of you except the love of my near and dear ones. (42:23)

Für eine beträchtliche Zeit war der Ibadismus ein vernachlässigtes Forschungsobjekt, sowohl im Westen, als auch in der arabischen Welt und darüber hinaus. Seit ungefähr einem Jahrzehnt ändert sich dies jedoch schnell. Immer mehr Studenten, Forscher und Wissenschaftler schenken dem Ibadismus und seiner reichen Geschichte im Maghreb, Mashriq und in der Region des Indischen Ozeans, insbesondere bei Sansibar und Ostafrika, Beachtung. Internationale Konferenzen mit allen Aspekten der al-Ibadiyya, die nicht selten durch das omanische Ministerium für Stiftungen und religiöse Angelegenheiten angeregt werden, etablieren sich zu einem wiederkehrenden

Phänomen. Die Ibaditen werden nicht länger mit den Kharijis und den negativen Konnotationen, die dieser Bewegung anhaften, gleichgesetzt. Weitere Studien könnten sogar zu dem Verständnis führen, dass al-Ibadiyya als die älteste aller islamischen Madhahib angesehen werden kann. Die drei Bände Al-Ibadiyya, a Bibliography bieten ein komfortables Werkzeug im Studium des Ibadismus. Die ersten beiden Bände Ibadis of the Mashriq and Ibadis of the Maghrib, incl. Egypt, enthalten Werke von Ibadi Autoren, darunter druckfertige Werke sowie Manuskripte, die vor allem dem Ibadi Turath angehören. Neben Informationen zu den Autoren und ihren Werken finden sich sekundäre Quellen und Verweise auf verwandte Elemente in den beiden anderen Bänden; Details zu den Manuskripten werden nebst ihrer Standorte angegeben. Ein Namensindex erleichtert die Suche nach einem bestimmten Autor. Dem dritten Band dieser Bibliographie, der Sekundärliteratur, sind nicht nur Veröffentlichungen zuzuordnen, die unmittelbar und ausschließlich auf Ibadismus -Bücher, Artikel, Dissertationen und noch nicht veröffentlichte Vorträge zurückzuführen sind, es werden auch Titel berücksichtigt, die oft über indirekten Zusammenhang zum Ibadismus verfügen, wie beispielsweise Ibadi-bezogene Themen zu Djerba, dem Jabal Nafusa, Mizab, der modernen Geschichte des Oman, Sansibar usw. Diese werden noch ergänzt um zahlreiche Querverweise und verwandte Elemente innerhalb dieses Bandes wie auch der beiden anderen Bände. Ausgewählte Sachregister am Ende erleichtern die gezielte Suche. Die drei Bände dieser zweiten, überarbeiteten und erweiterten Auflage der Al-Ibadiyya Bibliographie sind das Ergebnis von Reisen nach Mizab, Djerba, Tripolitanien sowie Kairo in den frühen 1970er Jahren, auch kommen neuere Abschnitte, basierend auf der Arbeit von insgesamt sechs Monaten in den verschiedenen gut ausgestatteten Bibliotheken des Sultanats Oman, sowie dem Studium möglichst vieler Publikationen über den Ibadismus und nicht zuletzt der ausgiebigen Recherche im Internet hinzu. Al-Ibadiyya, a Bibliography sollte daher eher als ein Handbuch über den Ibadismus betrachtet werden, denn als eine bloße Bibliographie. Studienanfänger sowie erfahrene Forscher werden in diesen Bänden ein unverzichtbares Instrument für ihre Studien finden.\*\*\*\*\*For a considerable time Ibadism has been a neglected field of studies, in the West as well as in the Arab world and beyond. Since a decennium or so this is changing fast. More and more students, researchers and scholars are paying attention to Ibadism and its rich history in the Maghrib, in the Mashriq and in the region of the Indian Ocean, especially Zanzibar and East Africa. International conferences on all kinds of aspects of al-Ibadiyya, more often than not stimulated by the Omani Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, are becoming a recurring phenomenon. No longer the Ibadis are simply equated with the Kharijis and the negative connotation attached to that movement. Further studying might very well even lead to the understanding that al-Ibadiyya is the oldest of all Islamic Madhahib. The three volumes of Al-Ibadiyya, a Bibliography offer a comfortable tool in studying Ibadism. The first two volumes, Ibadis of the Mashriq and Ibadis of the Maghrib, incl. Egypt, contain works by Ibadi authors, printed works and manuscripts, mostly works which can be considered to belong to the Ibadi Turath. Information is given on the authors and on their works, with secondary sources and references to related items in the other two volumes; of manuscripts details are given as well as their locations. An index of names facilitates finding a particular author. As for the third volume of this bibliography, Secondary Literature, it does not only contain publications directly and strictly related to Ibadism -books, articles, dissertations, not yet published conference lectures, but also titles often not directly related to Ibadi works or Ibadi subjects, such as books and articles on Jerba, the Jabal Nafusa, Mizab, the modern history of Oman, Zanzibar etc., with as much cross-references as possible to related items within this volume and in the other two volumes. Selected subject indexes at the end facilitate searching. The three volumes of this second, revised and enlarged edition of Al-Ibadiyya, a Bibliography are the results of visits to Mizab, Jerba, Tripolitania and Cairo in the early 1970s, more recent work of, in all, six months in several rich libraries in the Sultanate of Oman, as well as the studying of as much as possible publications on Ibadism, and searching on the world wide web. Al-Ibadiyya, a Bibliography is to be considered a handbook on Ibadism rather than a mere bibliography. Beginning students of Ibadism as well as seasoned researchers will find this work an indispensable instrument for their studies.

Brockelmann's History of the Arabic Written Tradition offers bio-bibliographic information about works written in Arabic and their authors, with an emphasis on manuscripts from the classical period. This originally multivolume reference work is divided in chronologically organized sections, which are subdivided by literary genre. Individual entries typically consist of a biographical section and a list of the author's works in manuscript and print, with references to secondary literature. The "Brockelmann", now also available in English, is an indispensable research tool for anyone working on the Islamic world in general and the Middle East in particular.

In Morocco, Marvine Howe, a former correspondent for The New York Times, presents an incisive and comprehensive review of the Moroccan kingdom and its people, past and present. She provides a vivid and frank portrait of late King Hassan, whom she knew personally and credits with laying the foundations of a modern, pro-Western state and analyzes the pressures his successor, King Mohammed VI has come under to transform the autocratic monarchy into a full-fledged democracy. Howe addresses emerging issues and problems--equal rights for women, elimination of corruption and correction of glaring economic and social disparities--and asks the fundamental question: can this ancient Muslim kingdom embrace western democracy in an era of deepening divisions between the Islamic world and the West?

The Islamic regime that came to power after the 1978-79 Iranian revolution justified the rule of the Ayatollah Khomeini, and the Shi'ite imams in general, on the basis of the doctrine that the Islamic jurist is best suited to rule with justice in an Islamic country. Arguing that this concept has no apparent parallel in Sunni Islam, this study explores its origins in the Sunni/Shi'ite schism, which took place after the death of the Prophet, and traces its evolution to the present day. Drawing on exhaustive research in the Islamic libraries of Iran and Jordan, as well as discussions with leading jurors and scholars in Iran, Sachedina presents the first in-depth analysis of an Islamic phenomenon of vital contemporary social and political significance.

The present volume focuses on aspects of Islamic thought in Iran and Yemen, and other regions of the Middle East, ninth through fifteenth century CE, through a close study of manuscript materials. The book's sixteen chapters are arranged under five rubrics: Mu'tazilism, Zaydism in Iran and in Yemen, Twelver Shi'ism, Mysticism, and Bibliographical Traditions. The material included in the book has been published previously in a different version. The appearance of these studies together in a single volume makes this book a significant and welcome contribution to the field of classical Islamic Studies.

The present English translation reproduces the original German of Carl Brockelmann's Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur (GAL) as accurately as possible. In the interest of user-friendliness the following emendations have been made in the translation: Personal names are written out in full, except b. for ibn; Brockelmann's transliteration of Arabic has been adapted to comply with modern standards for English-language publications; modern English equivalents are given for place names, e.g. Damascus, Cairo, Jerusalem, etc.; several erroneous dates have been corrected, and the page references to the two German editions have been retained in the margin, except in the Supplement volumes, where new references to the first two English volumes have been inserted.

This book is one of the many Islamic publications distributed by Ahlulbayt Organization throughout the world in different languages with the aim of conveying the message of Islam to the people of the world. You may read this book carefully and should you be interested to have further study on such publications you can contact us through [www.shia.es](http://www.shia.es) Naturally, if we find you to be a keen and energetic reader we shall give you a deserving response in sending you some other publications of this Organization.

