



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

## History and Development of the Shia

Teacher: Sayed Saleh al-Qazwini

Lesson: 42

Topic: The History of the Shia

### Al-Shaykh al-Ansari's students:

1. Sayyid al-Mujaddid (Sayyid al-Hasan al-Shirazi): He moved to Samarra to make the city Shia-populated. However, many of his students moved back to Karbala and Najaf after his death.

- His well-known fatwa: "prohibition of tobacco," against Naser al-Din Shah's granting the rights of production, sale, and export of tobacco to a company for 50 years (a complete monopoly).
- The revolution of the 20s (ثورة العشرين) took place in the 1920s in Iraq against the British colonialists and caused a kind of unity and nationalism among all sects in Iraq, though it ended up in failure. Mirza Muhammad-Taqi Shirazi in Samarra was one of the leaders.

2. Seyyed Mohammad Kazem al-Tabatabai Yazdi, author of *al-Urwa tul-Wuthqa*  
3. Sheikh Muhammad Kazim Khurasani (known as Akhund Khurasani, a great *Usuli* scholar). His book: *Kifaya tul-Usul*.

4. Sheikh Mohammad-Hossein Naini Gharavi (direct teacher of Sayyid al-Khoei)

5. Zia al-Din al-Iraqi

6. Sheikh Mohammad-Hossein Esfahani (another teacher of al-Khoei)

- Najaf scholars at that time: Sayyid Mohsin al-Hakim, Seyyed Abu al-Hasan al-Isfahani, Sayyid al-Khoi, Sayyid al-Sistani, Sayyid Abd al-A'la sabzevari, etc.
- Revival of the Hawza in Qom by Sheikh Abd al-Karim al-Ha'iri al-Yazdi is called Sheikh al-Mu'assis.

### Top figures in the Hawza of Qom:

1. Seyyed Mohammad Hojjat Kooch Kamari (d.1372 A.H.)
2. Seyyed Sadr al-Din Sadr (father of Musa Sadr) (d. 1373 A.H.)
3. Seyyed Mohammad-Taqi al-Khansari (d. 1331 A.H.)
4. Sayyid Hossein al-Borujerdi (d.1380 A.H.)
5. Sayyid al-Khomeini



- The Shia world after the Iranian revolution was different from the world before. Now they are under the spotlight and are strong. The Marja'iyya system now turned from local to international.
- The Hawza of Qom became stronger, influential and produced thousands of scholars. It's now a hub of research. It is financially independent, so that they can write even against the government.
- Now Hawza is shifting toward an academic side, though there is disagreement.

### Hawza of Najaf

- In Najaf, they insist on traditional Hawza. Hawza in Najaf and Iraq are weak due to Saddam's persecution. That's why Sayyid al-Khoei's approach was different from Sayyid al-Khomeini's.
- During the time of Sayyid al-Khoei, some scholars started movements, e.g., Sayyid Muhammad-Baqir al-Sadr and *al-Dawa movement*.

Sayyid al-Khoei death: 1991 A.D.

His impact still exists. Among his today's scholars and then his students:

- Sayyid al-Sistani
- Sheikh Hossein al-Wahid al-Khurasani
- Late Sheikh Jawad al-Tabrizi
- Late Sayyid Taqi al-Qummi
- Sayyid Sadiq al-Rohani

- Though Hawza in Qom has been stable, Hawza of Najaf and Karbala changed a lot after the fall of Saddam.
- Fatwa of Sayyid al-Sistani exemplified the power of the Shia against ISIS.
- According to some scholars, the Shia have survived during all these difficulties in history because of the Imam of the time عليه السلام's attention.