



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

History and Development of the Shia

Teacher: Sayed Saleh al-Qazwini

Lesson: 37

Topic: Allamah al-Hilli

Short Bio:

Name: Al-Hasan ibn Yusuf ibn Ali ibn Muhammad ibn al-Mutahhar al-Hilli

Birth: 648 A.H.

Death: 726 A.H.

He was the first to be labeled as *Allamah* and *Ayatollah*.

He was the greatest scholar who came after Ibn Idris and Muhaqqiq al-Hilli.

His teachers:

1. *Al-Muhaqqiq al-Hilli* (his uncle from his mother's side.)
2. *Khajah Nasir al-Din al-Tusi*. Allamah learned logic from him, and he learned fiqh from Allamah.
3. *Sadid al-din Yusuf ibn al-Mutahhar al-Hilli* (his father)
 - Hawza of Hillah was the prominent Hawza at the time of Allamah. Four hundred mujtahids are said to have studied there.
 - After Hulagu invaded Baghdad, Allamah's father (*Sadid al-din*) went to Baghdad, visited him, and took protection for Hillah, Najaf, Karbala, and other holy shrines.
4. *Ali ibn Maytham al-Bahrani* (commentator of Nahj al-Balagha)
 - Some of his teachers were Sunni, which is a specification of our knowledge.

Students:

Fakhr al-Muhaqqiqin al-Hilli (Allamah's son) and many others.

His positions:

- Allamah al-Hilli became the leader of the Shia after his uncle Muhaqqiq al-Hilli. He was 28 then.
- It is said that Allamah became mujtahid before becoming *baligh*.
- He had many books on different subjects: At least six volumes on *Fiqh*, 15 others on *Fiqh*, and ten on *Usul*.



His famous books:

- *Kashf al-Murad, Nahj al-haq wa Kashf al-Sidq, Bab al-Hadi Ashar, Khulasat al-Aqwal, al-Jawhar al-Nadheed, etc.*

Allamah was always writing, even when he was riding.

- *Tadhkira al-Fuqaha* is another book of his (comparative fiqh).
- *Mukhtalaf al-Shia* has different ideas among Shia scholars.
- *Muntaha al-Matlab* views of the Shia and Sunni and their comparison.
- *Tahrir al-Ahkam*, with over 40,000 issues
- *Qawa'id al-Ahkam*
- *Irshad al-Azhan*
- Allamah's books on theology: *Al-Alfayn fi Imamah Amir al-Muminin* (2000 proofs in the imamah of Amir al-Muminin: 1000 logical proofs + 1000 naqli proofs.)
- It is claimed that his son dreamt of him saying, "If it were not for the book *al-Alfayn* and *Ziyara al-Arbaeen*, the fatwas would have broken your father's back."
- *Minhaj al-Kiramah fi Ma'rifa tal-Imamah*
- Ibn Taymiyyah, a great Salafi extremist figure then, wrote a book to refute this book known as *Minhaj al-Sunna*.
- It is said Allamah had met Imam al-Mahdi.

Allamah's qualities:

- Very polite
- Sunni scholars like al-Baidhawi and Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani praised him.
- Only Ibn Taymiyyah showed his hostility to him. They met in Mecca and debated. He was very rude towards Allamah.

His role in changing Iran into a Shia country

- Allamah Hilli had a significant role in converting Iran to a Shia land, while most Sunni scholars before him were from Persia. That was because the king converted to Shi'ism.
- The story of Allamah's trip to Iran, being invited to the sultan's palace (Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda), and converting from a Sunni Hanafi to Shia is well-known. He lived in Iran for about ten years. Iran started to become a Shia-majority country.
- In a lecture in Iran, he asked the audience to recite *salawat* upon the Prophet and Ahl al-Bayt. A Sunni Sayyid asked why he added Ahl al-Bayt. He



IMAM SADIQ peace be upon him
ONLINE SEMINARY

answered that the Quran sent *salawat* upon the patients in tragedies. Then why not about Ahl al-Bayt عليه السلام with the greatest tragedies.

- In 716 A.H., he went back to Hillah. He passed away in 726 A.H. He was buried in the Shrine of Amir al-Muminin عليه السلام.

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv

ImamSadiq.tv