Chira - I cod is

The	Glorious		Quran
ن تعریف		مجيد	قرآن

Regarding this verse Allamah Tabatabai in his renowned Al-Mizan fi Tafsir alالميزان في تفسيرالقرآن معروفش در علامه طباطبايي آيه اين راجع به

Quran one of the greates Commentaries of the Quran states ... the Quran is aقرآن است یک میگوید بزرگترین تفسیرهای قرآن

living and eternal Reminder which will never die and Fall in to oblivion. دربوته فراموشی واقع نمیشود و هرگزنمی میرد که ذکر زنده و ابدی

<u>It is immune from any addition and loss. It is immune from and one in any addition and loss. It is immune from and one in its i</u>

Alterations in <u>from</u> and <u>style which could affect</u> its <u>character and role that is as</u> "the يعنى اينكه ونقش آن درويژگى اثر بگذارد و سبك كه درشكل

 Reminder of Allah Which
 expresses divine truth and knowledge"

 ومعرفت الهى را
 حقیقت الهی بیان میکند

For this reason the <u>aforesaid verse</u> indicates that the <u>divine Book</u> <u>has always been</u> محفوظ بوده این کتاب الهی دلالت دارد که آیه ذکرشده به همین دلیل <u>and will continue to be</u>

<u>guarded agai</u>nst <u>any distortion</u> and <u>alteration</u> (Al-Mizan fi Tafsir al-Quran/vol.12,p.99). و تغییر تحریف هر گونه The Sunnah

سنت

Afterthe Glorious Quran the most important sourcefor understanding Islam andمهمترین منبعپس از قرآن مجید

therefore Shia thought is the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad including his وبه طبع وبه طبع وبه طبع المستمل بر

sayings and his deeds. و کر دار ایشان است. گفتار

The Quran itself clearly grants this high position to the prophet as he is referred to المنافع المناف

<u>as the one who</u> is <u>responsible for explaining the Quran</u> and <u>teaching the Quran</u> and <u>teaching the Quran</u> and <u>o responsible for explaining the Quran</u> and <u>teaching the Quran</u> and <u>o responsible for explaining the Quran</u> and <u>o responsible fo</u>

wisdom. The <u>Prophet is a perfect example</u>

پیامبر الگویی کامل است و حکمت است

for the believers. He never speaks out of his own wishes. Muslims are asked to hold اخذ کنند از مسلمانان خواسته شده امیال شخصی خود او هر گز سخن نمیگوید از روی برای مومنان

on <u>to whatever he gives them</u> and <u>(refrain from whatever he prohibits)</u>.

هر آنچه که اونهی میکند و اجتناب ورزند از هر آنچه که او میدهد

Knowing the above verses and many other verses regarding the status of the مقام ومنزلت پیامبر راجع به وبسیاری از آیات دیگر با آگاهی از آیات بالا

Prophet and taking into account the significance of being a divine messenger وبا درنظر گرفتن اینکه او رسولی الهی است که اهمیت وبا درنظر گرفتن

Chosen directly by God and spoken to by Him the Shia along with other Muslims و موردخطاب قرار گرفته مستقیما ازجانب خدا برگزیده شده

cultivated a state of sincere love for and devotion to the Prophet Muhammad. نسبت به حضرت محمد(ص). و شیفتگی محبت صادقانه حالتی از بوجود آورده The household of the Prophet پیامبر اهل بیت There seems to be no disagreement among Muslims about the validity of following پیروان درستی واعتبار بنظر میرسد (ظاهرا) اختلاف درمان the teachings of the household of the Prophet in understanding Islam especially مخصوصا شناخت تعاليم according to the (Sunni view which considers even all the companions of the اصحاب حتى دانستن (قلمداد كردن) طبق اين ديدگاه Prophet as reliable sources of understanding Islam. منابع قابل اعتماد Sunni Muslims hold that whoever met the Prophet while believing in him is a به ایشان ایمان داشته باشد درحالی که پیامبر را ملاقات کند هر کس دیدگاه رایج درمیان مسلمانان سنی این است که considered as companion of the Prophet and can be relied on in acquiring بمنظور پیداکردن و میتواند حجت باشد صحابی پیامبر بعنوان تلقی میشود knowledge about Islam .Accordingly members of the household of the Prophet such مثل اهل بیت پیامبر هریک از براین اساس آگاهی درباره اسلام as Imam Ali and Fatimah who have always been with the Prophet and had the که همیشه با پیامبر بوده امام علی (ع) و حضرت فاطمه (س) closest relation to the Prophet can unquestionably be relied on. قطعا مرجع موثقی هستند (برای شناخت اسلام) ارتباط بسیارنز دیکی بایبامبر دارند

The Sunnah

سنت

There is no doubt then that the household of the Prophet are reliable and

یس شکی نیست که اهل بیت پیامبر

<u>Trustworthy</u> in their understanding and presentation of Islam.

و نحوه ارائه شان از اسلام در شناخت شان و قابل اعتمادند

This fact becomes even clearer when we refer to the traditions from the Prophet

از پیامبر احادیثی زمانی که بررسی میکنیم روشن تر میشود این مطلب

مو ثق

About his household and examine sayings of Sunni scholars about the knowledge of

درباره (مقام علمی) امام علی (ع) سخنان عالمان اهل سنت را و ملاحظه میکنیم درباره اهل بیتشان

Ali and members of the household of the Prophet.

و دیگر اعضای خاندان پیامبر

For example Imam Malik say: "No eyes have seen no ears have heard and nothing

و هیچ چیزی هیچ گوشی نشنیده هیچ چشمی ندیده امام مالک میگوید برای مثال

Has come to the heart of any human being better than Jafar b. Muhammad who is

برقلب بشری خطور نکرده

که بهتراز جعفربن محمد(ع) باشد

Distinguished (in his knowledge his piety his asceticism and in his servitude to God.

ودر بندگی خدا زهد تقوا علم که شناخته شده و معروف است در

This is what Ibn Taymiyah reports from Imam Malik in his book (Al-Tawassul wa al-

التوحيد دركتابش ابن تيميه از امام مالك گزارش كرده اين مطلبي است كه

Wasilah p.52 first edioin).

The sunnah

سنت

In a survey about those who narrated from Imam Sadeq Shaykh al-Mofid in his alشیخ مفید در الارشاد از امام صادق(ع) روایت کرده اند، درباره کسانی که دریک بررسی

Irshad <u>asserts</u> <u>that those who were trustworthy among them</u> from <u>different schools</u>

از مذاهب مختلف موثق بودند کسانی را که در میان آنان برمیشمرد

Of thought were 4000 in number.

چهارهزارنفر

Thus there is no ambiguity here and this is why many Sunni scholars such as the late and this is why many Sunni scholars such as the late وبه این علت است که در اینجا ابهامی باقی نمی ماند از این رو

Shaykh Shaltut have clearly pointed out that every Muslim is allowed to act عمل کند مجاز است هر مسلمانی خاطرنشان کرده اند که به روشنی شیخ شلتوت

according to one of the five Islamic schools of figh. Jafari, Hanafi, Hanbali, Maliki and طبق طبق مالکی حنبلی حنفی جعفری یکی از مذهب های پنجگانه فقهی طبق

<u>Shafi i</u>. شافعی

The reason is clear because if Imam Jafar Sadiq for example did not possess more (على علم بيشتر اگر براى مثال امام جعفر صادق(ع) ويرا دليلش روشن است

knowledge <u>or better access to the knowledge of the Proph</u>et <u>than the rest</u>. Then one نسبت به دیگران نبود، یادسترسی بهتر به علم پیامبر

has to <u>admit</u> that he <u>must</u> have been <u>at least equal</u> to others <u>especially if we bear in</u> مخصوصا اگر درنظر بگیریم برابر دست کم.حداقل باید اقرار کردن

mind whom he taught such as Abu Hanifah of Hanafi Muslims who attended Imam که حاضرمیشد ابوحنیفه که امام مسلمانان حنفی است همچون کسانی که او تعلیم داد Sadiq s lectures for two years. بمدت دوسال در جلسات درس امام صادق (ع) The Sunnah سنت People who are educated or who seek the truth are expected therefore to examine انتظار میرود که یا در جستجوی حقیقت اند تحصیل کرده از این رواز کسانی که بررسى كنند all Islamic sources available and thereby come to a conclusion about the ways درباره راه هایی که به یک جمع بندی برسند واز این رو همه منابع موجود اسلامی را Muslims can lead exemplary lives . Certainly one rich source is the teachings of the عبارت است از تعالیم یک منبع غنی مطمئنا زندگی های نمونه ای داشته باشند مسلمانان میتوانند household of the Prophet. اهل ست ينامير Now let us see whether it is necessary to refer to the household of the Prophet in اهل بیت پیامبر رجوع کنیم به ضرورت دارد که آیا بگذارید ببینیم که اینک understanding Islam? To provide an answer I will focus only on some traditions from احادیث که بر تنها تعدادی از تکیه میکنم برای دادن پاسخ در شناخت اسلام the Prophet narrated by great Sunni narrationists and accepted by both Sunni and ومورد پذیرش شیعه وسنی قرارگرفته بوسیله محدثان بزرگ اهل سنت روایت شده از پیامبرکه Shia scholars.

The sunnah

سنت

But prior to that it has to be noted that all the teachings of the household of the

Prophet were always based on the Glorious Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet

قرآن کریم مبتنی بود بر همیشه

سنت پيامبر

No one should think for example that Imam Sadiq was saying something according

طبق چیزی را می گفته است امام صادق مثلا گمان کند که هیچ کس نباید

to his own opinion about Islam.

درباره اسلام نظرشخصی خودش

Whatever they uttered was exactly what they had themselves received from

از دریافت کرده اند آنها خودشان دقیقا همان چیزی بود که گفته اند آنها هرآنچه

<u>Prophet</u>. There are many traditions inthis regard. For example in Usul al-Kafi we find

that Imam Sadiq said that whatever he said was what he had received through his

ازطریق دریافت کرده ام آن چیزی است که هر آنچه من میگویم فرموده امام صادق که

forefathers from the Prophet.

از پیامبر پدرانم

One of these traditions is the famous tradition of Thagalayn. This tradition was

حدیث معروف ثقلین است احادیث یکی از این

این حدیث را

uttered by the Prophet on different occasions including the day of Arafah in his last

ازجمله مناسبتهای گوناگون در پیامبر فرموده است

درروز عرفه

pilgrimage and the 18 th of Dhul-Hijjah in Ghadir Khum. Despite minor different in

حجه الوداع

تفاوتهای جزئی علی رغم درغدیرخم ۱۸ذی الحجه

the wording the essence remains the same in all versions of the tradition. در همه گونه های آن یکسان است جوهر حدیث در نحوه بیان For example in one version of the tradition the Prophet said "Oh people! I leave برجا میگذارم من ای مردم فرمود پیامبر حدیث نسخه های دریکی از برای مثال among you two precious Things: the Book of God and my household. As long as you مادام که اهل بیتم کتاب خدا چیز گرانبها دو میانتان hold on to them you will not go astray. گمراه نخواهید شد به آنها تمسک کنید

- \text{\text{.}} Human being possess multiple capacities: we think, feel, and act by responding inwardly as well as outwardly. Hence, the concept of religion cannot be tied solely to either the concept of God or that feeling.
- Y. Equally fallacious is any definition of religion and religious in terms of participation in a particular faith. It is also misleading to define religion as a code of ethics or morals, since people can reject all religions yet maintain high moral and ethical standards. Belief in a religion or loyalty to a particular faith is no guarantee against immoral or unethical behavior. The pages of Human history are filled with accounts of "religious" people who have committed "immoral" acts in the name of religion.
- narrowly is a mistake, an equally dangerous practice is to define it so broadly that the term loses all significance. To say, for instance, that religion is awe or wonder or love is to say nothing at all, because a flash of lighting or a flight of birds can inspire awe or wonder and because love is as often equated with self-indulgence or self-gratification as it is with self-sacrifice. Awe, wonder, and love are only aspects of religion.

١-انسانها داراي قابليتهاي گوناگون هستند: ما فكر مى كنيم، احساس مى كنيم و به واسطهى واكنشهاى دروني كنش ميكنيم؛ همچنين واکنشهای بیرونی. از این رو، نمی توان مفهوم دین را صرفا به مفهوم خدا یا آن احساس، محدود کرد. ۲-هر گونه تعریف دین و متدین بر اساس مشارکت داشتن در یک اعتقاد خاص به همان اندازه نادرست (سفسطه آمیز) است. این نیز گمراه کننده است که دین را به عنوان دستورالعمل هايي از علوم اخلاقي يا اخلاقيات معنى کنیم، چرا که افراد می توانند در عین این که استانداردهای بالای خلقی و اخلاقی را حفظ می کنند، هیچ دینی را نپذیرند. اعتقاد به یک دین یا وفاداری به یک اعتقاد خاص، به منزله، ضمانتی در برابر رفتار زشت یا غیر اخلاقی نیست. صفحات تاریخ بشر پر است از گزارشهایی از افرادی که تحت نام دین، مرتکب اعمال غیر اخلاقی شدهاند. ٣-ولي همان طور که معني کردن دين به اين محدودی، اشتباه باشد، به همان میزان تعریف موسع آن به گونهای که این اصطلاح هر گونه معناداری را از دست بدهد، كار خطرناكي است. به عنوان مثال، گفتن این که دین ترس،

Why Religion?

provokes us to consider religion? to investigate the acquisition of religion. They think: What need There are some people who maintain that they have no obligation

necessity of enquiry into religion. following explanations, and we shall demonstrate in two ways the We aim to show the flaw in this argument by means of the

- 1. Wisdom dictates that every man should give thanks for those benefits which he has received
- Wisdom also dictates the need to prevent every kind of possible danger or harm. so now let us consider each of these two points:

The Obligation of Thanksgiving

understanding of man himself, which can break a mighty mountain use of.Greater than all of these, however, is the genius and deep in the heart of the earth, all of them are great benefits which, by of the sun, the existence of plants, the mines and resources hidden organs of the body. Each one of these is in its turn greater than the world: our digestive system, respiratory apparatus, the heart and other It is our good fortune to benefit from all the excellencies of life in this and the most delicate objects. into pieces and create from water and iron the most enormous power the knowledge and power that has been given to him, man can make limit of our knowledge and even our imagination. Likewise the light

Now this question poses itself: Should we not engage ourselves in

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generosity, his whole soul overflowing with thanks for his every way for his welfare. Does this child not then have an obligation puts every possibility within his reach, and, in short, provides in He arranges for the child to be brought up, and when he is ready for wisdom. He who has not yet found the right way, and is wandering render our thanks in enquiry till we discover the Benefactor and Creator Himself and It is the same in the field of existence, and we are obliged to engage benefactor? to try to find out first who this man is, and secondly, about his great education provides him with the best teachers and books. Similarly he for life and growth Suppose a benevolent and charitable man adopts a baby who has lost research and enquiry until, if there is a benefactor, we acknowledge religion, his heart full of peace and rejoicing, he should begin to give And when he has reached the source of spiritual life and the true evidence. without direction must not rest his feet until he has found the way of Making effort to acquire the true religion is also a command of his father and mother, and provides for him every kind of sustenance that benefactor, so as to fulfill our duty and offer him our thanks? his thanks to the Creator Himself Truth and the true religion, satisfied by enlightening proofs and clear Scanned by CamScanner

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Why Religion? (Y)

The Prevention of Possible Danger and Harm

If a child were to come and tell you that he saw a poisonous snake go into the room you were in, you would immediately jump up from where you were and undertake a thorough search of every nook and cranny until you found it, or were satisfied that it was not there. Similarly, if, while traveling by night in a dangerous country, you learnt that bandits were waiting on the road ahead to ambush you, without doubt you would wait until the way ahead was clear of danger, and would not take a single step forward until then.

In these two examples it has been made clear that we are compelled by reason to investigate conceivable dangers. It is possible that some of the harmful things may turn out to be nothing at all, and other people may not pay any attention to them, but if an injury carries the price of a human soul, and a life is destroyed, it cannot be ignored.

The Most Dangerous Harm

In the history of mankind, we learn of people who were famous for telling the truth and acting honestly. They claimed that they were messengers of God, and they called people to have faith in God and to act in a certain way. As a result of the efforts and the persistent sufferings of these special people in all corners of the world, many groups had faith in them. Thus the birth of Jesus Christ became the beginning of the Christian calendar and the migration of the prophet Muhammad started the Muslim calendar.

Specialized English (1)/ Lesson Two

Now, we see that these messengers of God attracted men to religion and to follow particular rules, caused them to fear punishment for their bad deeds and made them sure that they would be tried in the Great Court of Justice before the Righteous and Wise Judge. They trembled at the hardships and perils of Resurrection and the

harshness of the punishment there, and made men fearful of these things. The question is, do their warnings make us realize the possibility of harm and danger in the same way as did the warning of the small child?

Is it right that we should ignore the words and deeds of the real religious people of this world, when it is they who, in their belief and faith stood watch over the soul, and spared themselves no kind of sacrifice? Clearly, the words of the messengers, if they do not make a man certain, at least provoke him to think: perhaps what they say is true. Then what in fact is our duty, if it is correct that the messengers tell the truth? What answer will we give in the Court of Justice of God?

Research

Here reason reckons the necessity of preventing this "at least possible" harm, and religion urges us to follow. What is more, these messengers call man to a healthy and civilized life, and they also say that after death an extensive new world and everlasting blessings await one who has performed his duty, and give glad tidings that in that place is another existence overflowing with peace of mind and certainty of spirit, where there is no disease, distress, agitation, anguish or fear. Does reason allow us to ignore this important message?

Must we not give weight to the fears and threats of the messengers, who say that sins and transgression have their penalty, and follow religion and give our thought to it?

حلوگیری از خطر و ضرر احتمالی

-اگر کودکی بیاید و به شما بگوید که ماری سمی را دید که وارد اتاقی که در آن بودید می شود، شما بلافاصله از جای خود بلند می شوید و یک جستجوی دقیق را در هرکنج و گوشه ای انجام می دهید تا آن را پیدا کنید یا قانع شوید که ماری آنجا نبوده است.

به همین شکل،اگر هنگام مسافرت درشب در یک کشور خطرناک،آگاه شوید که راهزنان در ادامه ی جاده منتظر هستند تا شما را به دام بیندازند،بدون شک شما صبرخواهید کرد تا جاده از خطر پاک شود و تا آن موقع قدمی به جلو بر نخواهید داشت.

-دراین مثال ها روشن شد که ما به وسیله ی عقل قانع شدیم که خطرهای احتمالی را بررسی کنیم.ممکن است که بعضی ازاین چیزهای خطرناک،اصلا چیزی نباشد و بقیه ی مردم کوچکترین توجهی به آنها نکنند.امّا اگر آسیبی به بهای روح انسان باشد و یک زندگی را نابود کند،نمی توان از آن گذشت.

خطرناكترين آسيب

- در تاریخ بشریت، اما انسان هایی را می شناسیم که به خاطر گفتین حقیقت و رفتار صادقانه مشهور شوند. آن ها مدعی بودند که پیام آوران خدا هستند و مردم را به ایمان به خدا و عمل به راهی خاص فرا می خواندند. در نتیجه تلاش ها و مشقتهای مداوم این افراد خاص در تمامی گوشه های دنیا، گروههای زیادی به آنان ایمان آوردند. بدین ترتیب تولّد عیسی مسیح آغاز تقویم مسیحی شد و هجرت پیامبر اسلام (ص)نیز تقویم مسلمانان را بوجود آورد آحال ما می بینیم که این پیامبران الهی انسان را به دین و پیروی از قواعدی خاص جذب کردند، و آنها را از مجازات به خاطر اعمال بدشان ترساندند و به آنها اطمینان دادند که دردادگاه بزرگ الهی و آن قاضی عادل و خرمدند آزمون خواهند شد. آنها از سختی ها و دشواری های معاد می ترسیدند و از سختی ها و مجازات آنجا، و مردم را از این ها می ترساندند.

سؤال این است که آیا هشدار آنها موجب می شود ما آسیب و خطر احتمالی را بشناسیم همان گونه که هشدار کودک را پذیرفتیم؟

-آیا صحیح است که باید سخنان و اعمال مردم دین دار واقعی این دنیا را نادیده بگیریم؟در حالی که اینها کسانی هستند که بر مبنای باور و ایمانشان مراقب روح خود ماندند و از هیچ فداکاری از خود دریغ نکردند؟

-شخصا اگر سخنان پیامبران،اگر انسانی را به یقین نرساند،حد اقل آن ها را به تفکّر برمی انگیزد که شاید سخن آنان حقیقت باشد.سپس وظیفه ی حقیقی ما چیست؟اگر صحیح باشد که پیامبران حقیقت را می گویند؟ما چه جوابی به خداوند متعال در دادگاه عدل الهی خواهیم داد؟

تحقيق

-اینجاست که عقل ضرورت پیشگیری از این خطر(حد اقل محتمل)را به ما گوشزد می کند و دین نیز ما را به پیروی از آن ترغیب می کند.

-به علاوه این پیامبران انسان را به زندگی سالم و متمدن فرا می خواندند و هم چنین می گفتند که پس از مرگ دنیای جدید وسیعی خواهد بود و نعمت های جاودان در انتظار کسی است که وظایفش را انجام داده است و مژده داده اند که در آن مکان وجود دیگر سرشار از آرامش روان و یقین روح هست، جایی که هیچ بیماری، پریشانی، آشفتگی، غم و اندوه و یا ترس نیست. آیا عقل ما اجازه می دهد که این پیام های مهم را نادیده بگیریم؟

First point: this essay is just the personal opinion of the author that as a critique tries to give opinion about it and has no warranty of the Iranian government for the usage and the ability to perform.

Second point: this essay is just defrayed the reasons for having the atomic bomb for Islamic countries and believes in the just of Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Khamenei opinion for the prohibition of atomic bomb.

Third point: because of ambiguity of necessity reasons of having atomic bomb for Islamic countries in religious viewpoint of elites, in this essay, the necessity of reaching this important is discussed from political and common viewpoint. hovalghader

The holy Islamic republic system of Iran after the unbelievable victory (from the enemy's opinion) in February of 1950 stepped into a hard way. The reasons for hardness of this way is in one side the ambiguity of the way for the friends and in the other hand the unpredictable ruses of enemies for extirpation of the only true Islamic republic in the world.

And the second problems is the restraining the software and the hardware power of enemy in soft, semi hard and hard zones. This restraining is related to observation, control and effective leading in first enemy's tools and second effective management of Islamic republic resources for this aim.

For this point Islamic republic enemies under united states command and with the help of European and partly Asians with tools like UN, international agencies, NATO and always tried for advancing their aims for weakness and extirpation of Islamic republic.

United States as the main enemy of Islamic republic of Iran always makes different ways in different levels and placed usage of threat, imperativeness, persuasion, restriction, scaring, etc. for satisfaction of different stratums like officials, elites (economicals, politicals, scientificals) and ordinary people with the goal of getting to their ominous purposes in his agenda.

نکته ۱ : این مقاله تنها نظر شخصی نویسنده آن است و به عنوان تحلیلگری مستقل به اظهار نظر شخصی خود می پردازدو از طرف دولت جمهوری اسلامی ایران هیچ گونه ضمانتی بر پذیرفتن واجرای آن وجود ندارد.

نکته ۲ : این مقاله تنها به دلایل لزوم دستیابی کشور های جهان اسلام به بمب اتم می پردازد و نظر حضرت آیت الله خامنه ای مبنی بر حرمت استفاده از بمب اتم را همچنان صائب می داند.

نکته ۳ : از آنجایی که دلایل لزوم دستیابی کشورهای جهان اسلام به بمب اتم از نظر شرعی از دیدگاه خبرگان و نخبگان ابهام داشته، در این مقاله فقط دلایل دستیابی به این مهم از نظر عرفی و سیاسی مورد بررسی قرار می گیرد.

نظام مقدس جمهوری اسلامی ایران پس از پیروزی ناباورانه (از نظر دشمنان) در بهمن ۱۳۵۷ قدم در راهی بسیار سخت گذاشت. دلایل سختی این راه از یک طرف گنگ بودن مسیر برای خودی ها و از طرف دیگر مکرهای غیرقابل پیش بینی دشمنان برای براندازی تنها جمهوری فی الواقع اسلامی جهان بود.

و اما مشکل دوم؛ یعنی مهار حربه دشمن اعم از نرم افزاری و سخت افزاری بس بخت افزاری در حوزه های نرم ، نیمه سخت و سخت کاری بس شوار است.

این مهار وابسته به رصد، کنترل و هدایتی موثر در یک مبانی و بزارهای دشمن و دوم مدیریت هدفمند منابع جمهوری اسلامی برای این مهم است.

در این راستا دشمنان ایران اسلامی به سرکردگی آمریکا و با همکاری متحدان اروپایی و بعضا آسیایی با استفاده از ابزارهایی مانند سازمان ملل و سازمان های بین المللی و ناتو و ... همواره سعی در پیشبرد اهدافشان در جهت ضعیف و براندازی جمهوری اسلامی گام برداشته اند.

آمریکا به عنوان اصلی ترین دشمن جمهوری اسلامی ایران همواره روش های گوناگونی را در سطوح مختلف اجرایی می سازد و استفاده از اصول تهدید، تحکم، تشریق، تحدید، ار علب و ار هاب و ... برای ارضا و اقناع اقشار مختلفی مانند مسئولین، نخبگان(اقتصادی-سیاسی-علمی) و عموم جامعه با هدف رسیدن به نیات شوم خود را در دستور کار قرار داده است.

Ethics and the Qur'an(1)

The subject matter of this article is elusive, since the word "ethics" itself is used in various ways in English. If we take the definition of a standard reference work, we learn that "ethics" is "(¹) a general pattern or way of life, (७) a set of rules of conduct or moral code, and (७) inquiry about life and rules of conduct..." (Encyclopedia of philosophy, iii, ^¹). This article's focus, then, will be Qur'ānic ethics in senses (¹) and (७) above; we might also use the word "morality, i.e. "beliefs about human nature, beliefs about ideals — what is good for its own sake, rules stipulating action, and motives (ibid., vii, ¹°). Both terms, ethics and morals, suggest the scope of our inquiry. The Qur'ān abounds with "rules of conduct, and, taken in its entirety, establishes much of a "way of life." While it has little by way of "inquiry about rules of conduct, that is, what philosophers call philosophical or meta-ethics, nonetheless it is possible to infer from the Qur'ānic text certain meta-ethical presuppositions and methods.

It must be recognized from the start that the Qur'ān contains more exhortation than stipulation. Despite the plethora of rules that confronts the Qur'ān's reader in the first sūras (which, chronologically speaking, are actually from the latter part of the period of revelation), most of the Qur'ān rallies Muslims to act rightly, and reframes their moral knowledge in a context of retribution and reward in this world (see BLESSING; CHASTISEMENT AND PUNISHMENT), and judgment and subsequent punishment and reward in the next (see LAST JUDGMENT; REWARD AND PUNISHMENT).

Two general points about Qur'ānic morality follow from recognizing the nature of the Qur'ānic discourse. The Qur'ān assumes that (a) humans know the good and nonetheless often fail to follow it; (b) that since humans know the good, they know too that explanations of why the good is the good are beside the point; the good has the utility of guaranteeing success and reward, but nothing suggests that the good is good for some reason extrinsic to itself.

These two moral facts are framed by two other important features of Qur'ānic ethics: (a) that the Qur'ān takes for granted the vices, virtues and modes of human organization present at the time of revelation, and (b) that it has a jaundiced view of human capacity and goodwill (see COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY IN THE QUR'ĀN; PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA AND THE QUR'ĀN).



Ethics and the Qur'an(7)

Yet the Qur'ān's embeddedness in seventh-century Arabian society and those particular notions of virtue and vice should not cause us to lose sight of novel features of its ethical perspective: ') an assertion of the ultimate meaningfulness of human acts and a variety of compelling theories of why humans should act virtuously; ') an emphasis on individual but also collective responsibility for the ethical treatment of all persons, whether male or female, infant, wayfarer, neighbor, parent, or wife (see CHILDREN; FAMILY; WOMEN AND THE QUR'ĀN; KINSHIP). The Qur'ān should be seen as revolutionary not in its content, but rather in its justification. It did not so much provide new rules, as a new perspective — namely, that the claims of morality transcend mere human interest and are the very purpose of human existence.

While the distinction between "religion" and "ethics" so dear to philosophical ethicists is unnatural to the Qur'ān, nonetheless the focus here will be on passages discussing virtuous conduct toward human beings rather than those concerned with virtuous attitudes towards God, right beliefs about God, etc. (for discussion of this aspect of right conduct, see FAITH; BELIEF AND UNBELIEF). In addition, this essay will concentrate on passages important within the Qur'ān itself and not necessarily on those esteemed in later legal, theological, or mystical scholarship (see LAW AND THE QUR'ĀN; THEOLOGY AND THE QUR'ĀN; SUFISM AND THE QUR'ĀN). Questions of the sequence of Qur'ānic revelation — so important for choosing among apparently contradictory Qur'ānic passages — will, for the most part, lie outside the scope of this article (on this, see ABROGATION; CHRONOLOGY AND THE QUR'ĀN).

Accordingly, these issues will be considered in what follows: (1) ethical knowledge (human capacity and human nature; motivations to moral action; the reality of moral choice), (7) terminology (classifying acts; classifying actors), (7) ethical knowledge and moral reasoning, (2) the nature of the Qur'ān's ethical stipulations (rules; principles; admonitions to virtue), and (2) ethical sociology (Muslims and non-Muslims; Muslims).

صفات خدا و معادل انگلیسی آنها The Omniscient; all-knowing The Last اخر غفار The Forgiver The Only, The Unique غنى The Rich: The Self-sufficient الله Allah The Opener The Gathererقابض The First Jol قادر The Omnipotent The Everlasting باقى The Maker with previous example بديع The Holy قدّوس The Beneficent قوىThe Powerful The Almighty: The Subduer قهار The Hiddenباطن قيوم The Self-existing باعثThe Resurrector The Great کبیر باریء The Creator from nothing The Generousکریم The Expander The Kind لطيف بصير The All-seeing ماجد The Honourable توابThe Forgiver مالک المُلک The Sovereign of the Kingdom-Universe The Comprehensive جامع The Prohibitor The Most Powerful جبار مبدى و The Beginner; The Creator جليل The Honourable متعالىThe Most High The Reckoner متكبر The Magnificent حفيظThe Protector متينThe Strong The Truth The One who answers the prayers حگمThe Arbitrator مجيد The Glorious The Wiseحکیم محصى The Reckoner The Clement The Bestower of Life The Praiseworthy مُذِلThe Subduer حی The Living مصور The Designer خافض The Humbler The Exalter معز خالقThe Creator The Returner: The Resurrectorمعيد The All- knowing خبير مُغنى The Bestower of Richness ذو الجلال و الاكر اa The Owner of Glory and Honour مقتدر The All-powerful The Raiser The Just مقسط The Mercifulرحمن مقدّم The Advancer The Compassionate مقیت The Nourisher The Provider, Sustainer رازق ملِک The Ruler The Guideرشید مُميت The Bringer of Death The Guardرقيب The Avengerمنتقم He Compassionate مؤخر The Keeper behind The Safety سلام مولی The Master The All-hearing مؤمن The Trusted شكور The Thankful مهیمن The Protector The Witness نافع The Beneficial The Patient تور The Light The Perfect; The Eternal The One واحد The Bringer of Adversity ضار وارث The Inheritor ظاهر The Apparent The Enricher ele The Just Jac ودودThe Affectionate عزیز The Powerful The Trustee وكيل ady The Guardian ولي The Forgiver

غفور The Forgiver

The High

وهاب The Giver

The Guide sala

New words and expressions Word Meaning Synonym / Antonym

isolation, separateness زهد، رهبانیت، کنار هگیری و عزلت نشینی asceticism (n)

idea, policy ایده، سیاست attitude (n)

Basis all foundation, base,

slave غلام، بنده slave

sympathy, participation, association مشارکت، صمیمیت و همدلی، همدردی (communion (n

imagination, idea مفهوم (concept (n

dedication وقف dedication

pleasure خوشسی، لذت، برخورداری (enjoyment (n

for, in order that برای، به خاطر (prep) برای، به خاطر

humble (adj) متواضع modest

part that is absolutely necessary جزء لاینفک و ضروری part that is absolutely necessary

friendly, close صمیمی، دوستانه و نزدیک (intimate (adj

mentality (n) ذهن mental capacity

goal هدف (n) a goal

destined, accepted معین، انتخاب شده (adj) معین

clergyman روحانی، کشیش (n

clarification (n) تطهیر clarification

great respect تكريم، تقديس great reverence

spirit روح، روان (n

surrender تسليم (n) surrender

to dislike, to hate, to ban بیزاری جستن، متنفر بودن، مانع شدن (۷) to dislike

to make sacred, to sanctify, to devote مقدس شمردن، اختصاص دادن (v) مقدس

to fate سرنوشت معین کردن، مقرر کردن (to destine (v

to arouse به حرکت درآوردن، تحریک کردن (v

to ban, to forbid غدغن کردن، ممنوع کردن (v

to search جستجو کردن (v

worship (n) عبادت adoration, praise

1

The word imam literally means leader or guide and in its spe.cifically shiite meaning is signifies him who is ordained by god to continue divine guidance after prophecy has com to an end.

this is also called wilayah, which has almost the same meaning as the imamate, but wilayah emphasizes more particularly that special quality of the imam with which he is endowed by god to interpret the inner or esoteric meaning of revelation.

wilayah literally means to be friend or to be nearer to som one; hence, the wali, in shiite terminology, is the who is nearest to god in love and devotion and therefore is entrusted by him with the esoteric knowledge of religion. the imams are thus the awliya allah par excellence.

the imamate is based on two principles:nass and ilm. nass means that the imamate is a prerogative bestowed bay god upon a chosen person from the family of the prophet(s),who,before his death and with the guidance of god,transfers is to another by an explicit designation, nass.

in order to continue the divine guidance necessary for mankind, the first nass was initiated by the prophet(s) himself who, before his death and under the divine command, definite individual from among the descendants of ali(AS) and fatemah(SA), whether he clamis temporal rule for himself or not.

the second principle embodied in the doctrine of the imamate id that of ilm.this means that

واژه ی امام به معنای واقعی کلمه به معنای رهبر یا راهنماست و در اصطلاح شیعه به این معناست که شخصی توسط خدا برای ادامه ی راهنمایی الهی مردم ,پس از پیامبر تعیین شود.

هم چنین امام (ولایت)نیزنامیده شده است که تقریبا معنایی شبیه امامت دارد.اما برای توصیف معنای محرمانه ویا باطنی وحی,ولایت بازاهمیت بیشتری نسبت به امامت برخورداراست.

ولایت عینا به معنای دوست و نزدیکترین فرد به یک شخصی است. در اصطلاح شیعه "ولی"به کسی گفته می شود که عاشق پروردگار و فرمانبردار اوست.پس می توان به دانش او از دین اعتماد کرد.پس,امامان اولیاءالله هستند.

اساس امامت بردوچیزاستواراست:نص وعلم، نص به این معناست که خداوندحق ویژه ای به شخص منتخبی ازخانواده پیامبربخشیده است که ایشان قبل ازوفات خودش راهنمایی به سوی پروردگار رابه شخص دیگری با نص آشکار (معین) انتقال داده است.

به منظور ادامه راهنمایی بشریت به سوی خداوند,اولین نص, توسط خودپیامبر(ص)قبل از وفات و تحقق دستور خداوند،فردی قطعی ازمیان فرزندان علی(ع)وفاطمه (س)اتفاق افتاده خواه اومطالبه ی نقش دنیوی برای خود کرده باشدباخی.

دومین اصل در دکترین امامت, علم

an imam is a divinely inspired possessor of a special sum passed on before hid death to the following imam.in this way the imam of the time becomes the exclusive, authoritative source of knowledge in religious matters, and without his guidance no one can keep to the right path.this special knowledge includes both the exoteric(zahir) and the esoteric (batin) meanings of the Quran. This esoteric knowledge of religion is wilayah, which God entrusted to the prophet(s), who, in return, handed it over to Ali(As); thus it became the inheritance of the imams who follow him.

the doctrine or the imamate in Twelver Shiism thus rotates around these two principles, nass and ilm, which are not merely conjoined or added to each other, but are so thoroughly fused into a unitary vision of religious leadership that it is impossible to separate the on from the other.

Hence, nass in fact means transmission of that special knowledge of religion which had been exclusively and legitimately restricted to divinely favored imams of the house of the prophet(S)through Ali(AS)and can only be transferred from one imam to his successor as the legacy of the sacred family.

است.علم به این معناست که داشته ها وعلم امام,الهی بوده و کسی غیراز او این علم را ندارد.وقبل ازشهادت امام به امام بعدی منتقل می شود.بااین توصیف ,دانش امام,خاص قابل اعتماداست و کسی بدون راهنمایی اونمی تواند درصراط مستقیم بماند.این علم خاص شامل آگاهی داشتن ازظاهروباطن قرآن نیزمی باشد.این علم مخفی دین,ولایت است,که باشد.این علم مخفی دین,ولایت است,که خداوندبه پیامبرش سپرد.که به صورت غیرمادی به علی(ع)داده شد بنا براین او نیز به امامان بعدازخود به میراث نهاد.

د کترین امامت درشیعه ی دوازده امامی حول این دو محورمی چرخد؛نص وعلم . که به تنهایی نمی توانند وجودداشته باشند.اماوقتی باهم دیگر آمیخته می شوند در دیدگاه واحد رهبری دینی غیرممکن است که ازهم دیگر جدا ومتفرق شوند.

بنابراین نص درحقیقت به معنای انتقال خاص علم دینی که منحصرا و قانونا به امامان بر گزیده الهی در خانه پیامبر(ص)ازطریق علی(ع)وفقط می تواند از یک امام به جانشین اهل بیت گرامی به ارث برسد.