

## Reasons for the presence of Amir al-Momenin in the six-member council

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The succession of the Prophet is one of the most important issues in the history of Islam. After the death of the second caliph, Omar bin Khattab, a six-member council was formed to determine his successor, which was rooted in his agenda and planning. Considering the tribal view in the composition of the council members and giving special privileges to Abdolrahman bin Auf, also Imam Ali's accurate prediction of council's outcome and the stipulation that he would not be elected as the next caliph, a serious question arises; what are the reasons behind the presence of Amir al-Momenin in the council and why did Omar order the formation of such a meeting? According to the sources of the first category, it seems that the reason for the formation of a predetermined quality council is the lack of consensus among the people for life and the lack of the conditions for Othman's election by the Caliph himself. In this present study, which was conducted descriptive- analytical method, some of the causes of the presence of Amir al-Momenin in this gathering, lack of interdependence among Muslims, rejection of the Caliph's quote from the messenger of Rasul-allah, the threat of murder and assassination, and the possibility of losing the caliphate opportunity for Imam Ali in the future.

**Keywords:** Six-member council, second caliph, successor, Amir al-Mo'menin.

## Analyze reports from life Jabir bin Yazid Jo'fi (narrator of Imam Sadeghain)

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Knowing the narrators of the Imam's Hadith is an important matter in different sciences, including Rajal and Hadith; Because it can be used to determine the validity of a narration. One of the narrators, who was contemporary with two Shia imams, namely Imam Baqir and Imam Sadegh, is Jaber Ben Yazid Joafi, through which many stories have been narrated. In his case, it has been discussed to the extent to which we can trust the narrations from him. This study examines Jaber Ben Yazid Joafi from the point of view of the well-known Shi'a and Sunni scholars and how the Imams deal with him, and also explores the different stages of his life in an descriptive-analytical way.

**Keywords:** Imam Baqir, Imam Sadegh, Jabir ibn Yazid Jo'fi, rijali.

## Soft war under the rule of the Prophet of Islam

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Soft War is one of the most important issues in international relations in the present age and due to the low cost, it has been considered with many tools and the range around it, and the general public has not been safe from its possible damage. In the re-reading of the prophetic tradition, one can find examples that are similar to war. At the beginning of the formation of the Prophet's rule in Medina, four groups created a soft war against him to destroy the Prophet's faith. The first group that faced the Prophet through a hard and soft war, and try to destroy Islam, was the tribe of the Quraish. The Jews who lived inside and outside Medina faced the Prophet, followed by the Christian leaders of Najran who challenged the Prophet and the Monafeqin (the Hypocrites) during his reign, through conspiracy and soft operations to convert to Islam. The actions of the Prophet, part of which is based on the Holy Quran and a part of which is inspired by God Almighty, is the best solution to fight the soft war of the enemy.

**Keywords:** Soft war, the rule of the Prophet of Islam, the history of the beginning of Islam, the history of Islam, Sira.

## **Analysis of Muawiya's governmental personality in Alavi's thoughts based on Nahj al-Balagha letters**

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One of the most important intellectual currents against the Alavi government was the Bani Umayya, which Imam Ali has referred to as the "sedition the Bani Umayya"; therefore, it is important to investigate the intellectual foundations of the Omvian. The Muawiya's character, as the most important figure in the of Bani Umayya, has always been analyzed and studied by Muslim scholars and thinkers. This article tries to investigate and evaluate the themes of some of the letters Nahj al-Balagha, through the intellectual principles of Hazrat Ali, the Muawiya personality and his approach to the Islamic caliphate and sovereignty, so that the sedition can be avoided by obtaining cash criteria that are divided by Imam Ali to Muawiya.

**Keywords:** Imam Ali, Nahj al-Balaghah, Umayyads, Muawiyah, The sedition of the Umayyads

## **The reasons of the Prophet's war with Qurish from the perspective of qualitative analysis and contex of action**

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Unlike the period of the Prophet's presence in Mecca, his arrival in Medina was the beginning of many battles. The reasons for the fighting the Prophet's war have been very discussed. This issue has been explained in different ways, whether pessimistic or military colors. The present article provides an explanation of the prophet's battles, which is based on a qualitative view of the battles and also considers the contex of action. This is a descriptive-analytical article based on the library resources, and its achievements are as complex as these : contrary to what can be seen from the number of battles and prophet's Sirah, most of the Prophet's campaigns, while avoiding conflict, it was a show of strength and struggle against the authority of the Quraish's , and the Prophet's goal in showing his power is to turn the tribes into a Muslim Brotherhood. Covenants were the Prophets' main strategy for creating security in a situation where there was no central government to defend the rights of individuals and groups.

**Keywords:** Prophet, war, qualitative analysis, context of action.

## **Explaining the discourse of Salman Farsi in defense of Alavi province**

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The descriptions of the Prophets and Imams' stories about Persian Salman in reliable sources of Shi'a Hadith and Sunni Muslims have made him a person who can be a suitable guide and model for the political and religious dignitaries of the present time. Salman's personality represents the consolation of his from the shilly source of the Divine Revelation in the presence of the Messenger of God and the correct understanding of the Quranic verses; He established a strong relationship with the Prophet Ali and he was a great advocate of the Ahl-e-Beit and the Imams and the Supreme Leadership of Ali. In this article, by recognizing this personality in the role of the elders and understanding his position in the political events of the Sadrist Islamic Movement, the position and status of this great Prophet and the Imams, his political insight in the developments of the Islamic Caliphate and his support of Alavi Province against the regime born of the Saqeifa Gathering, has been studied and proposed that Salman with the Ali Supreme Leadership system and the He knew the best option to lead the Islamic community.

**Keywords:** Political Insight, Prophet, History of Islam, Caliphate, Salman, Alawite Province.