

Studying of Mollasadra's view about the thoroughness of Qoran

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Abstract

The Koran as numerous topics , including the divine truth is that in some cases, the state affairs and sometimes in detail of homologous of each other. the main research question how the Sadruddin approach in the territory and universality of the Koran , which quantifies the discursive way . of the findings , pointing out that these points of view , but he is not Sadruddin , furniture , entry and its ends in the Koran is understanding of science and all the Koran dedicated to the people of the material interests and separation based on this explanation of Education and Science Koranic enclosed stopped on mediation Rasool God and imams , from the perspective of the Sadruddin as humans have much different , though , are also on the Koran contains far and are numerous and human existence in the understanding of science and understand the Koran is pretty impressive . Sadruddin from the inference that he would be in the Koran and territory integrity , with respect to the length and the Koran consisted of two parts : the appearance and know that seemed to appear in the comprehensive eatedali and in the bottom with respect to the maximum theory .

Keywords: the Koran , territory , Sadruddin , human , though .

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The Evaluation of the Narrations of the Theory of Providence in: “Had there been other deities in the heavens and the earth besides God, both the heavens and the earth would have been destroyed”

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Abstract

The verse 22 of Sura AL-ANBIYA: “Had there been other deities in the heavens and the earth besides God, both the heavens and the earth would have been destroyed” is considered by the commentators, theologians, and philosophers of the denominations to be one of the rational and transcendental proofs to prove unity that serves as an example of the link between reason and religion. The analogy in the verse is an exceptional analogy in which with modus tollens the modus ponens is resulted. The controversy of the scholars is in the revelation of the verse in the expression of the coexistence in the first part of the analogy (Had there been other deities in the heavens and the earth besides God, both the heavens and the earth would have been destroyed); therefore different narrations are available on this argument. According to the fourth narration since any effect exists due to its cause and has a reason, if two or more causes are assumed along together in the universe, their effects will be dependent on their own cause and have no dependence on the other reason. In this case, the multiplicity of deities requires multiple and non-interconnected systems that are in conflict with the existing unit system of the world in which the connection between its phenomena is evident. This narration is more consistent with the appearance of the verse and the negation of the polytheists’ belief in the adoption of a master for the guidance of the world while believing in the Creator’ unity and considering the bilateral relationship between Robubi (deity) unity and divine unity it is considered as a proof based on Robubi (deity) unity and divine unity.

Keywords: plurality of God, unity of god, mutual hindering reason.

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Emotional wisdom in the teachings of Islam with an emphasis on educational-psychological functions

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Abstract

This study investigated emotional wisdom and its capabilities and functions of the educational-psychological. This study used a qualitative research with descriptive - analytic method for improve the function of wisdom and Educational psychological. The results In the teachings of Islam, the wisdom is the source of affection, and Should increase the function of reason to optimize performance with the help of revelation, wisdom, knowledge and experience. Educational psychological functions aspects of intellect include cognitive, emotional and performance, that match their education trainee to decent and desirable activities leads and the way to achieve eternal and pure life God's nearness and pleasure it provides.

Keywords: Emotional wisdom, rational abilities, Educational psychological functions

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Investigating the Consequences of the Revelation Issues in Avicenna's philosophy

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Abstract

The leading study seeks to investigate the implications of Avicenna's approach to revelation. The consequences that the Sheikh has not explicitly acknowledged in his philosophy, but his attitude toward the issue of revelation and its components suggests that he is aware to them. Avicenna, in the revelation of the concept of the two modes of common sense and imagination, attributes the perception and preservation of the intuitive nature of the unseen and kingdoms to these two powers, which inevitably involves the existential stature and the physical movement of the population, and explicitly the cognitions of the imagination. And it results in the perceptions of the reservoir. Avicenna believes in the thought of the Prophets as the symbol of such a process, and believes that his people, for refinement and exaltation, lack active and interventional aspects in the process of receiving and transmitting the revelation. In Avicenna's view, the two modes of the common sense and the imagination of the Prophet, in contrast to other human beings, can preserve the transcendental perfectional forms and perceptions without interference and, therefore, have the lowest possible means for interference and manipulation. The captivating power or likeness will not remain perceptible.

Keywords: Revelation , Existential intensity , Imagination , Avicenna.

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Critique of the Basics of Wahhabism Thoughts with an Emphasis on Allamah Tabataba'i's Perspectives in the Interpretation of Al-Mizan

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Abstract

Wahhabism is a political-intellectual stream that has emerged in the last century. This trend has emerged from the perspective of the Qur'an and, like any school of thought, relied on the basics and assumptions, and the first step is to survey of the correctness or inaccuracy of a thought, analysis, and critique of its foundations. In an attempt to determine the validity of the Wahhabism pretexts based on Allamah Tabataba'i (RA)'s ideas in the commentary of al-Mizan, this paper examines the foundations of Wahhabism's beliefs and concluded that Wahhabism, by believing in the absolute authority of the appearances of the Qur'an and the empowerment the single message of the Companions and Follower of the believes and the Confrontation of wisdom and the metonymy Denial, as well as with the misunderstanding of the meanings of monotheism, polytheism and worship, has gone astray.

Keywords: Wahhabism, Allameh Tabatabai, Commentary on al-Mizan.

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A criticism against religious pluralism (reductive and nonreductive)

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Abstract

This article after the explanation about appreciate Legenhausen, first, according to his writing, looks at John Hick's reductive pluralism and that such a view may lead to polytheism or atheism. Then, two possibilities are explained about Legenhausen's non reductive pluralism and is demonstrated that none of kinds of pluralism – both of reductive and nonreductive- is not acceptable.

Keywords: Pluralism, Exclusivism, Falsifiability, Inclusivism, Reductive, Non reductive

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