The Origins of the Shī'a

The Sunnī-Shī'a schism is often framed as a dispute over the identity of the successor to Muḥammad. In reality, however, this fracture only materialized a century later in the important southern Iraqī city of Kūfa (present-day Najaf). This book explores the birth and development of Shī'ī identity. Through a critical analysis of legal texts, whose provenance has only recently been confirmed, the study shows how the early Shī'a carved out independent religious and social identities through specific ritual practices and within separate sacred spaces. In this way, the book addresses two seminal controversies pertaining to early Islam, namely the dating of Shī'ī identity, and the means by which the Shī'a differentiated themselves from mainstream Kūfan society. This is an important, original, and path-breaking book that marks a significant development in the study of the early Islamic world.

Najam Haider is an Assistant Professor of Religion at Barnard College in New York City.

Cambridge Studies in Islamic Civilization

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The Origins of the Shī'a

Identity, Ritual, and Sacred Space in Eighth-Century Kufa

NAJAM HAIDER Barnard College, Columbia University



Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-01071-0 - The Origins of the Shīʿa: Identity, Ritual, and Sacred Space in Eighth-Century Kūfa
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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107010710

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First published 2011

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data
Haider, Najam Iftikhar, 1974–
The origins of the Shi'a : identity, ritual, and sacred space
in eighth-century Kūfa / Najam Haider.
p. cm. – (Cambridge studies in Islamic civilization)
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-1-107-01071-0 (hardback)
I. Shi'ah – Iraq – Kufah – History. 2. Kufah (Iraq) – Religion.
3. Shi'ah – History. I. Title. II. Series.
BP192.7.K75H35 2011
297.8'20956747–dc22 2011008815
```

ISBN 978-1-107-01071-0 Hardback

Additional resources for this publication at http://www.cambridge.org/9781107010710

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> To my parents, Hasan and Khurshid

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Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank Michael Cook and Hossein Modarressi for their guidance and encouragement over the course of the last decade. I could not have asked for better teachers or mentors. Michael Cook was the advisor for my PhD dissertation, which was completed in the department of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University and provides much of the material for the first part of this book. The word "advisor," however, does not speak to the countless occasions on which he went beyond the call of duty in providing guidance, encouragement, and, when necessary, criticism. Many of the ideas in the final part of the book crystallized during a series of conversations with Hossein Modarressi, to whom I am greatly indebted for his advice, exceeding patience, and consistent support.

Much of the research for this book was conducted in Yemen. In this regard, I owe a significant debt to Bernard Haykel who, in the spring of 2003, was gracious enough to introduce me to the principles of Zaydī Shī'ism and provided valuable contacts with Zaydī intellectual circles in Ṣan'ā'. I am also grateful to him for serving as a primary reader and informal advisor for my PhD dissertation, as well as for his counsel and help throughout the years. Special mention must be made of Ahmad Ishaq and the Imam Zayd Bin Ali Cultural Foundation for their assistance in facilitating access to both sources and scholars. Their heroic efforts at preserving the Zaydī cultural and religious heritage in the face of relentless government pressure deserve far more attention than they have received to this point.

In the course of completing this book, I have benefited from interactions with a number of people. Among my teachers, I must thank Gene

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Acknowledgments

Garthwaite, Andras Hamori, Shaun Marmon, James Piscatori, Chase Robinson, and Avram Udovitch. I am indebted to Teresa Bernheimer, Tariq al-Jamil, Maher Jarrar, William McCants, David Powers, Intisar Rabb, Sayeed Rahman, Behnam Sadeghi, Justin Stearns, and Mairaj Syed for their feedback at various stages of this project. I have also profited from conversations with Paul Heck and Felicitas Opwis at Georgetown University as well as the jarring outside perspective of Janardhan Iyengar at Franklin and Marshall College. Many of the ideas in the latter part of the book were refined during an intensive seminar on 'Alids led by Kazuo Morimoto at Princeton University in the spring of 2010. I would like to give special thanks to Wilferd Madelung for his seminal work on the study of early Shī'ism, which has inspired a generation of scholars, and for his insightful comments on my dissertation that helped shape the structure and content of this book. I am also grateful to Andrew Newman for carefully reading through the entire manuscript, as well as the anonymous readers chosen by Cambridge University Press, whose suggestions undoubtedly strengthened the overall argument. Thanks as well to Marigold Acland and the editors at the Press for their support in the publication process.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to the numerous traditional scholars in Yemen, Syria, and Iraq who took the time to sit down with a rather clueless graduate student from the United States and patiently explain the nuances of classical Arabic legal and historical texts. These centers of learning continue to preserve a long-standing tradition of scholarship that is too often underappreciated in the academy. Their generosity humbled me on a number of occasions and contributed significantly to the completion of this project.

I conclude as one often does in the course of acknowledgments by sincerely crediting my teachers, colleagues, and friends for the merits of this book while taking full and exclusive responsibility for any errors or misinterpretations.

Note on Transliteration and Dates

The system of transliteration employed in rendering Arabic names, technical terms, and other phrases into Latin characters is essentially the same as that utilized in most contemporaneous academic journals (e.g., *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* or *Islamic Law and Society*). The primary exceptions to this strict transliteration are certain well-established locations that are referred to by their common names. Most prominent among these are the cities of Mecca and Medina and the geographical regions of Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and Iran. The final $t\bar{a}$ ' *marbuta* is only indicated in transliteration when in a conjunctive form where it is audibly pronounced. Thus, I use *basmala* instead of *basmalah* but write out *Hilyat al-'ulamā'*.

Dates are given according to the Hijrī and Gregorian calendar (e.g., 122/740). Death dates are provided at the first mention of each historical figure in the main text. Within the footnotes, death dates are offered in cases where they are relevant to the argument. For death dates of authors found exclusively in the footnotes, see the bibliography.

Abbreviations

HERESIOGRAPHIES

FBQ	Ibn Ṭāhir al-Baghdādī, al-Farq bayn al-firaq
FQ	al-Nawbakhtī, <i>Firaq al-shīʻa</i>
KM	al-Qummī, <i>Kitāb al-maqālāt</i>
MIm	al-Nāshi' al-Akbar, <i>Masā'il al-imāma</i>
MIs	al-Ash'arī, <i>Maqālāt al-islāmiyyī n</i>
MN	al-Shahristānī, <i>al-Milal wa'l-niḥal</i>

LEGAL AND HISTORICAL WORKS

Akhbār	Aḥmad b. Sahl al-Rāzī, Akhbār Fakhkh
Débuts	van Arendonk, Les débuts de l'imāmat zaidite au Yémen
DIQ	Madelung, Der Imam al-Qāsim
Ifāda	al-Nāṭiq bi'l-Ḥaqq, <i>al-Ifāda</i>
Maqātil	al-Işbahānī, <i>Maqātil al-Ṭālibiyyīn</i>
Maṣābīḥ I	Aḥmad b. Ibrāhīm, <i>al-Maṣābīḥ</i>
Maṣābī ḥ II	'Alī b. Bilāl, <i>al-Maṣābīḥ</i>
Mughnī I	Ibn Qudāma, <i>al-Mughnī</i> (1986)
Mughnī II	Ibn Qudāma, <i>al-Mughnī</i> (1996)

COLLECTIONS OF *HADITH* AND TRADITIONS

Sunnī

KAS I	al-Shaybānī, <i>Kitāb al-āthār</i> (1965)
KAS II	al-Shaybānī, <i>al-Āthār</i> (1998)

Cambridge University Press
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MAR MIAS	'Abd al-Razzāq, <i>Muşannaf fī 'l-ḥadīth</i>
SAD	Ibn Abī Shayba, <i>Muşannaf</i> Abū Dāwūd, <i>Sunan</i>
SB SIM	al-Bukhārī, <i>Jāmi' al-ṣaḥīḥ</i> Ibn Māja, <i>Sunan</i>
SKB	al-Bayhaqī, <i>al-Sunan al-kubrā</i>
SM SN I	Muslim b. al-Ḥajjāj, <i>Jāmi' al-ṣaḥīḥ</i> al-Nasā'ī, <i>Sunan</i> (1930)
SN II SN III	al-Nasā'ī, <i>Sunan</i> (1991) al-Nasā'ī, <i>Sunan</i> (2001)
ST	al-Tirmidhī, <i>Sunan</i>

Imāmī

BM	al-Barqī, <i>al-Maḥāsin</i>
KK	al-Kulaynī, <i>al-Kāfī</i>
ŢΙ	al-Ṭūsī, <i>al-Istibṣār</i>
ŢΤ	al-Ṭūsī, Tahdhīb al-aḥkām
WS	al-Ḥurr al-'Āmilī, Wasā'il al-shī'a

Zaydī

AA	Aḥmad	b.	'Īsā,	Amālī

