

# Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr



Martyr Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr is one of the greatest Muslim thinkers. As Imam Khomeini (R.A.) has said 'he is the brain among Muslim thinkers' in the contemporary history of Islam.

Allameh Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr was born on 25<sup>th</sup> Ziqadeh, 1353 in Kazemeyn (1932). His ancestors were all masters of religious sciences. Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Esmaeel Sadr, his grandfather, was one of the prominent sources of emulation among the Shi'ah followers during the first half of fourteenth century A.H. His sister 'Amaneh, Bent ol-Hoda Sadr' was a learned woman, a poetess, writer and teacher of jurisprudence and ethics.

After receiving his primary and guidance school education upon the guidance of his two maternal uncles the learned jurisprudent Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Reza Al-e Yasiin and Ayatollah Sheikh Mortaza Al-e Yasiin he began studying seminary courses and religious sciences.

He started his study of religious sciences with the book entitled 'Moalem al-Osool' with his brother Seyyed Esmaeel. Then he moved to Najaf and continued his studies with masters such as Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Abolqasem Khoyee, the late Ayatollah Sheikh Mohammad Reza Al-e Yasiin and Sheikh Sadra

Badkoobeyi. Alongside such subjects Ayatollah Sadr carefully researched and commented on the philosophy of the West and the opinion of non-Moslem philosophers. Martyr Sadr's book 'Our Philosophy' displays his extensive and variety of philosophical thoughts.

From the beginning of Imam Khomeini's Islamic movement in 1963, he supported him and his movement and during the Imam's 14 years in Najaf Seyyed Mohammad Baqer was in close contact with him. This saying from Sadr about Imam Khomeini and his movement has become a parable: 'Melt in Imam Khomeini' and obey his leadership without question.'

The tenure of the source of emulation of Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr began after the demise of Ayatollah Hakim (1398 A.H./1977) and many Iraqi citizens emulated his teachings. His vast influence among the masses had alarmed the Baath government in Iraq.

Ayatollah Sadr started teaching lessons on commentary on Quran in order to awaken the Iraqi citizens and encouraged them to uprising. Saddam's government was harassed with his measures and during a nationwide onslaught they arrested and imprisoned all Ayatollah Sadr's representatives in all towns in the country. Martyr Sadr declared 16<sup>th</sup> Rajab 1399 A.H/1978. a day for protest and declaration of resentment against the tyrannical behavior of the regime. On the same night the reverend Ayatollah was arrested and was sent to Baghdad, but the government was compelled to release the senior jurisprudent to prevent widespread public protest.

In order to stop the people from communicating with Ayatollah Sadr Saddam's regime besieged his house and put him into house arrest. At last Abu Saeed, the head of Najaf Security Organization and several security thugs tortured Sadr and his sister Bent ol-Hoda to death.

This great thinker of Islamic jurisprudence and principles has many books which have influenced the Islamic world and is being studied at Shia'h seminaries. He published all his works in a collection entitled "Islam Yaqood ol-Hayat" (Islam leading the Life) after the victory of Islamic Revolution to show the significance of the leader of the Islamic world among mankind. Of other works from Ayatollah

Sadr in support of Islamic Revolution in Iran one might refer to 'Islam Yaqood ol-Hayat' in six volumes.

***The following are Ayatollah Sadr's books:***

- The Extent of Thought in the Science of principles
- Our Philosophy. (Translated into Persian)
- Our Economy (Translated into Persian)
- Do you have any Information about Economy of Islam?
- Contemporary Man and Social Problems (Translated into Persian)
- Bank without Lucre in Islam
- The logic Basis of Induction. (Translated into Persian and English)
- Points on Interpreting "Orvat ol-Vosgha"(in Four Chapters)
- Lessons about the Science of Principles.
- Clear Fatwa (Treatise)
- Some Points about the Book "Menhaj al-Salehin"
- Subjects on Lexical Reasons
- Contrast between Lawful Reasons
- Discussion about Vellayat (Supreme Jurisprudent)
- Discussion about Mahdi (has been translated into Farsi entitled the Epic of Night)
- Message, Messenger and Dissertation...
- Codes about Hajj Pilgrimage
- A Brief Review on Prayers (Translated into Persian)
- A Brief Review on Islamic Constitution from Religious Jurisprudence.  
(Translated into Persian)
- General Review on Economic in Islamic Society.

- Some Brief Discussions on Economic in Islamic Society.
- Human Caliphate and Witness of Prophets
- The Origins of Power in Islamic Governments