

# **Theories of Islamic Unity after the Victory of Islamic Revolution (with emphasis on the views of Imam Khomeini and Ayatollah Khamenei)**

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## **Abstract**

This research is an attempt to study the Islamic government as a realization of the theories of Islamic unity expressed by Shia Muslim scholars and thinkers. In order to accomplish the task the researcher has made a comparative study between the exponents of the theory before and after the Islamic Revolution. Theories of Sayyid Jamal al-Din Asadabadi, Muhammad Abduh, Abd al-Rahman Kawakebi, Grand Ayatollahs Sharaf al-Din, Muhammad Hussein Kashif al-Ghita', Boroujerdi, and Sheikh Mahmud Shaltut are studied in connection to the thinkers before the revolution; views and opinions of Imam Khomeini and Ayatollah Khamenei come into consideration in relation to leading figures in recent and post-revolution era. According to such theories, an Islamic system does not aim to highlight the differences between Shia and Sunni Muslims on the subject of leadership, but tries to promote unity between different branches of Islam as its main objective. Today the concept of unity has been developed both in theory and practice, so that the activist try to strengthen and realize ideal theories of unity by establishing organizations such as The World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought.