



Ibn Taymiyya on the Proofs of Prophecy and His Legacy: Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (d. 751/1350) and Ibn al-Wazīr (d. 840/1436)

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Ibn Taymiyya on the Proofs of Prophecy and His Legacy:

Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (d. 751/1350) and Ibn al-Wazīr (d. 840/1436)

Nadjet Zouggar

In Sunni theology, the treatises called *nubuwwāt*, which is translated as “prophetology,” deal with the prophetic institution and tackle a set of classical issues. The proofs of prophecy are usually developed into separate writings called *dalā’il al-nubuwwa* (the proofs of prophecy).¹ The corpus of the *dalā’il al-nubuwwa* can be divided into two categories according to the schools of thought to which the authors of such treatises belong:

a) The treatises of the traditionalists (*ahl al-ḥadīth*) who rely exclusively on Hadith reporting the prophet Muḥammad’s miracles.²

b) The elaborations of the theologians (*al-mutakallimūn*) whose works are based also on the reported miracles of the Prophet to which they added speculative arguments, focusing specifically on topics pertaining to his virtues.³

The arguments of the treatises vary tremendously according to whether the authors attempt to prove the existence of prophets or whether they try to demonstrate the validity of Muḥammad’s mission.⁴ The first topic addresses those who refute the very existence of prophecy, while the second addresses those who believe in the

1 Parts of this contribution stem from my doctoral thesis *Le prophétisme dans la polémique antiphilosophique en islam Sunnite*, unpublished PhD dissertation (Toulouse University, 2008). My PhD dissertation focused on Ibn Taymiyya’s writings and brought to light the influence of philosophy on his concept of prophetology.

2 Among these authors are Abū Ja‘far al-Firyābī (d. 301/913); Abū Nu‘aym al-Iṣfahānī (d. 430/1011) and Abū Bakr al-Bayhaqī (d. 458/1065). All are available in modern editions.

3 Such as the treatises of al-Jāhiz (d. 255/868), al-Māwardī (d. 450/1058), and al-Qāḍī ‘Abd al-Jabbār (d. 415/1025).

4 See S. Stroumsa, *Freethinkers of Medieval Islam: Ibn al-Rāwandī, Abū Bakr al-Rāzī and Their Impact on Islamic Thought* (Leiden: Brill, 1999), 22–27.

prophetic fact but do not acknowledge Muḥammad's mission, namely the Jews and the Christians.

In this article, I will first show how the Ḥanbalī theologian Taqī al-Dīn Aḥmad ibn Taymiyya (661/1263–728/1328) took part in the discussions relating to the proofs of prophecy. Then, I will expound on the elaborations of the same subject by his followers. Specifically, I will consider Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya and Ibn al-Wazīr's writings on prophetology and I will present the transfer of Taymiyyan features in their own methods to prove the existence of prophecy.

Ibn Taymiyya wrote two dissertations on the proofs of prophecy. The first one is in fact the last section of *al-Jawāb al-ṣaḥīḥ li-man baddala dīn al-Masīḥ* [*The valid response to those who have altered the Messiah's religion*], a polemic work written between 1316 and 1321 against Christians and, to a lesser degree, against Jews.⁵ At a first glance, this dissertation seems to concur with the traditionalist genre of the proofs of prophecy (*dalā'il al-nubuwwa*), as it reports the accounts of the numerous miracles of the prophet Muḥammad. Yet, on closer inspection, Ibn Taymiyya's *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa* comes across as being atypical for its special emphasis on epistemological questions, which traditionalist works on the subject do not usually display. The scope of these questions has to do with establishing that knowledge which is derived from numerous chains of transmitters (*al-khabar al-mutawātir*, pl. *al-mutawātirāt*) has the probative value of necessary knowledge.

5 Several critical editions of this major work exist. The most reliable is edited by 'A. b. Ḥasan al-Ḥamdān, 7 vols (Riyadh: Dār al-Āṣima, 1993–94, vols 1–6; 1999, vol. 7, 2nd Printing 1999). For a contextualization and a bibliographical description of this book, see J. Hoover, "Ibn Taymiyya," in *Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History (1200–1350)*, eds. David Thomas et al. (Leiden: Brill, 2012), iv: 824–878: 834–844. The last part of *al-Jawāb al-ṣaḥīḥ* was re-edited by Ḥ. b. Muḥammad al-Ḥamdān and published in a separate volume under the title *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa* by al-'Ubaykān publishers in 2005. It is this edition that is used in this article.

The second treatise is titled *al-Nubuwwāt [Prophetology]*. Unlike the former, it does not address those who do not believe in Muḥammad's mission and is more interested in criticizing the argument of the ancient Ash'arite school in proving prophecy and, to a lesser degree, the prophetology of the philosophers.⁶

In his article on al-Ghazālī's concept of prophecy, Frank Griffel brings to light the influence of Avicenna (Ibn Sīna) on al-Ghazālī's doctrine of the proofs of prophecy.⁷ Although the early Ash'arite demonstration was exclusively based on miracles attributed to the one who claimed to be a prophet and testified through multiple traditions, later thinkers of the same school, namely al-Ghazālī (d. 505/1111) and Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī (d. 606/1209), pointed out that the recourse to reported information presented many methodological problems. They showed that relying on traditions was inferior to the method they found in Avicenna's writings, which was based on inferring the existence of prophets from the proof of the existence of their effects, that is, the religion they established.⁸

The Andalusian philosopher Averroes (Ibn Rushd, d. 595/1198), a contemporary of al-Rāzī, took part in the discussion pertaining to the proof of prophecy with his book *al-Kashf 'an manāhij al-adilla fī 'aqā'id al-milla [The exposition of the methods of proof concerning the beliefs of the community]*.⁹ Averroes was very precise in dissecting the

6 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt [Prophetology]*, 2 vols., ed. 'A. al-Ṭawīyān, (Riyadh: Maktabat Aḍwā' al-Salaf, 2000). To my knowledge, Ibn Taymiyya's proofs of prophecy have never been addressed in secondary literature until now.

7 F. Griffel, "Al-Ghazālī's Concept of Prophecy: The Introduction of Avicennan Psychology into Ash'arite Theology," *Arabic Sciences and Philosophy* 14 (2004), 101–144.

8 Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī, *al-Maṭālib al- 'āliya min al- 'ilm al-ilāhī [The higher issues of metaphysics]*, 8 vols., ed. A. Ḥ al-Saqqā (Beirut: Dār al-Kitāb al- 'Arabī, 1987), viii: 73–114. On Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī's prophetology see also B. Abrahamov, "Religion versus Philosophy. The Case of Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī's Proofs of Prophecy," *Oriente Moderno* 3 (2000), 415–25.

9 Ibn Rushd, *al-Kashf 'an manāhij al-adilla fī 'aqā'id al-milla [The Exposition of the Methods of Proofs Concerning the Beliefs of the Community]*, ed. M. A. al-Jābirī (Beirut: Markaz Dirāsāt al-Waḥda al- 'Arabiyya, 1998), 175–185.

arguments of those in favor of the miracle-based proof of prophecy (namely the ancient Ash'arī scholars). He pointed to the flaws of such arguments and charged them with being hasty when it came to validating the following syllogism:

1. He who claims to be a prophet has performed a miracle.
2. All those who perform a miracle are prophets.

Therefore, he who claims to be a prophet is a prophet.

Averroes developed an argument proving the validity of prophecy with a syllogism similar to al-Rāzī's and built as follows:

1. This man has the faculty to establish a religion.
2. All men who have the faculty of establishing a religion are prophets.

Therefore, this man is a prophet.

Averroes thus invalidates the early Ash'arite form of reasoning based on miracles, but he does it with a more radical statement than that offered by al-Rāzī, who simply considered it as less conclusive. According to the former, if miracles are convincing to the commoners (*al-āmma*), they do not constitute, nonetheless, in any way, a proof. Averroes categorically states that miracles are not inherent to prophecy. In other words, miracles are no criterion from which to infer that a given man is a prophet.¹⁰

“Whoever has the ability to establish a religion (*waḍʿ al-sharāʿi*) by revelation of the Lord, is a prophet (*nabī*). The fact that medicine has to do with healing, and that a physician is the one who heals, is well known in and of itself (*maʿlūm bi-nafsi-hi*). In the same way: establishing a religion

10 See N. Zouggar, “La prophétologie d’Averroès dans le *Kashf ‘an manāhij al-adilla*,” *Annales islamologiques* 46 (2012), 387–408.

by divine revelation is what prophets do and a prophet is whoever performs that deed.”¹¹

In his two aforementioned treatises (*Dalā'il al-nubuwwa* and *al-Nubuwwāt*), Ibn Taymiyya criticizes the proof of prophecy by way of miracles; he dismisses it and prefers al-Rāzī's and Averroes's demonstration.

Ibn Taymiyya's main argument against the method he ascribes to the Ash'arite school is that miracles are not specific to prophets since it has been proven that people other than prophets can also perform miracles.¹²

In reality, what proves (*yadull 'alā*) prophecy is a sign (*āya*) of prophecy and a demonstration of it (*burhān*). It must be specific to prophecy and not common between the prophets or others, because the proof (*al-dalīl*) has to be concomitant (*mulāzim*) to the proven object (*al-madlūl*), and its existence must not be more widespread than that of its object. Hence, the prophet's sign must not be found with others than the prophets . . . Furthermore, the fact that this sign breaks the usual course of things is a distinctive feature that is not found in the Qur'ān, nor in the Hadith nor with the *salaf*.¹³

According to Ibn Taymiyya, it is incorrect to consider miracles as usually defined by theologians, that is to say, phenomena breaking with the usual course of things, as evidence of prophecy. He mentions two reasons why miracles cannot be accepted as proper evidence. First, “What is considered as being miraculous, or not, has to do with

11 Averroes, *al-Kashf*, 180.

12 Ibn Taymiyya, *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa*, 363.

13 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt*, i: 163.

what is relational (*nisbī*) and with what is relative (*iḍāfī*).¹⁴ In this regard, Ibn Taymiyya argues that some are used to knowing or doing things that others may consider as breaking with what they know or do, for instance, physicians and scientists who observe rather unusual phenomena.¹⁵ Secondly, breaking with the usual course of things by performing miracles is a common phenomenon, shared not only by prophets, but also ordinary people such as magicians and soothsayers. Ibn Taymiyya adds to his argument that the prophet's wife Khadīja bt. Khuwaylid and the prophet's companion and future caliph Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddiq, as well as others among the first Muslims, had all believed Muḥammad's prophecy to be true long before "*the moon be split*" and before he revealed unknown things, and even before he started confronting people with the Qur'ān.¹⁶

Ibn Taymiyya gives examples of conversions of kings and renown people, whose stories show that they adhered to Islam only thanks to Muḥammad's virtues.¹⁷

According to Ibn Taymiyya, the correct method for validating the existence of prophets is the same used for recognizing a certain type (*jins*) of human being that God has characterized with certain distinctive features: "You learn it through their discourses and actions, as is the case with physicians and jurists (*al-aṭibbā' wa 'l-fuqahā'*)."¹⁸ Ibn Taymiyya adds that prophets' signs are obvious (*yatabayyan*) on earth and "he who has not seen their signs (*āthāra-hum*) in any given country only needs to travel around to see them and hear their recurrent stories."¹⁹

14 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt*, i: 164.

15 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt*, i: 174.

16 Ibn Taymiyya, *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa*, 375.

17 Ibn Taymiyya, *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa*, 376, 380.

18 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt*, i: 198.

19 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Nubuwwāt*, i: 199.

Ibn Taymiyya advocates for a demonstration through the “why” of prophecy (in Arabic: *burhān al-limā*; in Latin: *demonstratio propter quid*) that consists in validating the prophet Muḥammad’s mission from the actual perception of the existence of the Islamic religion.

While studying this specific aspect of Ibn Taymiyya’s discourse during my doctoral research, I concluded that Ibn Taymiyya was greatly influenced by Averroes’s arguments, although one cannot disregard that al-Ghazālī and al-Rāzī could also very well have constituted other plausible sources for his thought on this subject. Numerous features of intertextuality led me to think that Averroes’s *Kashf* is a primary source for Ibn Taymiyya’s proof of prophecy. Indeed, besides comparing prophets and physicians, a comparison Averroes widely uses in his dissertation, Ibn Taymiyya insists on the need to demonstrate the existence of a type (*al-jins*) of human called a prophet as opposed to individual prophets, in step with what Averroes did. Finally, I would add that Ibn Taymiyya was familiar with Averroes’s *Kashf*: his extensive quoting of passages from it in his *Darʿ tʿāruḍ al-ʿaql wa-l-naql* points to that.

Several common features between Averroes and Ibn Taymiyya have been revealed by recent studies.²⁰ It is especially in Ibn Rushd’s dialectical writings, that is

20 See A. M. al-Ṣaghīr, “Mawāqif Rushdiyya li-Taḳī al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyya? Mulāḥazāt awwaliyya,” [Did Ibn Taymiyya hold Rushdian opinions? Preliminary remarks] in *Dirāsāt maghribiyya muḥdāt ilā ʿl-mufakkir al-maghribī Muḥammad ʿAziz al-Ḥabbābī*, [Moroccan Studies Offered to the Moroccan Thinker Muḥammad ʿAziz al-Ḥabbābī], 2nd ed. (Rabat: al-Markaz al-thaqāfī al-ʿarabī, 1987), 164–182. This is the first publication that highlighted the affinities and similarities between Ibn Rushd and Ibn Taymiyya. And A.-R. al-Tīlī, “Āthār Ibn Rushd fī ʿl-mashriq al-ʿarabī. Ṭabīʿat al-radd al-taymī ʿalā falsafat Ibn Rushd,” [*Ibn Rushd’s Heritage in the Mashrek. The Nature of Ibn Taymiyya’s Refutation to Ibn Rushd’s Philosophy*] in *al-Mishkāṭ* 3 (2005), 55–70. This study addresses Ibn Taymiyya’s critique of Ibn Rushd’s *Kashf* and concludes by raising the hypothesis of a Rushdian influence on the former, but it unfortunately does not demonstrate it. See also J. Hoover, “Perpetual creativity in the perfection of God: Ibn Taymiyya’s Hadith commentary on God’s creation of this world,” *Journal of Islamic Studies* 15.iii (2004), 287–329. A. Von Kügelgen, “The Poison of Philosophy: Ibn Taymiyya’s Struggle for and against Reason,” in *Islamic Theology, Philosophy and Law: Debating Ibn Taymiyya and Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya*, eds. B. Krawietz and G. Tamer (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2013), 253–328; 259–260. G. Tamer, “The

the *Kashf* and *Tahāfut al-Tahāfut* [*The Incoherence of the Incoherence*], that Ibn Taymiyya has very likely drawn some epistemological answers to key theological problems. In this regard, Jon Hoover disclosed how Ibn Taymiyya adopted a view on God's perpetual creativity that is very similar to that of Ibn Rushd.²¹ Given that both authors shared the same intellectual adversaries, namely Avicenna and the Ash'arite theologians, especially al-Ghazālī, it is not surprising that Ibn Taymiyya borrowed from the Andalusian philosopher some of his compelling arguments.

Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (d. 751/1350)

I would like to turn now to Ibn Taymiyya's closest disciple: Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (691/1292–751/1350). The latter left a section dedicated to the proof of Muḥammad's prophecy that occupies the last part of one of his early monographs, the *Hidāyat al-ḥayāra fī ajwibat al-Yahūd wa-l-Naṣāra* [*Guiding the Confused on Responses to the Jews and the Christians*].²²

This monograph is divided into two sections. The first tackles seven theoretical questions dealing with misrepresentations of Islam by Jews and Christians. The second takes up 5 percent of the book and is titled *Fī taqrīr nubuwwat Muḥammad bi-jamī' anwā' al-dalā'il* [*Establishing Muḥammad's Prophecy by All Kinds of Proofs*].

Curse of Philosophy: Ibn Taymiyya as a Philosopher in Contemporary Islamic Thought," in *Islamic Theology*, eds. B. Krawietz and G. Tamer, (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2013), 329–374.

21 See Hoover, "Perpetual Creativity," 290–295.

22 Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *Hidāyat al-ḥayāra fī ajwibat al-Yahūd wa-l-Naṣāra*, ed. M. A. al-Hājj (Damascus, 1996). For a more general account of Ibn Qayyim's life and bibliography, see B. Krawietz, "Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah: His Life and Works," *Mamlūk Studies Review* 10/2 (2006) 19–64; L. Holtzman, "Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyyah," in *Essays in Arabic Literary Biography 1350–1850*, eds. D. J. Stewart and J. E. Lowry (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2009), 202–223. On his life and work in general, see Bori-Holtzman's introduction to the monographic issue of *Oriente Moderno* 2010 dedicated to Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya.

I have compared this section with the last one of Ibn Taymiyya's *al-Jawāb al-ṣaḥīḥ* where, as mentioned above, Ibn Taymiyya attempts to prove prophecy within a similar interreligious polemical context. Unlike his master, Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya openly broke away from the traditionalists' model of *dalā'il al-nubuwwa*; in fact, the theme of miracles, which is the key topic of those treatises, is not at all raised in his argumentation. Rather, his main argument is based on the principle that refuting Muḥammad's prophecy amounts to refuting all other prophecies.²³

In another book, titled *al-Ṣawā'iq al-mursala*, Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya addresses the topic of the proof of prophecy.²⁴ The main objective of this theological work, which follows closely Ibn Taymiyya's opus magnum *Dar' ta'ārud al-'aql wa-l-naql*, is to invalidate rational approaches to revelation, while, at the same time, to defend his views on divine attributes.²⁵ In this regard, the author does not give a detailed argument but somewhat criticizes the Ash'arī proof of prophecy by way of miracles. The following is included in the 61st aspect (*wajh*) out of the 241 aspects listed by Ibn Qayyim al-

23 Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *Hidāyat al-hayāra*, 577. The same argument is set forth by the Yemeni salafī scholar Muḥammad al-Shawkānī (1173/1759–1250/1839) in his *Irshād al-thiqāt ilā ittifāq al-sharā'i 'alā-l-tawḥīd wa'l-ma'ād wa'l-nubuwwāt* [*Guiding the Beliefs toward the Religions' Agreement on God's Unicity, Resurrection, and Prophecy*] (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyya, 1984), 68.

24 Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *al-Ṣawā'iq al-mursala 'alā 'l-Jahmiyya wa'l-Mu'aṭṭila* [*The Unleashed Thunderbolts against the Jahmiyya and the Mu'aṭṭila*], 4 vols., ed. 'Alī b. Muḥammad al-Dakhīl Allāh, (Riyadh: Dār al-Āṣima, 1408/1987–1988). See Y. Qadhi, "The Unleashed Thunderbolts of Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya: An Introductory Essay," in *A Scholar in the Shadow: Essays in the Legal and Theological Thought of Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya*, C. Bori and L. Holzman (eds.), *Oriente Moderno*, n.s. 90/1 (2010), 129–143.

25 For many years I thought that the modern circulation of Ibn Taymiyya's *Dar' ta'ārud al-'aql wa'l-naql* had been limited before its first full publication by Muḥammad Rashād Sālim between 1979 and 1980, since only a third of the work had been published in 1903 on the margins of the *Minhāj al-sunna al-nabawiyya*. Yet, given the close connection between the *Ṣawā'iq* and the *Dar'*, and the abridgment of the former (*Mukhtaṣar al-ṣawā'iq al-mursala*) by the Shāfi'ī scholar Muḥammad ibn al-Mawṣilī (d. in Tripoli in 774/1372), which was published as early as 1348/1929–30 (and reprinted in 1370/1950–1951, Cairo), it is worth investigating more deeply the impact of *al-Ṣawā'iq al-mursala* and its *Mukhtaṣar* as indirect Taymiyyan legacies during the first half of the 20th century. On the connection between these two works, see Qadhi, "The Unleashed Thunderbolts."

Jawziyya in order to refute the prevalence of reason on revelation in the case of a conflict between the two:

Similarly, the method [i.e. relying exclusively on miracles] they used to prove the existence of prophecy: in reality, they did not prove any prophecy with it, because they based it on breaking the usual course of things (*kharq al-‘āda*), which is a common feature between prophets and ordinary people. They remained puzzled as to designate what distinguishes the prophets and found nothing that gives satisfaction and leads to certainty.

Besides, the prophecy they affirmed does not amount to an existent quality (*waṣf wujūdī*), rather it lies on the Eternal Word’s connection to the prophet (*bal hiya ta‘alluq al-khiṭāb al-azalī bi-l-nabī*). Yet, connection, according to them, is a matter of nonexistence (*amr ‘adamī*). Hence, according to them, prophecy amounts to a matter of nonexistence, since they stated that it does not amount to a positive attribute that is subsistent in the prophet [’s essence] (*ṣifa thubūtiyya qā’ima bi’l-nabī*).²⁶

By devaluing the cogency of miracles, Ibn Qayyim follows his master’s path. However, the ontological argument he develops here is his own. Even though its substance comes from the teachings of Ibn Taymiyya, the latter never drew such a radical conclusion in order to invalidate his adversaries’ prophetology.²⁷

26 Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *al-Ṣawā’iq*, iii: 987.

27 Ibn Taymiyya tackles the question of the nature of prophecy in many of his writings. He discusses the opinions of the Mu‘tazila and the *falāsifa* according to whom prophecy is an attribute which subsist within the prophet’s essence (*ṣifa qā’ima bi-nafs al-nabī*), then he considers the Ash‘arīs

Moreover, Ibn al-Qayyim's writings show familiarity with the views of the philosophers, namely Avicenna and al-Fārābī, on the prophetic institution and the significance it holds in his master's discourse on prophecy.²⁸ In his polemical book *Ighāthat al-lahfān min maṣā'id al-Shayṭān* (*Rescuing the distressed from Satan's snares*), for instance, Ibn al-Qayyim states that:

Prophecy, according to them [i.e., the philosophers], is an art (*ṣanʿa*) among the noblest, such as politics (*al-siyāsa*), it is even the political regime of the crowd; a regime that many of them reject pretending that philosophy is the prophecy of the elite and prophecy is the philosophy of the multitude.²⁹

This consideration of Ibn Qayyim summarizes one of the main accusations in Ibn Taymiyya's polemics against the philosophers.

who taught that prophecy is not a positive attribute but something that relies on the fact that God has spoken to an accountable person (*mukallaḥ*); this makes that person a prophet. Ibn Taymiyya resolves the issue by saying that prophecy is the combination of both definitions: it is a positive attribute subsistent within a person added to the connection with the Divine Word. See for example *al-Nubuwwāt*, ii: 986–988; *al-Ṣafadiyya*, 2 vols, ed. M. R. Sālim, 2nd ed. (Cairo: Maktabat Ibn Taymiyya, 1976), i: 225–229.

- 28 Especially Avicenna's, which is summarized and referred to as the main doctrine of the *falāsifa*. See Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *Ighāthat al-lahfān min maṣā'id al-Shayṭān* [*Rescuing the Distressed from Satan's Snares*], 2 vols, ed. M. 'U. Shams, (Mecca: Dār 'Ālam al-Fawā'id, 2010), ii: 1025. Aspects of Ibn Taymiyya's critique of Avicenna's prophetology are expounded in Y. Michot, "A Mamlūk Theologian's Commentary on Avicenna's Risālā Adḥawiyya. Being a Translation of a Part of the Dar' al-ta'arūḍ of Ibn Taymiyya, with Introduction, Annotation and Appendices," *Journal of Islamic Studies* 14/2 (2003), 149–203 and 14/3 (2003), 309–363.
- 29 Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, *Ighāthat al-lahfān*, ii: 1026. This theme can be found in Ibn Taymiyya's numerous invectives against the *falāsifa*, especially al-Fārābī (d. 339/950). See Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Radd 'alā-l-manṭiqiyyīn* [*The refutation of the logicians*], ed. 'A.-Ṣ al-Kutubī (Bombay: al-Maṭba'at al-Qayyima, 1949), 441–444. Among the secondary sources that address the subject, see Michot, "A Mamlūk Theologian's" and O. Anjum, *Politics Law and Community: The Taymiyyan Moment* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 207–208. For a comparative approach to the *falāsifa*'s discourse on prophecy, see H. A. Davidson, *Alfarabi, Avicenna and Averroes on Intellect. Their cosmologies, Theories of the Active Intellect and Theories of the Human Intellect* (New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992) and F. Rahman, *Prophecy in Islam: Philosophy and Orthodoxy*, (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1958).

Ibn al-Wazīr (d. 840/1436)

The prominent Yemeni scholar Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm al-Wazīr (d. 840/1436) was born in the protectorate (*hijra*) of al-Ḍahrawayn into a family of Zaydi scholars.³⁰ Early in his lifetime, he broke with the teachings of his milieu and adhered to the traditionalist Sunni dogma. Ibn al-Wazīr traveled to Mecca and to Tāʿizz, the capital of the Sunni Rasulid kingdom, in order to study the science of Hadith. Then he came back to his homeland, where he spent the rest of his life writing and teaching while engaging continuous doctrinal conflicts with the Zaydis.

One of his main biographers, the Yemeni 18th- and 19th-century Sunni reformer Muḥammad al-Shawkānī (d. 1250/1839) is full of praise for Ibn al-Wazīr, whose work he compares, due to its originality, to that of Ibn Ḥazm and Ibn Taymiyya.³¹ Al-Shawkānī describes Ibn al-Wazīr as a Sunni traditionalist who, in the meanwhile, was a real *mujtahid*, that is to say, independent of any canonical school.³²

While many scholars refer to Ibn al-Wazīr as an heir of Ibn Taymiyya, the only study which illustrates the intellectual continuum between the two is Jon Hoover's

30 Biographical and bibliographical information on this author are to be found in his disciple al-Shawkānī's biographical repertoire *al-Badr al-tālī ʿ bi-maḥāsin man baʿd al-qarn al-sābiʿ* [*The Rising Moon on the Merits of Those who Came after the Seventh Century*], 2 vols, (Cairo: Maṭbaʿat al-Saʿāda, 1929), ii: 81, 90–93. However, the most exhaustive account of his life and work was published by the Yemeni historian Ismāʿīl al-Akwaʿ (d. 2008) in the introduction of Ibn al-Wazīr's major work *al-ʿAwāsim waʾl-qawāsim fī ʾl-dhabb ʿalā sunnat Abī l-Qāsim* [*Dodges and Crashes in Defeating Abī l-Qāsim's Tradition*], 9 vols, 2nd ed., ed. S. al-Arnaʿūt (Beirut: Muʾassat al-Risāla, 1996), i: 9–81. In western scholarly literature, the best account of this author's life and works is in J. Hoover, "Withholding Judgment on Islamic Universalism: Ibn al-Wazīr (d. 840/1436) on the Duration and Purpose of Hell-fire," in *Locating Hell in Islamic Traditions*, ed. Ch. Lange (Leiden: Brill, 2016), 208–237.

31 al-Shawkānī, *al-Badr*, 91. On the intellectual filiation between al-Shawkānī and Ibn al-Wazīr see B. Haykel, *Revival and Reform in Islam: The Legacy of Muḥammad al-Shawkānī*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 10, 41, 108.

32 To this effect, al-Shawkānī refers to an exchange that supposedly occurred between Ibn al-Wazīr and one of his teachers in Mecca: The teacher advised him to join the Shāfiʿī or the Ḥanafī rite, which upset Ibn al-Wazīr, who allegedly replied that if he needed to conform to any rite, he would follow that of the Zaydīs. See al-Shawkānī, *al-Badr*, 90; Hoover, "Withholding" 215.

recently released article addressing Ibn al-Wazīr's debt to the doctrine of Ibn Taymiyya and Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya on the duration of hellfire.³³

How did Ibn al-Wazīr come to know Ibn Taymiyya's writings? This is not completely clear. Yet, we do know that the Sunni Rasulid kingdom (1229–1454) in the south of Yemen was very attractive to Sunni scholars, some of whom could have brought these writings to this part of the Muslim world.³⁴ Besides, when we read the *ijāza* released in Tā'izz by his Hadith instructor, Nafīs al-Dīn al-ʿAlawī (d. 825/1422), it appears that Ibn al-Wazīr's line of succession in the field of Hadith transmission goes back directly to Ibn Taymiyya's disciple Shams al-Dīn al-Dhahabī (d. 1348/748) through Nafīs al-Dīn's father Burhān al-Dīn al-ʿAlawī (d. 752/1352).³⁵ Similarly, Ibn al-Wazīr could also have met Ibn Taymiyya's corpus when he was studying in Mecca. Besides, it must be stressed that Ibn Taymiyya is also mentioned as having given an *ijāza* to Burhān al-Dīn al-ʿAlawī.³⁶ This is certainly not enough to fully detail how Ibn al-Wazīr came to familiarize with Ibn Taymiyya's writings, but it reveals an important aspect of the intellectual context of this encounter.

33 Studies mentioning an influence of Ibn Taymiyya on Ibn al-Wazīr are J. Hoover, "Withholding"; J. Hoover, "Against Islamic Universalism: 'Alī al-Ḥarbi's 1990 Attempt to Prove that Ibn Taymiyya and Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya Affirm the Eternity of Hell-Fire," in *Islamic Theology*, eds. B. Krawietz and G. Tamer, (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2013), 377–399: 380–382; S. Özervarlı, "The Qur'ānic Rational Theology of Ibn Taymiyya and His Criticism of the Mutakallimūn," in *Ibn Taymiyya and His Times*, eds. Y. Rapoport and Sh. Ahmed (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2010), 78–100: 95. See also Kh. El Rouayheb, "From Ibn Ḥajar al-Haythamī (d. 1566) to Khayr al-Dīn al-Alūsī (d. 1899): Changing Views of Ibn Taymiyya among Non-Ḥanbalī Sunni Scholars," in *Ibn Taymiyya and His Times*, eds. Y. Rapoport-Sh. Ahmed, (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2010), 296–318: 304.

³⁴ Hoover, "Withholding", 215 and A. D. Knysh, *Ibn 'Arabī in the Later Islamic Tradition: the Making of a Polemical Image in Medieval Islam* (Albany: SUNY Press, 1999), 232-234.

³⁵ See al-Akwa's introduction to Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-ʿAwāṣim min al-qawāsim*, 28. I would like to thank my colleague Bilal Megnai for drawing my attention to this passage.

³⁶ See, the online *Repertory of Yemeni Scholars: Mu'jam al-ʿulam al-Yaman*, eds. A. al-Shamīrī et al.: www.al-aalam.com/personinfo.asp?pid=5557 [Last accessed 02 Jan. 2017].

Ibn al-Wazīr devoted an important part of his writings to the topic of prophecy, which is an aspect of his theological work that has never been addressed in a study, neither for itself nor for its debt to Ibn Taymiyya.

Ibn al-Wazīr's most exhaustive dissertation on the subject is expounded in his *al-Burhān al-qāṭi' fī ithbāt al-Ṣāni' wa-jamī' mā jā'at bi-hi al-sharā'i'* [*The decisive demonstration in affirming the Creator and all what religions conveyed*].³⁷ Although its title suggests that the essay deals with the demonstration of the Creator's existence (*ithbāt al-Ṣāni'*), this short treatise (94 pages in M. 'A. al-Khaṭīb's edition) is committed to the proof of prophecy and may be classified as part of the *dalā'il al-nubuwwa* genre.

As a late Hadith expert, Ibn al-Wazīr begins his dissertation with an advocacy for the compelling nature of knowledge obtained through several single-witness reports carrying the meaning of the same information yet in different narrations (*al-tawātur al-ma'nawī*)³⁸ and insists on defending the epistemological value of single-witness reports (*aḥādīth āḥād*), which is the main source of information for most of the miracles ascribed to the prophet Muḥammad. This section is very similar to the one Ibn Taymiyya develops in his *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa* in order to strengthen his argument.³⁹

Ibn al-Wazīr leaves aside the classical method of listing Muḥammad's different types of miracles and enumerates instead eleven types of circumstantial evidence

37 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān al-qāṭi' fī ithbāt al-Ṣāni' wa-jamī' mā jā'at bi-hi al-sharā'i'*, ed. M. 'A. al-Khaṭīb (Damascus: Dār al-Ma'mūn lil-Turāth, 1988).

38 That is "*tawātur* with respect to meaning" which is distinct from the "*verbatim tawātur*" (*al-tawātur al-lafẓī*). The distinction was common between specialists of legal theory before al-Khaṭīb al-Baghdādī (d. 463/1071) introduced it in the sciences of Hadith and spread it in the 13th century. For an overview of its use in the field of prophetology, see Ibn Taymiyya, *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa*, 246. For an epistemological approach of this category of transmission, see W. Hallaq, "The Authenticity of Prophetic Hadith: A Pseudo-problem," *Studia Islamica* 99 (1999), 75–90.

39 See Ibn Taymiyya, *Dalā'il al-nubuwwa*, 225–271.

(*qarā'in*)⁴⁰ which are meant to prove the prophets' virtues and, more specifically, Muḥammad's. According to Ibn al-Wazīr, decisive knowledge of the truthfulness of any prophet and the validity of Muḥammad's prophetic mission can be deduced from the sum of these evidences.⁴¹

It is noteworthy that in this writing, Ibn al-Wazīr sets out to refute, in a Taymiyyan tone, the classification of knowledge as set by the logicians, arguing that it is not prohibited to affirm a necessary knowledge that is not considered as such by the logicians.⁴² By doing so, he addresses a hypothetical objector to the validity of his demonstration based on circumstantial evidence.⁴³ Furthermore, as Ibn Taymiyya used to do, Ibn al-Wazīr refers to the speculative theologians to whom he associates the philosophers in a very systematic way, as his major adversaries.

Miracles and premonitions ascribed to prophets fall under the eighth kind of circumstantial evidence: Moses's miracle consists in morphing a stick into a snake; Jesus's miracle consists in healing the sick and raising the dead; whereas Muḥammad came with a type of miracle "in which it is impossible to conceive magic (*al-siḥr*) or mystification (*al-ta'miya*)."⁴⁴ With this type of miracle, the author means the Qur'ān.

According to him, the miraculous character of the Qur'ān lies in the fact that nobody could imitate or challenge it, not even talented experts like Wāṣil ibn 'Aṭā (d.

⁴⁰ *Qarā'in* in this context are indicators from the aggregation of which one can infer knowledge. For further details see W. Hallaq, "Notes on the term *qarīna* in Islamic Legal discourse," *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 108, 3(1988), 475-480.

⁴¹ Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 42.

⁴² On Ibn Taymiyya's critique of logic, see R. Bruschwig, "Pour ou contre la logique grecque chez les théologiens juristes de l'islam: Ibn Ḥazm, al-Ghazālī, Ibn Taymiyya," in *Etudes d'islamologie*, 2 vols, (Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose, 1976), i: 303-327; W. Hallaq, *Ibn Taymiyya Against The Greek Logicians. Translated with an Introduction and Notes* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993); A. Von Kügelgen, "The Poison of Philosophy"; Kh. al-Rouayheb, "Theology and Logic" in S. Schmitdke (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Theology* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016), 408-435.

⁴³ Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 91.

⁴⁴ Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 36.

131/748) or al-Jāḥiẓ (d. 255/868): “An evidence of the miraculous nature of the Qur’ān is that al-Jāḥiẓ believed in it (*min dalā’il i’jāz al-Qur’ān imān al-Jāḥiẓ bi-hi*).”⁴⁵

Ibn al-Wazīr explains that every miracle sent to validate the truthfulness of a prophet is related to its historical context. Magicians were prevalent in Moses’s time, which is why God sent a miracle that would convince them. As for Jesus, physicians were prevalent at the time so he came with a category of miracle that would convince them. In the time of Muḥammad, it was eloquence that prevailed among the Arabs, so he brought a brilliant discourse that enthralled the very best of their rhetoricians and eloquent men.⁴⁶

In a following chapter, Ibn al-Wazīr cites extensively a section of Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī’s *Kitāb al-arba‘īn fī uṣūl al-dīn* dedicated to the proof of Muḥammad’s prophecy, in order to support his views.⁴⁷ In this book, al-Rāzī’s demonstration was not yet echoing Avicenna’s tenets.⁴⁸ Nonetheless, in the *Arba‘īn* al-Rāzī does not dwell on miracles in their classical conception, namely as extraordinary occurrences that transcend what is expected or usual, but rather he dwells on what he calls “rational miracles” (*al-mu‘jizāt al-‘aqliyya*) such as the argument of incongruity between the qualities of the prophet and the weakness of his cultural milieu. According to al-Rāzī, the Arabs at the time of the prophet Muḥammad could not have given rise to such a wise and learned man if God had not broken the usual course of things.⁴⁹

45 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 38.

46 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 59.

47 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 43–50 and 63–75.

48 al-Rāzī’s “Avicennan turn” in the field of prophetology is to be found in his ultimate work, *al-Maṭālib al-‘āliyya*. See Abrahamov, “Religion,” 417–422; and Griffel, “al-Ghazālī,” 106–113.

49 al-Rāzī, *al-Arba‘īn fī Uṣūl al-Dīn*, 2 vols, ed. A. H. al-Saqqā (Cairo: Maktabat al-Kulliyāt al-Azhariyya, 1986), ii: 89–90. It is noteworthy that Averroes developed the same argument. See Averroes, *al-Kashf*, 18 and Zouggar, “La prophétologie d’Averroès,” 401.

Among the several discussions Ibn al-Wazīr develops in this book in order to demonstrate the validity of Muḥammad's mission, the most personal one is related to the distinction made between prophetic miracles and magic. This well-developed argument is added by Ibn al-Wazīr in the middle of his al-Rāzī's excerpt. Its purpose is to prove that Muḥammad could not by any chance have been a magician; its main argument is that if he had been a magician, he would have had to learn magic with some people, in which case those people would have spread the information in such a manner that there would not be any doubt left.⁵⁰

Ibn al-Wazīr tackles the proof of prophecy much more briefly in two other books, namely *Tarjīḥ asālīb al-Qur'ān 'alā asālīb al-Yūnān* [*The preponderance of the Qur'ānic methods over the methods of the Greeks*]⁵¹ and *Īthār al-ḥaqq 'alā-l-khalq fī radd al-khilāfāt ilā-l-madhhab al-ḥaqq min uṣūl al-tawḥīd* [*Inciting human beings to the truth in turning the disagreements on the principles of unicity to the righteous doctrine*].⁵²

Both books contain a section on prophecy that is almost identical to the previous one just described in *al-Burhān*. In particular, they mention a work Ibn Wazīr attributes to Ibn Taymiyya. This book bears the title *al-Farq bayna al-aḥwāl al-rabbāniyya wa'l-aḥwāl al-shayṭāniyya* [*The Distinction between the Divine Condition and the Satanic Condition*], which is obviously a warped one of *al-Furqān bayna awliyā' al-Raḥmān wa-awliyā' al-Shayṭān* [*The Distinction between the Allies of the Merciful and the Allies of Satan*].⁵³ Ibn Taymiyya's contribution is mentioned by Ibn al-Wazīr among others that

50 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 50–63.

51 Ibn al-Wazīr, *Tarjīḥ asālīb al-Qur'ān 'alā asālīb al-Yūnān* (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyya, 1984).

52 Ibn al-Wazīr, *Īthār al-ḥaqq 'alā-l-khalq fī radd al-khilāfāt ilā-l-madhhab al-ḥaqq min uṣūl al-tawḥīd* (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyya, 1983).

53 Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Furqān bayn awliyā' al-Raḥmān wa-awliyā' al-Shayṭān* (Riyadh: Maktabat al-Ma'ārif, 1982). See Ibn al-Wazīr, *Tarjīḥ*, 108. Here the author qualifies Ibn Taymiyya's book as precious (*wa-huwa kitāb nafīs*); Ibn al-Wazīr, *Īthār*, 68. For a detailed overview on the content

address the distinction between the miracles ascribed to the prophets and those which are performed by common people. This distinction being fundamental to Ibn Taymiyya in this book and elsewhere, it is very likely that Ibn al-Wazīr draw inspiration from it.⁵⁴

Ibn Taymiyya does not mention Ibn Taymiyya further, nor does he textually draw from the latter, nevertheless, judging from the way Ibn al-Wazīr dealt with this issue, Ibn Taymiyya could have been very likely one of his sources of inspiration.

On the whole, Ibn al-Wazīr's position on this topic is rather peculiar. As a matter of fact, unlike Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, Ibn al-Wazīr does not openly undermine miracles as proofs of prophecy. It is quite probable that he sought to preserve, at least in theory, the traditional methodology proper to the *dalā'il al-nubuwwa* genre. Indeed, to the question whether one can validate prophecy without recourse to miracles, Ibn al-Wazīr answers: "Reason does not require to prove prophecy by miracles but tradition (*al-sam'*) does." By tradition, he means the consensus of the scholars (*al-ijmā'*) affirming that, "every prophet that God did not attest with a miracle is a liar."⁵⁵ But as we have seen, when it comes to defining Muḥammad's miracles, he puts forward the Qur'ān and does not refer to the numerous other miracles raised by the traditionalists.

and scope of this work, see D. Sarrió Cucarella, "Spiritual Anti-Elitism: Ibn Taymiyya's Doctrine of Sainthood (*walāya*)," *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations* 22/3 (2011), 275–291.

54 See Ibn Taymiyya, *al-Furqān*, 65–69, 71–75, 77–78. The distinction between prophetic miracles and other extraordinary deeds was a very important feature in the ancient Ash'arite school, as evidenced by the Ash'arī theologian al-Bāqillānī's (d. 403/1013) treatise *Kitāb al-bayān 'an al-farq bayna al-mu'jizāt wa'll-karāmāt wa'll-ḥiyal wa'l-kahāna wa'l-siḥr wa'l-naranjāt* [*Miracle and Magic: A Treatise on the Nature of the Apologetic Miracle and its Differentiation from Charisms, Trickery, Divination, Magic and Spells*], ed. and trans. R. J. McCarthy (Beirut: Librairie Orientale, 1958). Standing against the Ash'arite views on this topic, Ibn Taymiyya has dedicated many pages to it in his *al-Nubuwwāt*. See for example, ii: 991–998, 1016–1030, 1074–1095.

55 Ibn al-Wazīr, *al-Burhān*, 81.

Conclusions

With Ibn al-Wazīr's later heir and biographer, al-Shawkānī, who was also a reader of Ibn Taymiyya, the proof by way of miracles in the traditional sense came back to its rightful place.⁵⁶ Ibn Taymiyya was certainly a polemicist who positioned himself as an advocate of the traditional sources of religious knowledge, but when it came to criticizing someone or something, he made an effort to study it, which at times led him to validate some of his adversaries' methods and conclusions.

Regarding Ibn Taymiyya's doctrine on the proofs of prophecy, this article drew attention to a direct influence of Averroes on Ibn Taymiyya, although we also met an indirect debt of Ibn Taymiyya to Avicenna when he validated the latter's views as recycled through al-Ghazālī and Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī.

Moving to Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, Ibn Taymiyya's reverberation on this most devoted and famous disciple of his could appear as self-evident, nonetheless it is worth been investigated. In fact, Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya does not only echo his master's views; sometimes he summarizes and reshapes them in a matured discourse, as is the case here with the proof of prophecy where no place is left to miracles except for his critique of their use by Ash'arites. Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya's discourse on the proofs of prophecy is a wonderful example of how he clarifies Ibn Taymiyya's views on a given topic by pursuing his own reasoning and drawing consequences that do not appear in his master's writings.⁵⁷

Finally, Ibn al-Wazīr's proofs of prophecy are based on rational arguments, the long excerpt from Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī proves this. Yet, at the same time he proclaims his attachment to the tradition of proving the existence of prophets by miracles,

⁵⁶ al-Shawkānī, *Irshād al-thiqāt*, 57–69.

⁵⁷ See Bori-Holtzman, *A Scholar in the Shadow*, 11–42.

although in the end he mentions no other miracle than the Coran. This makes Ibn al-Wazīr's method close to Ibn Taymiyya's who dedicated long pages to listing and classifying miracles in a traditional way, following the traditionalists' *dalā'il al-nubuwwa* pattern, to finally challenge the miracles' conclusiveness.

Uncovering Ibn al-Wazīr's reception of Ibn Taymiyya is a crucial operation in many respects. First, this Yemeni theologian is very little studied, whereas his legacy played an important role in the spread of Sunnism in Yemen from the 15th century onwards. Moreover, his work testifies to the spread of Ibn Taymiyya's teachings in the Arabian Peninsula a century after his death.

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