

## Abdul Qadir Ceylani (Gilani)

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**ABSTRACT:** This article examines the life and work of Abdul-Qadir Gilani and his contributions to religious literature

**Keywords:** truth and wisdom, religious literature, knowledge system.

## INTRODUCTION

Abdul-Kadir Gilani (Abd al-Qadir Jeylani) (Arabic: *أبو القادر الجيلاني*, Persian: *عبد القادر گیلانی*; 1077, Gilan, Iran - 1166, Baghdad, Iraq) - Persian Hanbali theologian, sheyphalite preacher Sufi order Qadiriyya. One of the most revered Sufi saints. His father, Said Abu Salih Musa al-Hasani, was a direct descendant of Imam Hasan ibn Ali. Abdul-Kadir is a name where "abd" means "slave", and Kadir is one of the names of Allah Almighty, which can be roughly translated as "strong", "mighty", "capable of anything", "almighty".

Gilani - the name of the Sheikh's origin - the city of Gilan (Iran).

Gausul-Azam - literal translation - the highest help, bringing help, relief.

Sultan al-Awliya - Sultan of Saints.

This title speaks of the undoubted spiritual superiority of its owner over the rest (saints). Mukhyi d-Din - "Bringer of the Revival of Religion." Al-Hasani Al-Husseini - a person with this title has a noble birth - he is a descendant of the grandchildren of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him). The parents of the venerable Sheikh Abdulkadir Gilani (may his barakat be with us) are descendants of the Prophet (peace be upon him). The Sheikh's father, Said Abu Saleh Musa (Abdullo), is Al-Hasani by origin, that is, a direct descendant of Imam Hasan, the grandson of the Prophet. And the mother of the Sheikh, Umm al-Khair, was Al-

Husseini by birth (a descendant of Imam Hus-sein, may Allah be pleased with them). Abdul-Qadir Gilani spent his childhood in his native Gilan.

In 1095, at the age of eighteen, he went to Baghdad, where he continued his study of the Khanbali madhhab under the guidance of Ibn Aqil and other famous teachers. The Sheikh studied fiqh, hadith and tafsir. After completing his studies, Abdul-Qadir Gilani left Baghdad and lived as a hermit for 25 years, wandering through the desert regions of Iraq. He was in his fifties when he returned to Baghdad in 1127 and began preaching in public. [1]

Abdul-Qadir Gilani (his full name is Muhiddin Abu Muhammad bin Abu Salih Zengid-ost) was born in 470/1077 in Iran, in the city of Gilan, where from early childhood he gained a love of wisdom, as well as great respect for learning as the most important labor. He had deep respect for scientists, admired their depth of philosophical and religious knowledge. He liked to study since childhood. Having received his primary education in his homeland, at the age of eighteen, Gilani arrived in Baghdad. In Baghdad he continued his religious education with various who belonged to the great Tajik - Persian spiritual teachers. Arab scholars have shown great scientific philosophical interest in the discoveries of the leaders of Persian spiritual development. This was an example of a true dialogue between cultures. Gilani deeply comprehended the truths and wisdom of the great Koran, hadith, fiqh, tafsir, such basic sciences about the development of civilization as history, philosophy, culture, languages. Sheikh Abdul-Qadir has mastered these systems of knowledge superbly. Through Abul-Khair Muhammad bin Muslim Dabbas, he took the path of tasawwuf and put on the khirka tariqa.

Then Gilani left Baghdad and lived as a hermit for 25 years, wandering through the desert regions of Iraq. In 1127, at the age of fifty, he returned to Baghdad and began preaching in public places. By the Will of the Almighty, under the influence of the honorable Sheikh's lectures, thousands of people accepted Islam, and sinners repented. Many scientists and statesmen became his murids. The impossible became real, even the enemies of Islam turned into respectable Muslims and obedient disciples of the Sheikh. The tendency for people to realize real values - spiritual values was revived.

According to his teaching, it is necessary to complete your own path of moral development, achieve a high level of spiritual perfection, then live and work among people, do good for others. The Persian-Tajik feast and Sheikh Abdulkadir Gilani won great respect also among other peoples of the East: in the Arab world, the historical community of the North Caucasus, as well as among the peoples of the Turkic language group. I should note that the Farsi language was the most important in the history of the culture of these peoples, especially in the Turkic environment. The Farsi language is a language of literature spread over a vast territory, covering Iran, Afghanistan, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, and India. Outstanding literary works of Tajik-Persian authors, poets-philosophers were well known and

translated into Turkic languages. Among them were the greatest Sufi feasts, mentors who won respect and highly respected in the world, illuminating the development paths of the Turkic-speaking peoples by the power of their faith and talent, the wisdom of religious thought - Gilani and Rumi, who embodied in their poetry the culture of the entire Muslim region and expressed in it with an unprecedented power "the greatness of the human spirit in its endless striving for perfection."

This is how the great Rumi wrote, reflecting on the meaning and cosmos of man and personality, the true greatness of her ideals: "You are looking for pleasure in sweet things - what an absurdity! After all, you are the sea of comprehension, hidden in a drop of dew, you are the Universe, hidden in a body one and a half meters long". At present, the positions of the teachings of the Qadiriya tariqah (Abdulkadir Gilani) are especially strong in West and North Africa, Sudan, Iraq and other Arab countries, the North Caucasus. At present, in these countries, as well as in Russia, most of the imams, deputy imams, advisers to the mufti, great spiritual teachers of the Koran, fiqh, hadith and others belong to the Tajik-Persian historical community. The Qadiriya Brotherhood is famous for the loud dhikr ritual. The dhikr consists of three parts and the recitation of qasida al - Barzandzhi in glorification of the Prophet, recitation of obligatory prayers and choral glorification (madaih) of the patron of fellowship, ending with instructions to the members of the monastery.

The Qadiriyya emblem is a green rose with three rows of petals (5-6-7, respectively, meaning the five pillars of Islam, 6 foundations of faith and 7 words in the dhikr formula). His followers, starting with Ibn Arabi, called him "Qutub" (The Greatest Scientist) and "Insan-Kamil" (Perfect Man) to our days.

Sheikh Abdul-Qadir possessed many karamats, a huge number of amazing stories are known about him, they are told by various sources of Persian religious literature, translated into many languages of the world, which testifies to a deep dialogue of cultures. The highest destiny of Abdul-Qadir Gilani became known in early childhood. In the month of Ramadan, in the afternoon, he refused mother's milk. The news that a boy was born in the Oshraf family, who observes fasting in infancy, spread throughout the district.

And the next year, when due to the fog there were difficulties with determining the beginning of the month of Ramadan, the townspeople came to the mother of little Abdul-Qadir to find out if he was breastfeeding that day. On that day, Abdul-Qadir observed the fast, and later it turned out that the beginning of Ramadan fell on that day. In the future, many more such signs of God's chosenness of Abdul-Qadir were revealed. One night, Abdul-Qadir dreamed of the Prophet (peace be upon him). He asked the Ulama why he did not preach. Abdul-Qadir replied: "O Messenger of Allah, I am ajami (not an Arab). How can I perform in front of the talented alims of Baghdad?" Then the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) opened his mouth, blew it seven times and ordered him to preach. At first, two or

three people listened to his sermons, and then more and more people began to come. Subsequently, the mosque could no longer accommodate everyone, and he began to perform in a vacant lot, on the outskirts of the city.

Eventually, more than seventy thousand people came to listen to his sermons. Allah Almighty exalted Abdul-Qadir as the true Islam. Allah endowed him with straightforwardness in his service, adherence to science (Sharia), linked the name of the sheikh with the "golden chain" of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon Him), magnified him by giving karamata. All the Ulama of that time unanimously recognized him as the greatest of the people living at that time. The Sheikh died in 562/1166, at the age of ninety-one, and was buried in Baghdad. The mausoleum of Abdul-Qadir Gilani has become one of the main shrines of Baghdad. [2]

### Reference

1. [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Абдул-Кадир\\_Гилани](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Абдул-Кадир_Гилани)
2. <http://www.migrant-today.ru/2018/06/abdul-kadir-gilani/>