

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis

****Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis: Exploring Timeless Wisdom****

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis are concepts that weave a profound tapestry of understanding about existence, spirituality, and the nature of reality. When we delve into these themes, we uncover a worldview that contrasts sharply with the linear perception of time predominant in modern Western thought. The Ismaili tradition, a branch of Shi'a Islam known for its esoteric teachings, offers rich insights into the cyclical patterns of time and the deeper gnosis—or spiritual knowledge—that guides human consciousness through these cycles.

In this article, we'll unpack the meaning of cyclical time, explore the essence of Ismaili gnosis, and see how these ideas interplay to shape a unique spiritual philosophy. Along the way, we'll touch upon related concepts such as esoteric Islam, spiritual cosmology, and the symbolic understanding of time that continues to inspire seekers today.

Understanding Cyclical Time: Beyond the Linear Horizon

The concept of cyclical time is ancient and appears in many cultures and spiritual traditions. Unlike the linear model, where time is viewed as a straight line moving from past to future, cyclical time is seen as a repeating loop or spiral, where events and experiences recur in patterns.

The Philosophy Behind Cyclical Time

In cyclical time, history and human experience are not simply progressing towards an endpoint but are part of ongoing cycles of birth, death, and rebirth. This perspective encourages a more holistic understanding of existence, emphasizing rhythm, renewal, and transformation.

Many indigenous traditions, Eastern philosophies like Hinduism and Buddhism, and Islamic mysticism emphasize cyclical patterns. These cycles can be cosmic—such as the movement of celestial bodies—or personal, reflecting inner spiritual growth and stages of awakening.

Cycles in Nature and Cosmos

Nature itself provides countless examples of cyclical time: the changing seasons, lunar phases, and the life cycles of plants and animals. On a

cosmological scale, Islamic esoteric teachings often discuss the cyclical nature of the universe, with phases of creation, sustenance, and dissolution.

This cyclical view invites a deeper connection with the rhythms of life and encourages individuals to align their spiritual practices with these natural patterns.

Ismaili Gnosis: The Heart of Esoteric Knowledge

Gnosis, from the Greek word for “knowledge,” points to a spiritual, inner knowledge that transcends intellectual understanding. Ismaili gnosis refers to the esoteric teachings within the Ismaili branch of Shi'a Islam, emphasizing the inner meanings of scripture and the profound truths hidden beneath the surface of religious texts.

Who Are the Ismailis?

The Ismailis are a sect of Shi'a Islam who follow the teachings of the Aga Khan as their spiritual leader. Their tradition is deeply rooted in the search for inner wisdom, balancing outward religious practice with inward spiritual insight.

Ismaili thought encourages followers to seek the **batin** (inner) meaning of the Quran, which contrasts with the **zahir** (outer) literal interpretation. This dual understanding is key to accessing gnosis, which guides adherents through the complexities of life and the cosmos.

Core Principles of Ismaili Gnosis

Ismaili gnosis revolves around several core ideas:

- ****The Imam of the Time:**** The living Imam serves as the spiritual guide and interpreter of divine knowledge, connecting followers with timeless wisdom.
- ****The Symbolism of Light:**** Light is a central metaphor in Ismaili teachings, symbolizing divine knowledge illuminating the soul.
- ****Spiritual Hierarchy:**** The universe is understood as a hierarchy of beings and realms, each playing a role in the cosmic order.
- ****The Inner Journey:**** Spiritual growth involves peeling back layers of ignorance to uncover the eternal truths within.

Interweaving Cyclical Time with Ismaili Gnosis

The intersection of cyclical time and Ismaili gnosis creates a profound

framework for understanding human existence and divine reality. The cyclical nature of time provides the backdrop against which the spiritual journey unfolds, while gnosis offers the map for navigating these cycles.

The Eternal Return and Spiritual Evolution

Within Ismaili thought, time is not merely a sequence of events but a dynamic process of spiritual evolution. Cycles represent opportunities for renewal and greater awareness, where each repetition offers a chance to deepen one's connection to the divine.

This idea resonates with the concept of *tajdid* (renewal) in Islamic tradition—the belief that God sends a renewer to revive faith and guide humanity at critical junctures in time. The cyclical return of spiritual guidance ensures that knowledge remains alive and accessible.

Symbolism of Time in Ismaili Texts

Ismaili literature is rich with symbolism related to time and its cycles. For example, the Quranic imagery of the sun, moon, and stars is interpreted not just physically but as symbols of different levels of knowledge and stages in the soul's journey.

The cyclical movement of these celestial bodies reflects the ongoing process of spiritual illumination and the unfolding of divine wisdom through history.

Why Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis Matter Today

In a world often dominated by fast-paced, linear thinking focused on progress and deadlines, embracing the cyclical view of time can be profoundly transformative. It invites a more patient, reflective approach to life's challenges, recognizing that growth and change happen in rhythms rather than straight lines.

Ismaili gnosis, with its emphasis on inner knowledge and spiritual interpretation, complements this by encouraging individuals to look beyond surface appearances and develop a deeper understanding of themselves and the cosmos.

Practical Insights for Spiritual Seekers

For those interested in exploring these ideas, here are a few tips to integrate cyclical time and Ismaili gnosis into daily life:

- **Observe Natural Cycles:** Pay attention to the rhythms of nature around you—moon phases, seasons, and daily patterns—and align your practices accordingly.
- **Engage in Reflective Study:** Delve into Ismaili texts or other spiritual writings that emphasize esoteric meanings and inner knowledge.
- **Practice Patience:** Recognize that spiritual growth often involves revisiting lessons and experiences multiple times before deeper understanding emerges.
- **Seek Guidance:** Connect with communities or mentors who embody these teachings to enrich your journey.

Modern Relevance of Esoteric Time Concepts

The cyclical understanding of time also resonates with contemporary scientific and philosophical ideas, such as the oscillations in quantum physics or theories of eternal recurrence in philosophy. This convergence opens new dialogues between ancient wisdom and modern knowledge, offering fresh perspectives on human existence.

Moreover, the emphasis on gnosis—experiential knowledge—is increasingly valued in a world saturated with information but often lacking deeper meaning.

Exploring cyclical time and Ismaili gnosis invites us into a timeless conversation, one that transcends cultures and epochs, reminding us that the journey inward is as vital as the journey forward.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is cyclical time in the context of Ismaili gnosis?

Cyclical time in Ismaili gnosis refers to the concept that time is not linear but moves in repeating cycles, reflecting spiritual and cosmic rhythms that influence human history and individual spiritual development.

How does Ismaili gnosis interpret the idea of time?

Ismaili gnosis interprets time as a manifestation of divine will, where cyclical patterns serve as a means for spiritual renewal and progression, emphasizing the recurrence of spiritual truths across different eras.

What role does cyclical time play in Ismaili esoteric teachings?

Cyclical time in Ismaili esoteric teachings highlights the repetitive nature of spiritual cycles, guiding believers to recognize recurring signs and inner meanings that lead to deeper understanding and enlightenment.

How is the concept of cyclical time connected to the Ismaili understanding of history?

In Ismaili thought, history is seen as a series of cycles where spiritual epochs recur, each bringing renewed teachings and guidance from the Imam, reflecting the dynamic relationship between divine knowledge and human experience.

Can cyclical time explain the succession of Imams in Ismailism?

Yes, cyclical time helps explain the succession of Imams as part of a divine cycle where each Imam represents a new spiritual cycle or era, maintaining the continuity of esoteric knowledge and guidance.

What is the significance of gnosis within the framework of cyclical time in Ismailism?

Gnosis, or deep spiritual knowledge, is crucial within cyclical time as it allows believers to perceive the hidden meanings behind the cycles, enabling them to attain higher spiritual consciousness and align with divine will.

How does cyclical time affect the spiritual practices of Ismailis?

Cyclical time influences Ismaili spiritual practices by encouraging reflection on historical and cosmic cycles, fostering a deeper connection to the Imam's guidance and the continual renewal of faith and understanding.

Are there any Ismaili texts that discuss cyclical time and gnosis?

Yes, several Ismaili philosophical and theological texts explore cyclical time and gnosis, including works by thinkers like Nasir Khusraw and the writings contained in the Ginans, which articulate the interplay between time, knowledge, and divine guidance.

How does the concept of cyclical time in Ismaili gnosis differ from linear time in other religious traditions?

Unlike linear time, which views history as a straight progression from creation to an endpoint, cyclical time in Ismaili gnosis sees history as repetitive and restorative, emphasizing recurring spiritual truths and the renewal of divine knowledge through cycles.

What practical insights can modern Ismailis gain from understanding cyclical time and gnosis?

Modern Ismailis can gain a sense of continuity and purpose by understanding cyclical time and gnosis, recognizing that challenges and spiritual opportunities recur, and that through the Imam's guidance, they can navigate these cycles towards personal and communal spiritual growth.

Additional Resources

****Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis: Exploring Spiritual Temporality and Esoteric Wisdom****

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis constitute a profound intersection of cosmological philosophy and spiritual insight within the Ismaili tradition. This intricate relationship offers a unique perspective on how time is perceived not merely as a linear succession of events but as a recurring, regenerative process deeply embedded in esoteric knowledge. Understanding this dynamic sheds light on broader themes of spiritual evolution, divine knowledge, and the metaphysical frameworks that shape Ismaili thought.

The notion of cyclical time contrasts sharply with the linear concept prevalent in many Western traditions. While linear time emphasizes a beginning and an end, cyclical time embraces repetition, renewal, and the eternal return of cosmic patterns. Within Ismaili gnosis, this cyclical understanding is intricately woven with the concept of **haqiqah** (ultimate truth) and the unfolding of divine wisdom through successive spiritual eras or cycles. This article delves into the philosophical underpinnings of cyclical time in Ismaili doctrine, its implications for gnosis, and its relevance in contemporary spiritual discourse.

The Conceptual Framework of Cyclical Time in Ismailism

Ismaili cosmology articulates a layered vision of time that transcends the simplistic measurement of past, present, and future. Time, in this paradigm,

is an oscillating continuum that reflects the eternal rhythms of creation and divine manifestation. This cyclical temporality is not merely a philosophical abstraction but serves as a framework for interpreting historical and spiritual processes.

In Ismaili theology, history is segmented into recurring cycles known as **daur** or **dawr**, each governed by a divinely appointed Imam. These cycles reflect phases of spiritual guidance where the esoteric knowledge is revealed progressively, allowing adherents to access deeper levels of truth. The cyclical nature of these eras underscores the perpetual renewal of divine knowledge, symbolizing a cosmic order that continually revitalizes itself.

The Role of the Imam in Cyclical Time

Central to Ismaili gnosis is the figure of the Imam, who embodies the living, present manifestation of divine knowledge. The Imam's role is pivotal within the cyclical framework as the guide who illuminates the spiritual path during each cycle. This cyclical succession of Imams ensures the transmission and preservation of esoteric wisdom, adapting it to the needs of different epochs.

The Imam, therefore, is not only a spiritual leader but also a temporal anchor within the cycles of time. His presence signifies the renewal of the covenant between the divine and humanity, marking the transition from one spiritual era to another. This cyclical succession reflects the Ismaili emphasis on continuity and transformation, blending the eternal with the temporal.

Ismaili Gnosis: The Esoteric Knowledge of Cyclical Temporality

Ismaili gnosis, or **ilm al-batin**, refers to the inner, esoteric knowledge that transcends literal interpretations of religious texts. It involves a deep understanding of metaphysical realities, which are often encoded in symbolic narratives and cosmological models. The concept of cyclical time is inseparable from this gnosis, as it frames the processes through which divine knowledge is unveiled and internalized.

The cyclical unfolding of spiritual knowledge is seen as a gradual unveiling of hidden truths, accessible only through initiation and guidance by the Imam. This process of gnosis is dynamic, reflecting the shifting spiritual needs of the community over time. The cycles of time thus become a mechanism for spiritual evolution, where knowledge is renewed and deepened with each iteration.

Comparative Perspectives: Cyclical Time in Other Traditions

While the concept of cyclical time is prominent in Ismaili thought, it also resonates with other spiritual and philosophical traditions. Hinduism and Buddhism, for example, conceptualize time as **kalachakra** or the wheel of time, emphasizing cyclical patterns of birth, death, and rebirth. Similarly, ancient Greek philosophy, particularly the Stoics, entertained ideas of eternal recurrence.

However, Ismaili gnosis integrates cyclical time with a unique theological framework centered on the Imam and the esoteric transmission of knowledge. This integration distinguishes Ismaili perspectives by emphasizing active spiritual guidance within cycles rather than mere cosmic repetition.

Practical Implications of Cyclical Time in Ismaili Spirituality

The cyclical understanding of time influences not only cosmology but also the lived spiritual experience of Ismaili adherents. It cultivates a mindset oriented toward continuous spiritual renewal and adaptive understanding. This perspective encourages believers to perceive challenges and transformations within a larger cosmic rhythm, fostering resilience and hope.

- **Spiritual Renewal:** The cyclical model encourages regular reflection and self-purification aligned with the evolving spiritual epochs.
- **Community Cohesion:** The shared recognition of cycles and the Imam's role strengthens collective identity and purpose.
- **Interpretative Flexibility:** Esoteric knowledge adapts across cycles, allowing reinterpretation of sacred texts in light of contemporary realities.

Moreover, the cyclical framework supports a long-term vision of spiritual progress, where individual and communal growth are understood as part of an ongoing cosmic process rather than isolated events.

Challenges and Critiques

While the cyclical conception of time offers profound spiritual insights, it also presents interpretative challenges. Critics argue that cyclical models

may risk fatalism or undermine the urgency of ethical action by emphasizing recurrence over linear progress. In the context of Ismaili gnosis, however, the dynamic role of the Imam and the emphasis on active spiritual engagement mitigate such concerns by reinforcing purposeful transformation within cycles.

Academic discourse also debates the extent to which Ismaili cyclical time aligns with or diverges from other Islamic esoteric traditions, inviting further comparative study and exploration.

Contemporary Relevance of Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis

In an era characterized by rapid change and existential uncertainty, the Ismaili interpretation of cyclical time and gnosis offers valuable perspectives. It encourages a holistic understanding of history and spirituality, framing both as iterative processes of learning and renewal.

This approach can inform modern spiritual practices by promoting adaptability without loss of core identity, a balance crucial for communities navigating globalization and cultural shifts. Additionally, the emphasis on esoteric knowledge accessible through authorized guidance highlights the importance of interpretative authority and spiritual mentorship in complex times.

By revisiting cyclical time and Ismaili gnosis, scholars and practitioners alike gain insights into the enduring nature of spiritual wisdom and the mechanisms through which it evolves. This dialogue between ancient cosmology and contemporary experience enriches broader conversations about time, knowledge, and the human quest for meaning.

The intersection of cyclical time and Ismaili gnosis presents a compelling paradigm that challenges conventional notions of temporality and spiritual knowledge. Rooted in a tradition that values both continuity and transformation, this framework invites ongoing reflection on how divine wisdom is transmitted and experienced across generations. Through its nuanced understanding of time and esoteric insight, Ismaili thought continues to contribute richly to the tapestry of global spiritual philosophy.

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cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis Henry Corbin, 1983
First Published in 1983. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Cyclical Time & Ismaili Gnosis Henry Corbin, 2013-01-11
First published in 1983. The volume *Cyclical Time and Ismaili Gnosis* brings together in English translation three of Henry Corbin's richest and most complex studies, originally presented at the Eranos conferences of 1951 and 1954 and another conference in 1956. Each of these three relatively early studies is built around a complex, highly creative 'comparison' of the phenomenological correspondences between texts (often highly fragmentary) from a vast range of spiritual traditions from late Antiquity (including Manichaenism and the sects of Sassanid Iran) - all 'gnostic' in the root Greek sense of that term favoured by Corbin, though not in the narrower historical sense used by most contemporary scholars - and comparable spiritual themes in an equally wide range of Islamic texts eventually preserved in the later Ismaili Shi'i tradition.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Historical Dictionary of the Ismailis Farhad Daftary, 2012
The Ismaili Muslims, who belong to the Shia branch of Islam, live in over 25 different countries around the world, mainly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Their history has typically been linked to the history of the various countries in which they live, but the worldwide community is united under Prince Karim Aga Khan, the spiritual leader and 49th Imam of the Ismaili Muslims. Few fields of Islamic studies have witnessed as drastic a change as Ismaili studies, due in part to the recent discovery of numerous historical texts, and author Farhad Daftary makes extensive use of these new sources in the *Historical Dictionary of the Ismailis*. This comprehensive new reference work is the first of its kind on the Ismailis and presents a summary of the findings of modern scholarship on the Ismaili Shia Muslims and different facets of their heritage. The dictionary covers all phases of Ismaili history as well as the main doctrines of the community. It includes an introductory chapter, which provides a broad historical survey of the Ismailis, followed by alphabetical entries on all major aspects of the community, such as key figures, institutions, traditions, and doctrines. It also contains a chronology, genealogical tables, a glossary, and a substantial bibliography. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Ismailis.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Ismaili History and Intellectual Traditions Farhad Daftary, 2017-08-07
The Ismailis represent an important Shi'i Muslim community with rich intellectual and literary traditions. The complex history of the Ismailis dates back to the second/eighth century when they separated from other Shi'i groups under the leadership of their own imams. Soon afterwards, the Ismailis organised a dynamic, revolutionary movement, known as the da'wa or mission, for uprooting the Sunni regime of the Abbasids and establishing a new Shi'i caliphate headed by the Ismaili imam. By the end of the third/ninth century, the Ismaili dā'īs, operating secretly on behalf of the movement, were active in almost every region of the Muslim world, from Central Asia and Persia to Yemen, Egypt and the Maghrib. This book brings together a collection of the best works from Farhad Daftary, one of the foremost authorities in the field. The studies cover a range of specialised topics related to Ismaili history, historiography, institutions, theology, law and philosophy, amongst other intellectual traditions elaborated by the Ismailis. The collation of these invaluable studies into one book will be of great interest to the Ismaili community as well to anyone studying Islam in general, or Shi'i Islam in particular.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Degrees of Excellence Arzina R. Lalani, 2009-11-30 I.B. Tauris in association with the Institute of Ismaili Studies
One of the most distinguished scholars of his time, Ahmad b. Ibrahim al-Naysaburi lived during the height of Fatimid rule in Egypt. He came from Nishapur, the centre of the Ismaili da'wa in Khurasan, a thriving centre of learning particularly noted for its use of rationalistic philosophy. Several important works are accredited to him, but it is the *Kitab ithbat al-imama* which is of particular significance for the development of philosophy in medieval Islamic thought. In this work, presented here in a new edition and translation, al-Naysaburi allows us to understand not only the significance of his own thought, but also the beliefs of his age.

Rather than basing his assertions exclusively on the authority of the Qur'an and hadith, he applies rational tools to explain his theology, providing a philosophical affirmation of the imamate by presenting a range of arguments, foremost amongst which is the theory of the 'degrees of excellence'. *Degrees of Excellence* offers the first book-length study of this hitherto unknown scholar of the early 5th/11th century. This invaluable source of Fatimid historiography will prove essential reading for students of Islamic history, philosophy and theology. It will also serve as a useful reference for modern Shi'i communities of all persuasions.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: All the World an Icon Tom Cheetham, 2012-07-03 All the World an Icon is the fourth book in an informal quartet of works by Tom Cheetham on the spirituality of Henry Corbin, a major twentieth-century scholar of Sufism and colleague of C. G. Jung, whose influence on contemporary religion and the humanities is beginning to become clear. Cheetham's books have helped spark a renewed interest in the work of this important, creative religious thinker. Henry Corbin (1903-1978) was professor of Islamic religion at the Sorbonne in Paris and director of the department of Iranic studies at the Institut Franco-Iranien in Teheran. His wide-ranging work includes the first translations of Heidegger into French, studies in Swedenborg and Boehme, writings on the Grail and angelology, and definitive translations of Persian Islamic and Sufi texts. He introduced such seminal terms as the imaginal realm and theophany into Western thought, and his use of the Shi'ite idea of ta'wil or spiritual interpretation influenced psychologist James Hillman and the literary critic Harold Bloom. His books were read by a broad range of poets including Charles Olson and Robert Duncan, and his impact on American poetry, says Cheetham, has yet to be fully appreciated. His published titles in English include *Creative Imagination in the Sufism of Ibn Arabi*, *Avicenna and the Visionary Recital*, and *The Man of Light in Iranian Sufism*. As the religions of the Book place the divine Word at the center of creation, the importance of hermeneutics, the theory and practice of interpretation, cannot be overstated. In the theology and spirituality of Henry Corbin, the mystical heart of this tradition is to be found in the creative, active imagination; the alchemy of spiritual development is best understood as a story of the soul's search for the Lost Speech. Cheetham eloquently demonstrates Corbin's view that the living interpretation of texts, whether divine or human—or, indeed, of the world itself seen as the Text of Creation—is the primary task of spiritual life. In his first three books on Corbin, Cheetham explores different aspects of Corbin's work, but has saved for this book his final analysis of what Corbin meant by the Arabic term ta'wil—perhaps the most important concept in his entire oeuvre. Any consideration of how Corbin's ideas were adapted by others has to begin with a clear idea of what Corbin himself intended, writes Cheetham; his own intellectual and spiritual cosmos is already highly complex and eclectic and a knowledge of his particular philosophical project is crucial for understanding the range and implications of his work. Cheetham lays out the implications of ta'wil as well as the use of language as integral part of any artistic or spiritual practice, with the view that the creative imagination is a fundamentally linguistic phenomenon for the Abrahamic religions, and, as Corbin tells us, prayer is the supreme form of creative imagination.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: The Ismailis in the Middle Ages Shafique N. Virani, 2007-04-19 None of that people should be spared, not even the babe in its cradle. With these chilling words, the Mongol warlord Genghis Khan declared his intention to destroy the Ismailis, one of the most intellectually and politically significant Muslim communities of medieval Islamdom. The massacres that followed convinced observers that this powerful voice of Shi'i Islam had been forever silenced. Little was heard of these people for centuries, until their recent and dramatic emergence from obscurity. Today they exist as a dynamic and thriving community established in over twenty-five countries. Yet the interval between what appeared to have been their total annihilation, and their modern, seemingly phoenix-like renaissance, has remained shrouded in mystery. Drawing on an astonishing array of sources gathered from many countries around the globe, *The Ismailis in the Middle Ages: A History of Survival, A Search for Salvation* is a richly nuanced and compelling study of the murkiest portion of this era. In probing the period from the dark days when the Ismaili fortresses in Iran fell before the marauding Mongol hordes, to the emergence at Anjudan of the

Ismaili Imams who provided a spiritual centre to a scattered community, this work explores the motivations, passions and presumptions of historical actors. With penetrating insight, Shafique N. Virani examines the rich esoteric thought that animated the Ismailis and enabled them to persevere. A work of remarkable erudition, this landmark book is essential reading for scholars of Islamic history and spirituality, Shi'ism and Iran. Both specialists and informed lay readers will take pleasure not only in its scholarly perception, but in its lively anecdotes, quotations of delightful poetry, and gripping narrative style. This is an extraordinary book of historical beauty and spiritual vision.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: *Apocalyptic History of the Early Fatimid Empire* Jamel Velji, 2016-08-04 Explores the role of apocalyptic symbolism in the formation and maintenance of a medieval Islamic empire How can religion transform a society? This book investigates the ways in which a medieval Islamic movement harnessed Quranic visions of utopia to construct one of the most brilliant and lasting empires in Islamic history (979-1171). The Fatimids apocalyptic vision of their central place in an imminent utopia played a critical role in transfiguring the intellectual and political terrains of North Africa in the early tenth century. Yet the realities that they faced on the ground often challenged their status as the custodians of a pristine Islam at the end of time. Through a detailed examination of some of the structural features of the Fatimid revolution, as well as early works of ta'wil, or symbolic interpretation, Jamel Velji illustrates how the Fatimids conceived of their mission as one that would bring about an imminent utopia. He then examines how the Fatimids reinterpreted their place in history when the expected end never materialised. The book ends with an extensive discussion of another apocalyptic event linked to a Fatimid lineage: the Nizari Ismaili declaration of the end of time on August 8, 1164. Key features Introduces selected themes, texts and theoretical problems in early Fatimid history and thought to those unfamiliar with Islam or the Shia tradition Explores the nature of apocalyptic rhetoric, what constitutes an apocalypse and how apocalyptic prophecies can be reinterpreted Uses techniques from religious studies and rhetorical analysis on data from the Fatimid tradition, showing how Islam can contribute to broader discussions in the history of religions Contains extensive translations from two Fatimid texts, including: the Kitab al-Kashf (Book of unveiling), and Qadi I-Nu'mans Ta'wil al-da'a'im (Symbolic interpretation of his Pillars of Islam)

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Religions of the World J. Gordon Melton, Martin Baumann, 2010-09-21 This masterful six-volume encyclopedia provides comprehensive, global coverage of religion, emphasizing larger religious communities without neglecting the world's smaller religious outposts. Religions of the World, Second Edition: A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Beliefs and Practices is an extraordinary work, bringing together the scholarship of some 225 experts from around the globe. The encyclopedia's six volumes offer entries on every country of the world, with particular emphasis on the larger nations, as well as Indonesia and the Latin American countries that are traditionally given little attention in English-language reference works. Entries include profiles on religion in the world's smallest countries (the Vatican and San Marino), profiles on religion in recently established or disputed countries (Kosovo and Nagorno-Karabakh), as well as profiles on religion in some of the world's most remote places (Antarctica and Easter Island). Religions of the World is unique in that it is based in religion on the ground, tracing the development of each of the 16 major world religious traditions through its institutional expressions in the modern world, its major geographical sites, and its major celebrations. Unlike other works, the encyclopedia also covers the world of religious unbelief as expressed in atheism, humanism, and other traditions.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: *The Glory of Arthur* Jeffrey John Dixon, 2014-08-08 Starting with William Blake's lost painting The Ancient Britons, this book shows how the visionary artist and poet reworked the Matter of Britain--the corpus of legends presenting an alternative history of Britain--into his own mythology. He thus adds to a tradition of Arthurian epic begun by Layamon in the 13th century and continued by Edmund Spenser in the 16th, in which a Romano-Celtic warlord becomes an icon of the English imagination. This book shows how Britain became the promised land of a pagan goddess where mythical events are as important as those of history, and how the figure of

Arthur is transformed into a British Messiah whose Christian realm is in continuous interaction with the Otherworld of Faerie, an imagined place between the spiritual and the earthly. Arthur as perceived through Blake's vision is the earthly embodiment of the fallen Albion; this exploration of the mythic underpinnings of the English sense of nationhood reveals an imaginative consciousness that links us to human existence itself.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: *The Most Holy Trinosophia* Professor of Religious Studies at Michigan State University Arthur Versluis, Robert Powell, 1994-05 Theosophia traces the long-hidden esoteric stream of Christian gnostic theosophy, revealing a chivalric religion of the Holy Spirit at the heart of Christianity. It shows that all three major branches of Christianity bear within them interrelated esoteric traditions. A deeply affirmative book, Theosophia introduces wholly unexpected aspects of Christian tradition. Where mainstream Christianity seems anti-nature, Christian theosophy affirms a profound nature-mysticism; where it seems anti-erotic, theosophy affirms a powerful religious eroticism; and where it is portrayed as rigidly patriarchal, theosophy affirms a mysticism founded in the divine Sophia, the feminine personification of wisdom. Theosophia reveals hidden dimensions of our spiritual heritage that speak directly to our current social, ecological, and religious crises.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: *Theosophia* Arthur Versluis, 1994 Traces a long-hidden esoteric stream in Christianity and discovers a powerful gnostic spirituality.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Ismaili Sources, Studies, History and Traditions Farhad Daftary, 2025-09-25 Until recently, Ismailis were studied and evaluated almost exclusively on the basis of evidence often fabricated by adversaries. Thus, a variety of legends and misrepresentations circulated in Europe as well as among other Muslim communities regarding the teachings and practices of this Shi'i Muslim community. With the access of modern scholars to numerous Ismaili manuscript sources, preserved in Yemen, Syria, Iran, Central Asia and India, a completely new image of the Ismailis has emerged. A leading authority in Ismaili studies, Farhad Daftary draws on the results of modern scholarship in the studies collected here on Ismaili history and aspects of Ismaili thought and traditions.

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cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Shi'ism Etan Kohlberg, 2016-12-05 This volume brings together seventeen articles reflecting the wide range of scholarly interest in early Shi'ism over the past half century. All major branches of Shi'ism are covered. Some studies are historical in nature, whether dealing with specific events or offering a broad historical perspective. Others focus on literary issues, on the development of doctrine or on the relations between the Shi'a and the non-Shi'i world. The studies have been selected because they represent the best of current scholarship, or are classic works with continuing significance; six appear for the first time in English translation. The editor's introduction reviews the historiography of the field and highlights directions and trends in research and is followed by a bibliography of key further reading.

cyclical time and ismaili gnosis: Proceedings of the Seventh Annual International Conference on Shi'i Studies Zoheir Ali Esmail, Karim Javan, Stephen Cúrto, Ali Paya, Reem Elghonimi, Adam Ient, Javad Esmaeili, Fateme Zeynodini, Birol Topuz, Revd Frank Julian Gelli, Reza John Vedadi, 2023-01-01 The Annual International Conference on Shi'i Studies is organised by the Research and

Publications Department of The Islamic College, London. The conference aims to provide a broad platform for scholars working in the field of Shi'i Studies to present their latest research and explore diverse opinions on Shi'i thought, practice, and heritage. This book comprises a selection of papers from the seventh conference held on 14 May 2022.

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