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Abstract

Imam Al-Sadiq, a unique character in Islamic thought, was not highlighted directly in philosophical and *kalam* studies, especially in Iraqi academic circles except some occasional references.

Imam Al-Sadiq consecrated his life for science and teaching it, that he was the holder of a large and comprehensive school, particularly in *kalam*. He could establish a distinguished characteristics for his school, which was not influenced by other *kalam* schools in his age. On the contrary, it influenced in *kalam* and jurisprudence doctrines chiefs and philosophers. His school played a great role in explaining Islamic beliefs, and concentrated on both traditional and rational methods.

Imam Al-Sadiq had an encyclopedic and comprehensive culture, not limited in specific science and that was obvious from his books, treatises and debates in various fields. He had opinions in every field of knowledge familiar in his age, and that was certified by the ancient and modern researchers who wrote in the history of his scientific heritage.

There were also representatives of that school, particularly in *kalam* such as Hisham Ibn Al-Hakam in addition to many other characters. They were well-known by their works in various fields, especially in *kalam* and wisdom.

The opinions of Imam Al-Sadiq and his disciples extended to be influential in the most important characters of Islamic thought . In *kalam*, that influence was apparent in Ibraheem Ibn Sayyar Al-Nadham in respect of the important issues of *kalam*. While in philosophy , the extension of those opinions could be found in Ikhwan Al-Safa and Al-Farabi in some philosophical issues .