



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية العلوم الإسلامية

السَّامِرِيُّ وَعِبَادَةُ الْعَجَلِ

بين اليهودية والإسلام

دراسة مقارنة

رسالة مقدمة إلى

مجلس كلية العلوم الإسلامية – جامعة الموصل

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في أصول الدين

للطالب

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المستخلص بلغة الاطروحة توجيه البحث الى الدراسة:

هذه الرسالة مختصة بدراسة حقبة زمنية مهمة من حياة بني اسرائيل بعد خروجهم من مصر ونجاتهم من فرعون وعبورهم البحر مع نبي الله موسى (x) ، ثم ذهاب نبي الله موسى (x) لميقات ربه تاركا معهم نبي الله هارون (x) فاستغل السامري غياب نبي الله موسى (x) ، مستثمرا الضعف الايماني لدى البعض من بني اسرائيل المتأثرين بألهة مصر، فصنع العجل الذهبي وفتنهم به، وقد اورد القران الكريم هذه القصة كاملة في سورتي الاعراف وطه، وبالجانب الاخر فقد ذكرت بعض اسفار اليهود سرد القصة بشيء من التحريف وتزييف الحقائق، والذي دعانا للمقارنة في هذه الدراسة.

وتناول الفصل الأول حياة السامري، وإعطاء فكرة وافية عن شخصية السامري وأبرز الأقوال التي وردت عن اسمه ونسبه، وعرض جانب عن ولادته ونشأته، ثم الختام بمصيره الذي أكده القرآن الكريم، وتصور اليهود

للإله وما رافقه من زيغ أوصلهم إلى التشبيه والتجسيد والحلول والاتحاد، والتصوير الخاطيء لليهودية عن مفهوم النبوة، وذلك من خلال نظرتهم لأنبيائهم ومفهوم العصمة، والنظرة المادية في الشخصية اليهودية التي أثرت حتى على الجانب التشريعي.

ووضح الفصل الثاني السرد التاريخي عن بني إسرائيل في التوراة والقرآن والمقارنة بينهما، وأبرز ما جاء من خلا الرواية التاريخية عن بني إسرائيل في العهد القديم، ثم التسلسل التاريخي الذي جاءت به الرواية الإسلامية عن بني إسرائيل، والوقوف على صحة سند الرواية التوراتية والتحريف الواقع فيها وانقطاع السند، وبالمقابل إظهار الحفظ الإلهي للقرآن الكريم، وإعطاء موقف الإسلام من التوراة.

وتخصص الفصل الثالث بذكر بعض من الشبهات والردود في قصة السامري وعبادة العجل (نماذج مختارة)، وانه الى الشبه التي تتعلق بالقرآن، ومنها الرد على الشبهات التي أثرت حول موضوع اقتباس القرآن من قصص الانبياء، وأن القرآن جاء ببراءة نبي الله هارون (x) من صنع العجل، والقسم الآخر ذكر الشبه التي تتعلق بالتراث و الإسلامي، مع عرض لأبرز الشبهات حول هذا الموضوع والدفاع عن كتب التراث والفكر الإسلامي بالرد على المحكم.

ثم بينت في الخاتمة أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الرسالة والتوصيات التي يوصي بها الباحث

Summary

Praise be to God who, by His grace, good deeds are accomplished, and for His sake the blessings are saved, and I praise the prayers and complete the blessings to the best of the righteousness of our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions the breeze has been blown, then I hope, through this little effort, that I have been able to communicate the idea of research, and that I extract from it the following:

1– The Samaritan is a foreign science name that was mentioned in the Qur'an three times in Surat Taha.

2– The story of the Samaritan was mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, and indicated that he was the one who misled the children of Israel and made the calf for them, and Moses was angry when he learned about the matter and punished the Samaritan for his work.

3– In the books of the Prophet's Sunnah there are traces on the authority of Ibn Abbas and Ali of which correspond to the Qur'an texts about the person of the Samaritan, but what is mentioned in the Sunnah does not give more details than what is mentioned in the Qur'an text.

4– The Jewish creed has seriously deviated from the perception of the god, which led to the metaphor, the anthropomorphism, the union and the solutions. It depicted the god in the form of a calf or a ram and was renewed with them from time to time, as the Jews worshiped the calf and other deities influenced by the pagan peoples that they mixed with them during their stay with them Among them are the Egyptians, whose religious deities varied and were greatly influenced by them.

5 – The Jews were famous for their rebellion, disobedience and abuse by their prophets, so their perception of prophethood was a wrong one completely different from the Islamic concept. Therefore, they do not prove the infallibility of a prophet, as they attributed to their prophets slanders and ugly sins, and from the most egregious words attributed to Aaron making the calf, and the Holy Qur'an denied these. The accusation against him and he absolved him of this fraud, attributing the work to the lost Samaritan.

6– The most important thing that can be said in describing the nature of materialism in the entity, conscience and thinking of the Jews, and the motives of their feelings is a lust that originates in the heart, and not a religion, and their practice of it is not a ritual ritual, but rather obedience to the soul in what it desires.

7– Through the historical and narrative presentation of the Children of Israel in the Holy Book, a comparison of the Holy Qur'an regarding the calf and its events, the authenticity of the Islamic narration becomes evident.

8– The manifestations of distortion may be evident through the stories of the Torah, for several things, including the interruption of the bond, the loss of the original Torah, and the lack of the condition of frequent transmission.

9– The Quranic stories are used by establishing the prophets of truth in the mission of prophethood and calling people to monotheism. The Qur'an has borrowed its stories from the Torah.

10- What the orientalist and those who contested the validity of the Noble Qur'an during the past century and to the present day have raised suspicions related to its safety from mistakes, and raised suspicions about heritage as well. Sunlight blocks a sieve.

11- The study showed that the difference between the sayings of the commentators who have the right to ijihad and what they reached, and that these sayings are not a revelation – or a Qur'an – but are purely interpretations that afflict some of them and make the others wrong, and there is no infallibility except for the infallible.

In conclusion, I do not find a whole for this meaning, and I judge this building from the words of the great companion, Abdullah bin Masoud: "If it is correct, then God alone has no partner for him, and if it is a mistake and it is from me."

Ministry of Higher Education and
Scientific Research
University of Al Mosul
College of Islamic Sciences



Samaritan and calf worship Between Judaism and Islam

-A comparative study-

**Letter submitted to the Council of
the College of Islamic Sciences**

**It is part of the requirements for obtaining
a master's degree in the fundamentals of religion**

For the student
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