What is THE Islamic Prominent Mosque?

1. **Nature:**

Mosque brings close individual and society to the Islamic features. Passionate of pure worship and freshness of life will be mixed together to close individual and society together. [[1]](#footnote-1)

Mosque is the symbol of mixture between this world, next life and integration of individual-society in Islamic thought. [[2]](#footnote-2)

Mosque links sky and earth (man and God) together and is a special place for man to reach God’s blessings and divine power [[3]](#footnote-3)

The spirit of mosque makes the life, fresh and motivated.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Mosques inspire spirituality to people[[5]](#footnote-5)

Mosques are the place for spirituality, refinement and guidance[[6]](#footnote-6)

Mosques are the most general base for religion, spirituality and morality.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Mosques are the centers for expansion of truth and Islamic Fiqh.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Mosque is the center of Islam’s headquarter[[9]](#footnote-9)

Mosques are the base for Islam and the revolution[[10]](#footnote-10)

Mosque is the center of worship, thought and cognition[[11]](#footnote-11)

Mosques are the base for cognition, insight, enlightening and national resistance.[[12]](#footnote-12)

Mosques are the trenches of Islam oppose to devils[[13]](#footnote-13)

Mosques are the strong fortress of Islam. Mosques are the trenches of Islam and place of battleship against devil. [[14]](#footnote-14)

Mehrab means the place of battleship (against devil)[[15]](#footnote-15)

1. **Features**:
   1. **Habitable and thriving**

Flourishing mosque is principle because of its effectiveness. The Islamic monuments are beloved according to our thought. God has commanded: انما یعمر مساجد الله...

Mosques have to be flourished and all signs of attention to prayer must be visible to people in Islamic city. [[16]](#footnote-16)

Building of mosque and presence of a decent Imam in mosque is a significant affair.[[17]](#footnote-17)

Mosques as the base of spirituality, purification and guidance have to going to become more flourished day to day.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Mosques have to be full of faithful and pious men. [[19]](#footnote-19)

Azan has to be played from every mosque loudly even at dawn prayer time. Azan is the sign of Islam. Sound of Azan has to be heard anywhere in Tehran if it is the dome of Islam. [[20]](#footnote-20)

* 1. **The center of city and village**

Mosque has to be existed anywhere man lives. Mosque has to be the main center. [[21]](#footnote-21)

The cathedral mosque has to be constructed in under construction cities and towns as the first and central point of them. [[22]](#footnote-22)

Mosques has to be constructed as pivot and polar in city construction. Mosques have to be findable in every public place such as parks, hospitals, Bus Terminals… like pivot and polar.[[23]](#footnote-23)

**3.2 adorned with spiritual and materialistic elements**

Flourishing mosque and investigating its spiritual and materialistic ornament is a public duty and everyone has to participate in this notable affairs as it’s possible. People, municipalities and governmental orgs have to play role in this affair. A pious cleric has to be pivot and leader of this movement. [[24]](#footnote-24)

Mosques has to be clean and comforting everywhere.[[25]](#footnote-25)

Cleanness, purification and perfuming mosques have to be done.[[26]](#footnote-26)

Make mosque clean and full of motivation like young hearts.[[27]](#footnote-27)

Mosques have to be clean, orderly and motivate[[28]](#footnote-28)

Building of mosque has to be adopted to the using pattern and environmental conformity. [[29]](#footnote-29)

Mosque should be the place for prayer shining. The spirit of cognition, love and familiarity have to be radiated from mosque. Imams, servants and trustees of mosques, everyone should perform a part of this divine and significant role. [[30]](#footnote-30)

Space of mosque will be perfumed by rightness, teaching the principles of religion and guides everyone’s life into God. [[31]](#footnote-31)

**4.2 The source of abundance**

Mosques should be the place of safety, source of blessing but it is not allowed to disturb neighbors. [[32]](#footnote-32)

It’s not allowed to use loudspeaker for Adhan at dawn. Adhan inspires hope in hearts of believers and enlightens the depressed hearts. [[33]](#footnote-33)

I recommended for Adhan and it was to not recite Adhan loudly using loudspeakers. Although, some believers paid attention to the second part of my advice! It is necessary to call to prayer at least in some mosques of Tehran, even dawn prayer. It is significant to recite Adhan at noon and night, inside and out of mosque in order to accustom people with Adhan. [[34]](#footnote-34)

**5.2 Constant relation with people:**

Mosque is asked to consolidate its relations with those people succeed in scientific, sporty, artistic and social aspects. [[35]](#footnote-35)

Mosques is demanded to consolidate its relations with youth who marry and even orphans. [[36]](#footnote-36)

There is a good tradition in some of the Islamic countries and most of their mosques host guests of God in Ramadan to break fasten in mosque. These tradition were weaken in Pahlavi era. We have to revive these relations. [[37]](#footnote-37)

Hosting poor people in mosque and feeding them by a simple food in Ramadhan (Iftar) is a good tradition. But some people do wasting action under the pretext of drawing their hearts near needy people. [[38]](#footnote-38)

**6.2 An attractive place for youth**

Mosque should not be only appropriated to aged worshippers but younkers also ought to gather and fill mosques. [[39]](#footnote-39)

Kindness of mosque managers and trustees could attract the pure heart of youth. [[40]](#footnote-40)

Make mosques attractive to attract children, youth, men and women to mosque.[[41]](#footnote-41)

1. **Effects and blessings**

**1.3 Divotional function:**

Hold prayer in mosque to improve its quality and look at prayer as the “meeting God”. Talk to your God at prayer and mind you are in front of him. Try to hold prayer in mosque if it is possible. [[42]](#footnote-42)

Praying at mosque along other believers is as being God’s guest and this increases the amount of divine blessing rain. [[43]](#footnote-43)

Mosque is not appropriated to prayer only but to any kind of worship. Think is one of these kind. Because تفکر ساعه خیر من عباده سنه. [[44]](#footnote-44)

Pay attention to Quran recite, fondness to Quran and Ahlul Bait as the Islamic treasure.[[45]](#footnote-45)

**2.3 Political-Social function**

People gathering in mosque in order to solve their problem is a social-political affair. [[46]](#footnote-46)

The Grand Prophet’s mosque had been the Islamic political center (of its society).[[47]](#footnote-47) Mosques were the social-political center in the Grand Prophet’s era and those were not just appropriated to devotional affairs but its political functions had been more. They collected people in mosque in time of war or when unity of people was demanded. [[48]](#footnote-48)

Mosque is the center of political gathering and propagation of the Islamic rules. Mosque is the center of propagation. Armies were collected from these mosques as the center of propagation of the Islamic rules. People were called to gather facing any problem to resolve it. [[49]](#footnote-49)

Mosque was the politics center in time of

People gather in mosque and any profitable affair for Islam was discussed in mosque. Islam assumes mosques as trench.[[50]](#footnote-50)

Mosques has to be the center of politics as the early years of Islam. Sermon of Friday prayer always has been political. Mosques have been the center of Islamic slogans.[[51]](#footnote-51)

Mosques attract people’s attention and manage them.[[52]](#footnote-52) Muslims gather in mosques several times a day to hold prayer and to be informed about their behavior and needy people. Islam is the religion of politics and political issues are evident in its rules increasingly. [[53]](#footnote-53)

Mosques are as center when political or militaristic movement of people is discussed. This is blessing of mosques. [[54]](#footnote-54)

Mosque was the center of resolving problems of Muslims. [[55]](#footnote-55)

**3.3 Propagandistic Function:**

Be appreciative to your propagandistic status… the propagation tribune, mosque along belief to Imam Hussein… this is very penetrating and effective factor. Assume mosques as the place for propagating Islam and Islamic movement. You, as the assistants of mosque and Islamic scholars have to follow the Grand Prophet’s path and use mosque to propagate Islam and Islamic movement and cutting hands of polytheism and paganism.[[56]](#footnote-56)

Our traditional propagation in mosque is prominent. We have to preserve this. [[57]](#footnote-57)

**4.3 Educational Functions**

Mosques have to be the center for righteous Islamic education. Don’t leave mosque empty[[58]](#footnote-58) mosque is university and school, it is the center of thought and purification. [[59]](#footnote-59)

Mosques are the school for interpretation, narration and class for social - political knowledge[[60]](#footnote-60)

Holding lectures in mosques and teaching knowledge to people is Jihad. The teachers have to know that they are doing Jihad. [[61]](#footnote-61)

We have to make people aware of political and social issues. This process started before the Islamic revolution and is continuing today. Spirituality has to be awaken among people. [[62]](#footnote-62)

1. The Supreme Leader’s speech among his delegates in universities, 11 July 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Supreme Leader’s speech among his delegates in universities, 11 July 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Supreme Leader’s words in meeting with clerics and people of Qum, 08 Jan 1997 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Supreme Leader’s message to the 20th National conference on Prayer 11 Oct 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The Supreme Leader’s meetings with the governmental managers of Kermanshah Province, 20 Oct 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The Supreme Leader’s declaration in occasion of the first anniversary of [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The Supreme leader’s appointment command to decedent Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani as the head of the Center of Supervision on Mosques Affairs, Oct 1989 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 13, Page 15 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 13, Page 19 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The Supreme leader’s appointment command to decedent Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani as the head of the Center of Supervision on Mosques Affairs, Oct 1989 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Supreme Leader’s message to the 19th National Prayer Conference, 12 Oct 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Supreme Leader’s speech in meeting with clerics and people of Qum, 08 Jan 1998 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 2, Page 451 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 15, Page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 12, Page 393 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. The Supreme Leader’s message to the 17th National Prayer Conference - Iran [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. The Supreme Leader’s message to the National Prayer Conference in Shiraz, September 1994 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Supreme Leader’s message as the first passing away anniversary of Imam Khomeini [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. The Supreme Leader’s [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Message to the 20th National Prayer Conference, October 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The Supreme Leader’s talks among some clerics near coming of Ramadhan, March 1992 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. The Supreme Leader’s message to 20th National Prayer Conference, October 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. The Supreme Leader’s message to 20th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The Supreme Leader’s words among clerics of Qom, December 1998 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The Supreme Leader’s words in meeting with clerics and people of Qum, 08 Jan 1997 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Message of the Supreme Leader to 18th National Conference of Prayer, November 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Message of the Supreme Leader to the first annual prayer conference in Mashhad, October 1991 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Message of the Supreme Leader to 18th National Conference of Prayer, November 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. The Supreme Leader’s message to 20th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Ayatollah Khamenei’s speech among the family of martyrs, university students and some mifrants, May 23, 1990 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Ayatollah Khamenei’s words in Tehran’s Friday Prayer, Feb 08, 1991 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. The Supreme Leader’s words among members of the central council of the Relief Committee of Imam Khomeini, March 02 1992 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Ayatollah Khamenei’s speech in Fitr Prayer, Tehran, Nov 06, 2003 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 13, Page 325 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Ayatollah Khamenei’s speech among the top commanders of Basij, November 18, 1992 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Message of the Supreme Leader to 22th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Message of the Supreme Leader to 20th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The Supreme Leader’s words among clerics of Qom, December 1998 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Ayatollah Khamenei’s speech in Fitr Prayer, Tehran, Nov 06, 2003 [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 13, Page 275 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 16, Page 388 [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 18, Page 52 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 10, Page 17 [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 17, Page 55 [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 8, Page 200 [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 11, Page 100 [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 9, Page 333 [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. The Supreme Leader’s speech among clerics and Imams of Iran, March 04, 1992 [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. The Supreme Leader’s message to the Iranian Hajis, July 05, 1389 [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 7, Page 65 [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. The Supreme Leader’s speech among scholars and clerics of Kerman State, May 01, 2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Imam Khomeini’s Sahifah, Vol 12, Page 500 [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. The Supreme Leader’s speech among clerics of Qom, January 08, 1375 [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Message of the Supreme Leader to 19th National Conference of Prayer [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. The Supreme Leader’s words among officials of the Ministry of Education, September 26, 1990 [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. The Supreme Leader’s speech among clerics of Qom, January 08, 1375 [↑](#footnote-ref-62)