

Life of Bedüzzaman Said Nursî 1877-1960

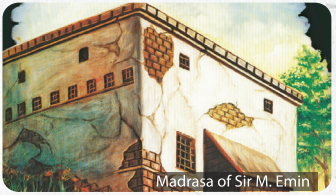
1877 His Birth

Bediuzzaman Said Nursi was born in the year 1293 (Rumi) in the village of Nurs, located in the town of Ispart in the province of Bitlis, Turkey. His father's name is Mirza and his mother's name is Nuriye.



1886 His Education

He started his first formal education in the Tag Madrasa at the age of nine and was quickly renowned as 'Mullah Said the Famous'. Seeing his exceptional abilities, his teachers gave him the title 'BEDİ'UZ-ZAMAN', which meant 'Wonder of the Age'. He had memorised 90 volumes of Islamic works and would recall all of them from his memory every three months.



1899 Beginning of his Struggle

Bediuzzaman read in a newspaper that, in a speech delivered in the British Parliament, the Minister of the Colonies was quoted as saying:

"We cannot truly rule over Muslims if the Qur'an remains in their hands. Either we destroy it or we make Muslims abandon it."

He became deeply affected by this and was impelled to make it his life's mission to **show and prove to the whole world that the Quran is an undying and inextinguishable spiritual sun.**

1906 Beginning of his Writing

He wrote his first two books titled "Ta'likat" (Comments) and "Kizil I'caz" (The Red Miraculousness)

1907 His Arrival to Istanbul

While staying in a hostel in Fatih, he made an open invitation to all scholars that he would answer any questions they would ask him. He hung a sign on his door that said: **"Here, every problem shall be solved, every question shall be answered, but no questions will be asked"**. He did this to raise awareness among the scholars (ulema) of Istanbul about his project of reviving the madrasa learning system.

1909 His Role on March 31 Incident

During the 31st March incident, he gave a speech to the soldiers who were rebelling against their higher officials. He quashed the mutiny of eight battalions with an admirable speech and wrote newspaper articles with titles such as **"To Our Heroic Soldiers"** and **"A Call to our Soldiers"**. Despite his major attempts to keep the peace, he was still tried in the Military Court and released after being acquitted of all charges.

1914 His Participation in World War I

In the breakout of WWI, Bediuzzaman who became the commander of a militia with his students fought against the Russians at the Pasinler Front. In 1915, while on the battlefield, he began to write the book 'Isharat al-I'jaz' (Signs of Miraculousness).

1916 His Captivity by Russians

While he was fighting against the Russians in the Eastern Front, he lost many of his students and was captured as prisoner of war in the Bitlis siege. He was held captive in a Russian prison camp in Kostroma.

1918 His Return From Captivity

He escaped from captivity and returned to Istanbul. He was given a **medal of war** by the Chief of Staff due to his achievements. He also granted a title of **"Mahrec"** which was given to Scholars by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

He was assigned as a member in **Dar-ul Hikmet-ul Islamiye**, which was known to function as an Islamic Academy. His important work 'Isharat al-I'jaz' was published and distributed in this year.

1922 His Visit to Ankara

Bediuzzaman went to Ankara due to the persistent invitation of a group of MPs and some important administrators.

He was welcomed respectfully and he was asked to give a congratulatory message and a prayer in the Parliament.

During his stay in Ankara, he published works such as **"Katre"**, **"Zeyl'ul Katre"**, **"Habbe"**, **"Zeyl'ul Habbe"**, **"Zerre"**, and **"Semme"**.

1923 Returning to Van

In Parliament, he circulated a declaration with 10 articles addressing to the members of Parliament.

His legislative proposal related to the construction of the **"Madrasah al-Zahra"** was agreed by 163 members of parliament.

He concluded his stay in Ankara and left for Van as he realised that spiritual diseases that he diagnosed were not treatable with politics.

1925 His Exile

The Shaikh Said revolt was used as a pretext to have him taken away from the seclusion of Mount Ereğ in Van.

He was sent as an exile to the western provinces of Anatolia for 25 years.

1926 Publishing of Risale-i Nur

Bediuzzaman was first held in Burdur for eight months. This is where he published **"the First Gate of the Nur"**.

He was later brought to Isparta before being exiled to the village of Barla where he would be kept for eight years.

Barla is where he began to author most of his works of the Risale-i Nur, namely, **Words, Letters, and Flashes**. These were the **"result of his life, the cause of his happiness and duty of his existence"**.



1934 Forced Emigration to Isparta

It was only because he authored works on religion and morality and he tried to save people from immorality and irreligion, that's why he was removed from Barla and brought back to Isparta where he was forced to stay for eight months.

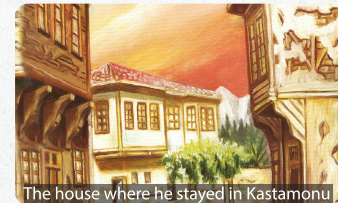
1935 The Eskisehir Court

Due to publishing religious works, he was arrested along with some of his students, and was sent to Eskisehir prison to be tried under Article 163.

Bediuzzaman published the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Flashes as well as the 1st and 2nd Rays during this imprisonment in Eskisehir.

1936 Exile to Kastamonu

After being detained in Eskisehir prison for eleven months, he was forced to reside in Kastamonu, where he remained under strict custody for a period of eight years. He was tormented and poisoned throughout his stay. Some of the works written during this period was The Kastamonu Addendum, The Rays from the 3rd to the 9th Ray, and the Risale on Hizb al-Akbar al-Nuri.



1941 First Acquittal of Risale-i Nur

The first acquittal of the Risale-i Nur was delivered in Isparta.

1943 The Denizli Court

A number of Nur students across Anatolia together with Bediuzzaman were sent to Denizli Prison.

A complaint from Homa village in Denizli was used as a pretext and Bediuzzaman together with the Nur students were detained for nine months until they were found innocent and released. On 15 June 1944, the court acquitted all copies of the Risale-i Nur and the Nur students.

Now with this decision, the case of the Risale-i Nur had become a ratified judgement, never to be retrialled. The Risale on the Fruits, and the 12th and 13th Rays were written in Denizli Prison.

1945 First part of His Life in Emirdag

After the acquittal of Denizli, a compulsory residence in Emirdag which lasted for four years, took place under strict surveillance.

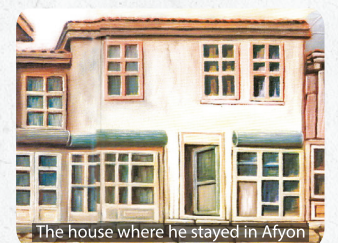
The Risale-i Nur was reproduced with the duplicating machine. Part one of the Emirdag Addendum was written at this time.



1948 The Afyon Court

The secret committees which had the aim of stopping the growing religious services of the Bediuzzaman and the Nur students, gave the government groundless apprehensions and had them gathered in Afyon prison.

The court eventually acquitted the students together with Bediuzzaman. The 14th and 15th Rays were written while Said Nursi was imprisoned here.



1949 His Second Part of Emirdag Life

After he was released from Afyon prison in September, he was forced to go to Emirdag again after a 3-month compulsory residence in Afyon.

1952 The Guide for Youth Court

Bediuzzaman was summoned by the Istanbul Court to stand trial for the **'Guidebook on Youth'**. The public welcomed him with great esteem. The Court ultimately decided to acquit him and the publications of the book.

1953 His Life in Isparta

In 1953, after receiving invitations by the people of Isparta, he decided to move there with his own will. After this time, he mostly reside in Isparta and occasionally travel to Emirdag, Egirdir and sometimes to Barla.

Some of the Nur services held during these times were:

- * The reading, writing, studying and disseminating of the Risale-i Nur in different cities, provinces and villages where Nur students lived.

- * Duplicating the books of the Risale-i Nur with the duplicating machine in Isparta and Inebolu and disseminating them.

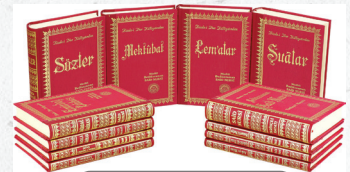
- * The printing of the Risale-i Nur Collection freely in printing houses.

- * Announcing the Risale-i Nur across Anatolia as well as the wider Islamic world and of humanity, as a means of happiness for the whole country, nation and the future generation.

1956 Printing it in Printing Houses

The Afyon Court acquitted all Risale-i Nur works and returned them to their owners. The publishing of the Risale-i Nur was now free. From then on, the Risale-i Nur was published in printing houses in the new latin alphabet.

Upon invitation, Bediuzzaman laid the foundation of the Isparta Military Brigade Mosque.



1960 His Death

While residing in Isparta, Bediuzzaman made the sudden decision to go to Urfa with his three students.

Two days later, on the 25th of Ramadan, he bid farewell to this temporary world in the early hours of the morning. He was buried in the courtyard of the Khalil'ur Rahman Mosque in Urfa.



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E-Satış: www.envarnesriyat.com
Kur'an ve Risale Portalı: www.kuranikerim.net.tr
Risale-i Nur Okuma: www.risalekulliyati.com
Sinan Paşa Medrese: www.sinanpasha.org

