

## ***Christian & Islamic Monasticism in evaluation of Quran & Sunni and Shi'ite Hadiths***

*Monasticism in the sense of humility before God, has been as an integral feature of the religious life of the Semitic religions, but Monasticism as the social organization of believers have avoided from their normal life in their society & have begun common lifestyle in a specific discipline, has become known among Christians from the third century AD, and have been promoted until the emergence of Protestantism*

*This study classifies two opposing groups of different types of Hadiths of Shi'ites & Sunnis in approving or rejecting Christian monasticism and examines their chains of transmitters and contents, to analyze and explain the views of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and Imams (AS) towards Christian monks and the Describes the Islamic monastic life.*

*The resultant position of Hadiths of Shi'ites & Sunnis shows that the most important characteristic of monks was not getting married, not participating in Holy wars, suffering hardship of asceticism, and Absence from society. Although in some cases they have extreme in this respect, nevertheless the collective life of the Christian monks approximately approved in Islam. Instead of asceticism and hardship of being away from the community, Muhammad & Shiite Imams ,to purify the soul, recommended having a feeling of fear of God, presence in the objectivity of society, independence from the world and enduring the hardships of Supererogatory prayers at night, fasting, jihad, etc.*

**Keywords: Christian Monasticism, Islamic Piety, Purifying the Souls, Quran & Monasticism, Monasticism in Hadiths**