

The Samanid Prince Nasr bin Ahmed (301-331 AH / 914-943 AD)  
And the impact of his conversion between Sunnis and Shiites  
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**Abstract:**

Prince Nasr bin Ahmed Al-Samani ruled the Samanid state in the country of Khurasan and beyond for thirty years under the auspices of the Abbasid Caliphate State, and he embraced its official doctrine, i.e. the Hanafi denomination, and paid great attention to the scholars of this doctrine.

With the emergence of the call to the Shiite sect in the country of Khorasan and beyond at the time of Nasr al-Samani, confronting them was apparent. However, with the passage of time and the Shi'ites' keenness to spread their sect, they were able to get close to Prince Nasr Al-Samani and convert him by various means to the Ismaili Shi'a sect which led to an increase in the activity of the Ismaili Shiites in the country of the Samanids, and they were able to enter his court, and even occupied the position of the ministry during his reign, and their situation worsened.

The transformation of Prince Nasr bin Ahmed from the Sunni sect to the Ismaili Shiite sect had a point of great influence that prompted the advocates of this sect to spread it and consolidate their foundations up to the court of the Samanid rule. However, this matter eventually caused a great strife that almost engulfed the emir himself. This prompted his son Noah to intervene, returning his father Nasr and the state back to the Sunni sect.

The current study, by presenting the statements of Shiite and Sunni historians, attempts to clarify the matter after analyzing the opinions, and to reach a direction that approximates the true picture of the subject. And God is behind the intent.

**Keywords:** The Samanids - Nasr - Shiites - Hanafi denomination - Noah bin Nasr.