Contribution

Kalam

☐ His first contribution was to Islamic Theology - Kalam.

☐ It was falling under the influence of Greek Philosophy, tarnishing the reputation and generating negative attitudes towards it.

☐ Al- Ghazali openly criticized philosophers such as Aristotle in his book "the incoherence of the philosophers".

☐ Example Aristotle said that resurrection was a myth, but Ghazali said because Allah is all-powerful, Allah created life and can also re-create it.

☐ Ghazali's critique was so successful that Greek philosophy never influenced Kalam again.

Sufism

☐ Ghazali became fascinated with Sufism. Sufism focuses on direct personal experiences with Allah as ways of becoming a more dedicated adherent.

☐ A strong connection to the Sufi idea that knowledge could be gained through mystical disciplines, that would bring him closer to Allah.

☐ He then wrote his most famous text 'the revival of religious sciences' which refined and reshaped lots of Islamic teachings.

Education

☐ He used his influence to change people's opinions on education. 'Revival of Religious Experiences', Al-Ghazali emphasizes that education shouldn't be limited, but should be inclusive of all aspects of life.

☐ He also explained the purpose of education and gaining knowledge is to assist man in achieving full happiness by achieving the closest possible relationship with Allah.

Al-Ghazali

Impact

☐ By contributing to Sufi teachings and creating the idea that mysticism should be combined with Sharia law. Widely acknowledged.

☐ Ghazali was able to follow Shari'a and mysticism, to co-exist in Islam. He earned one of the greatest recognitions, as one of renewal of Islam.

☐ Education, Al-Ghazali wrote the text 'The REVIVAL OF THE RELIGIOUS SCIENCES' emphasis on holistic education. Outlining - why and how

☐ A wider discourse in education, his impact is reaching.

☐ Still has an impact today because of his forward-thinking nature and his work.

Sexual Ethics

Sexual Ethics

☐ the sexual ethical teachings are a guide, so they don't do things that are morally wrong and displeasing too God.

☐ Male and female complement each other: "they are your garments and you are their garments" (Qur'an 2:187). Pre-marital sex is considered wrong "Haram"

☐ Reinforce the idea that sex is to be enjoyed within a marriage that has been sanctioned by Allah.

Contraception

☐ Islam is strongly pro-family and see children as a gift from God.

☐ Muslims forbid sex outside of marriage, so contraception should be used within marriage with both consent of husband and wife.

☐ Al-Ghazali argued that while abortion and infanticide were crimes against a living being, contraception was different.

☐ Al-Ghazali rejected some reasons for contraceptives as objectionable (Makruh).

Sexual Ethics (cont)

☐ Al-Ghazali supported the use of contraceptives for protecting the dangers of childbirth, preserve beauty, economic reasons (manageable size), and the well being of the children.

☐ All forms of reversible contraception are permissible if consensual.

The Hajj

☐ Is the last pillar of Islam which is fundamental and required in order to live out the Islamic beliefs.

☐ Every Muslim must perform the Hajj at least once in their life unless they are physically unable to.

☐ Muslims believe that the rites of the Hajj were designed by Allah to develop God-consciousness and a sense of spiritual rebirth.

☐ Muslims come together as one.

☐ A spiritual, physical, and mental, Islamic adherent's ultimate goal is to purify the soul.

☐ Spiritual rebirth allows adherents to live a more centered and observant life focused on consolidating their relationship with Allah.

☐ Hajj allows Islamic adherents to pivot their lives away from modern distractions and reorient their focus to Allah and living a life where Islamic beliefs guide all actions and behaviors.

☐ Al-Ghazali has also participated in the Hajj along with many other significant people in the Islamic culture.

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