



The **Straight Path**

How *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*
addresses modern
ideologies

Dr. Nazir Khan

For every child
in Gaza whose smile
was stolen by the cruelty
of oppressors. For every person of
conscience who yearns for a just future.
May Allah guide us all upon the straight path.

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al-Isti'adhah

I seek refuge in Allah
from Satan, the expelled

Foreword

By Imam Tom Facchine

Dr. Nazir Khan's timely book *The Straight Path* proceeds from the bold and astute observation that the solutions to the current crises facing Muslims and the entire world will not be found in obscure theories or future inventions, but rather in the Divine Scripture most Muslims recite without a second thought. The existential threats to our material and spiritual existence, rooted in ideological deviance, can be dismantled brick by brick with the same simple chapter of the Qur'an that children learn in their earliest years and that Muslims recite at least 17 times each day, *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*.

Taking this proposition in earnest, the same analysis can be applied to the phrase with which we begin every recitation of the Qur'an: *A'ūdhu bi-llāhi min al-shayṭāni al-rajīm* ("I seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the expelled," a phrase referred to as the *isti'adhah* (seeking refuge). The basis for this practice is Allah's statement, "So when you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the expelled" (Qur'an 16:98).

Before reciting the Qur'an every Muslim is commanded by Allah to first seek refuge in Him. The comprehensiveness of Islam is on display here, leaving no stone unturned. Allah not only gives us a Qur'an to recite and ponder upon, He also gives us instructions for how to read it appropriately within the Qur'an itself. In order to benefit from the Qur'an's guidance, we need to deliberately seek Allah's protection from the satanic forces of evil that aim to divert us from this guidance. Part of embracing the Islamic worldview is to seek to protect our beliefs from ideological misguidance.

The "*fa*" with which verse 16:98 begins indicates a connection to the previous verse in which Allah says, "Whoever does righteousness, whether male or female, while he is a believer—We will surely cause him to live a good life, and We will surely give them their reward [in the Hereafter] according to the best of what they used to do" (Qur'an 16:97).

The implication here is that reciting the Qur'an is not only an act of righteousness; it is also one of the best things a believer can do.

By saying "when you recite" and not "if you recite," Allah alludes to the fact that the recitation of the Qur'an is an essential practice of Islam, one diagnostically constitutive of a believer. In our age, which is dominated by identitarian affiliations bereft of substance, Allah provides us with a way to make good on our claim to Islam. It is not enough that we identify as Muslims; reciting the Qur'an and actualizing its message in our lives makes us identifiable as such.

But the sacred, essential act of reciting the Qur'an can still be corrupted by pride or ill intentions. The external practice is not sound, acceptable, or virtuous without the proper inward demeanor and reverence, necessitating our internal purification. Is this in our power? Can we achieve the necessary inner state through sheer willpower alone? Never; through the *isti'adhah*

we recognize and confess Allah's unique ability to protect us inwardly and outwardly. We put ourselves in the position of Prophet Sulayman, who was grateful for Allah's bounty, yet recognized that even that gratitude was a favor of Allah's endless grace (Qur'an 27:19).

The nemesis we seek Allah's protection from is the accursed Devil, a recognition of the ontological and cosmological fact of evil and evil forces. And yet we are implicitly reminded in this act of *isti'adhah* that Allah's protection is impregnable and unassailable. Evil is no match for Allah whatsoever. This implication is rendered explicit in the verse, "Indeed, there is no authority for him over those who have believed and rely upon their Lord. His authority is only over those who take him as an ally and those who, through him, associate others with Allah" (Qur'an 16:99–100).

Here we have an immediate reminder as to the actual scope and power of evil. It is not an overpowering force that rivals the Divine, it is merely a suggestive and alluring trap to which our lower proclivities occasionally succumb. This places Islam squarely between materialism on the one hand, which is oblivious to the realities and dangers of evil, and those religions that exaggerate the powers of evil, on the other.

This type of reading is essential for the needs of today. At Yaqeen Institute, the department on Islam and Society focuses on how the Islamic worldview is relevant in answering questions that arise in contemporary thought. I hope that with *The Straight Path* we see not just a new work, but a new genre teasing out the conceptual implications of Allah's perfect guidance to all mankind.

Tom Facchine

Director of Islam and Society

Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research



al-Basmalah

In the Name of Allah,
the All-Merciful,
the Ever-Merciful

Foreword

By Shaykh Yousef Wahb

The renowned *tābiʿī* al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī (d. 110/728) was reported to have remarked, “God has embedded the knowledge of all previous scriptures in the Qur’an, and then placed the knowledge of the Qur’an in *al-Fātiḥah*. Thus, one who comprehends its interpretation is akin to one who grasps the meaning of all revealed texts.”ⁱ In the literature of *ʿUlūm al-Qurʾān*, it is commonly noted that the essence of *al-Fātiḥah* is contained within the *Basmalah*, and the essence of the *Basmalah* is encapsulated in its initial prepositional letter, “*bā*.”ⁱⁱ This letter, appearing at the beginning of the phrase *Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm* (“In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful”), has been a critical focus of grammatical analysis in traditional Islamic scholarship. Its syntactic function is connected to its semantic role and the lesson it imparts. It ensures that we begin reading the Qur’an with the correct mindset of seeking to be guided by God. The *bā* symbolizes

ⁱ Aḥmad ibn Ḥusayn al-Bayhaqī, *Shuʿab al-īmān*, ed. ʿAbd al-ʿAlī Ḥāmid, 4 vols., (Riyadh: Maktabat al-Rushd lil-Nashr wal-Tawzīʿ, 2003), 4:44. [report no. #2155].

ⁱⁱ Jalāl al-Dīn al-Suyūṭī, *al-Itqān fī ʿulūm al-Qurʾān*, ed. Markaz al-Dirāsāt al-Qurʾāniyya, 7 vols. (Medina: Mujammaʿ al-Malik Fahd li-Ṭibāʿat al-Muṣḥaf al-Sharīf, 2005), 6:2158.

attachment (*ilṣāq*), a concept central to understanding the relationship between the servant and the Divine. It suggests that the ultimate aim of all knowledge is to draw the servant closer to God. Thus, the seemingly simple *bā* becomes a symbol of rational inquiry guided by spiritual connection, highlighting the ultimate objective of all scholarly and devotional pursuits.

In its verbal structure, the *bā* is intricately linked to the verb “begin,” as in “In the Name of God, I commence.” The omission of the verb serves to simplify and emphasize that the servant’s journey from the very beginning is characterized by ease, lightness, and leniency. It is as though God has chosen the initial word of His Book to be a testament to His tolerance and kindness. But what, then, does one commence with the *Basmalah*? Every pursuit, every endeavor, every act of obedience.

To distinguish between obedience and disobedience, or to discern good from evil, one must seek a complete and coherent worldview. The phrase “In the Name of God” in the *Basmalah* encapsulates such a worldview, mirroring the first command given to the Prophet Muḥammad by Jibrīl: “Recite in the Name of your Lord” (Qur’an 96:1). This directive was not merely an instruction to read from a written text or to vocalize words; rather, it signified a transformative approach to life. It was a call to perceive, think, and act with the consciousness of God’s presence, and in accordance with His divine guidance. Implicit in this command is a caution against approaching any aspect of life in the name of anyone or anything other than God. It is in diverting from this divine focus that one becomes susceptible to various forms of misguidance.

This theocentric vision is vividly manifested in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*. The foundational principles articulated in these seven oft-repeated verses, known as the Mother of the Qur’an, serve as essential

keys for confronting ideological misguidance and offering an ethical alternative. This is the central aim of this work, *The Straight Path*. Dr. Nazir Khan adeptly employs the verses of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* as a framework to address the ideological confusion prevalent in modern society, engaging with issues such as atheism, materialism, deism, polytheism, naturalism, relativism, liberalism, and postmodernism.

The Qur’anic studies department at Yaqeen Institute is dedicated to developing resources that enhance our understanding of the Qur’an and reconnect us with its timeless guidance. While many have attempted to address Islam in the context of modern ideologies, the distinctiveness of this work lies in its Qur’an-centered discourse, drawing lessons from each verse of the opening chapter to address the various ideologies discussed. Moreover, readers with an interest in Qur’anic studies will appreciate the extensive array of exegetical works the author has consulted, offering insights into the pearls of wisdom that can be gleaned from *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*. Interspersed throughout the critique of the moral and philosophical shortcomings of secular ideologies are profound reflections on Islamic theology, Qur’anic eloquence, and the nuances of Arabic grammar, rhetoric, and semantics. This work is poised to serve as a crucial manual for the modern Muslim reader, equipping them with the intellectual and spiritual tools necessary to effectively respond to contemporary ideologies. It will also be a valuable resource for understanding and appreciating the continued relevance of the Qur’anic message in our time, presented in an accessible manner that engages with the dominant ideologies of modernity.

Yousef Aly Wahb

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Author's introduction

Sūrah al-Fātiḥah is the most frequently recited chapter of the Qur'an, repeated in each unit of prayer.¹ It contains a supplication to God for guidance and is thus perfectly positioned as the first chapter of the Qur'an. It expresses "the covenant made between human beings and God upon which the mission and task of humankind in this world has been founded."² In spite of its brevity (only seven short verses), scholars of Islam have long dedicated extensive commentaries to explaining the profound lessons that can be derived from each verse. At the same time, its guidance is inexhaustible; pondering over its meanings never ceases to unveil new pearls of wisdom that can solve the challenges facing individuals and communities in every epoch. Professor Ahmad Zaki Hammad, a contemporary scholar and translator of the Qur'an, eloquently describes the scope of lessons imparted by the opening chapter of the Qur'an:

Al-Fātiḥah is a guiding star in the expansive universe of the Qur'an. It affirms the covenant with the Lord of All People. It states the believer's mission; it reminds one to consider deeply the state of his or her soul; and it reawakens a person to his or her relationship with the rest of humanity—the righteous, the wrongdoing, and the indifferent—and with all things in this worshiping universe. Thus, *al-Fātiḥah* is more than an ordinary prayer in the movement of good against evil. It is a promise to uphold the higher truths and to honor the earlier proponents and communities of righteousness,

seeking, in a way, their company, by learning from their triumphs and tribulations in this life and aspiring to their real success in the Hereafter.³

The chapter calls upon us to live ethically according to the divinely revealed guidance of Islam. This way of life is described as 'the straight path' (*al-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm*). The guidance one may derive from this chapter is timeless and the aim of the ensuing reflection is to examine the ways in which *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* speaks to the realities confronting us today. In particular, the final verse of the chapter reminds us that a genuine concern for guidance entails being wary of various forms of misguidance. Attending to the path towards good requires that we remain vigilant of potential routes to evil. At the time of this writing, the contest between good and evil has become strikingly lucid in humanity's collective conscience as people around the world raise their voices to protest the ongoing genocide taking place in Gaza. It is with this backdrop that many of the discussions and reflections in this book have been framed, because it has afforded a unique degree of clarity regarding the nature of evil and injustice. Some civil rights activists have referred to Palestine as a "moral litmus test for the world," and this has never been more evident than the present time.⁴ As the world has witnessed a civilian population of mostly children massacred, maimed, burned alive, and starved to death in Gaza with the full support of the most powerful nations in Western civilization, many have asked how such profound moral depravity could arise in the modern era.

1 The Prophet ﷺ said, "The prayer is not valid for the one who does not recite the *Fātiḥah* (opening chapter) of the Book." *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 394a.

2 Muḥammad al-Ghazālī, *A Thematic Commentary on the Qur'an*, trans. Ashur Shamis, ed. Zaynab Alawiye, (Herndon: IIIT, 2000), 1.

3 Ahmad Zaki Hammad, *The Opening to the Qur'an* (Bridgeview: Qur'anic Literary Institute, 1996), 11–12.

4 Angela Davis, "Palestine Is a Moral Litmus Test for the World," *Al Jazeera*, October 27, 2023, <https://www.aljazeera.com/program/upfront/2023/10/27/angela-davis-palestine-is-a-moral-litmus-test-for-the-world>.

Human rights expert Craig Mokhiber⁵ writes:

The genocide in Palestine has opened the eyes of millions of people in the US, UK & other western countries to the fact that their leaders are not the civilized descendants of the Enlightenment, but rather cold-blooded murderers & the willing servants of corrupt power.⁶

It is not merely the corrupt leadership that is symptomatic of a moral decline but the apathetic populace that continues to lend them support. People have been conditioned by certain worldviews to abdicate their ethical responsibilities and adopt indifference towards the carnage and oppression meted out by their ruling class. They have been indoctrinated with thought structures that have degraded their sense of humanity and debilitated their moral faculties. Diagnosing these pernicious thought structures and their ethical harms is therefore an utmost priority. Political scientist Ermin Sinanović implicates a number of the ideologies behind the violence of Western imperialism, for instance:

The post-9/11 anti-Islam industry that presented Islam as uniquely violent was made up to hide the fact that the biggest purveyor of violence in modern history is the West and the ideologies it spawned: nationalism, fascism, communism, and liberalism.⁷

5 Mokhiber resigned from his role as the director of the New York office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights due to its failure to stop the genocide in Gaza. Ed Pilkington, "Top UN Official in New York Steps Down Citing 'Genocide' of Palestinian Civilians," *Guardian* (US), October 31, 2023, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/oct/31/un-official-resigns-israel-hamas-war-palestine-new-york>.

6 Craig Mokhiber (@CraigMokhiber), X, March 20, 2024, <https://x.com/CraigMokhiber/status/1770444139638739224?s=20>.

7 Ermin Sinanović (@SinanovicErmin), X, March 9, 2024, <https://twitter.com/sinanovicErmin/status/1766431531881341248?s=46>.

Psychoepistemic disorder

A morally problematic worldview; a dysfunctional way of thinking and understanding reality.

Resistance against Western imperialism and colonial occupation must include resistance against oppressive systems of thought and unethical modes of being. The decolonization of knowledge has

become an important aim of academic scholarship with the realization that the pernicious effects of colonialism extend to the destruction of indigenous systems of knowledge, thought, and values, including those of Islamic epistemology.⁸ Indeed, the genocidal quality of colonialism is ultimately tied to its underlying thought structure.⁹ Genocides and colonialisms are an inherent structural feature of what Professor Wael Hallaq has aptly described as a *psychoepistemic disorder*, a dysfunctional worldview comprising the ideologies of secular modernity.¹⁰ The Malaysian Muslim philosopher Syed Naquib al-Attas explains that there is no challenge more serious and destructive than the worldview infused into the knowledge disseminated by Western civilization which has "brought about chaos in man's life instead of, and rather than, peace and justice."¹¹ This makes the task of dismantling such thought structures a matter of dire necessity not only for Muslims but for all morally concerned human beings.¹² The Peruvian sociologist and decolonial thinker Aníbal Quijano explains that Western imperialism and European colonialism impose a mystified image of their own patterns of thinking while engaging in systemic repression of indigenous modes of

8 Joseph Lombard, "Islam and the Challenge of Epistemic Sovereignty," *Religions* 15, no. 4 (2024): 406.

9 Wael B. Hallaq, *Restating Orientalism* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2018), 223. See also 136.

10 Hallaq, *Restating Orientalism*, vii, 4–5.

11 Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas, *Prolegomena to the Metaphysics of Islam: An Exposition of the Fundamental Elements of the Worldview of Islam* (Kuala Lumpur: ISTAC, 1995), 84–85.

12 Hallaq writes, "Subjecting modernity to a restructuring moral critique is the most essential requirement not only for the rise of Islamic governance but also for our material and spiritual survival." Wael B. Hallaq, *The Impossible State* (NY: Columbia University Press, 2012), 170.

knowledge production and thinking.¹³ If the world is presently suffering under a malaise of the mind, then it is only appropriate for Muslims to turn to the Qur’anic chapter frequently referred to as *al-Shifā’* (the Cure), one of the names of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*.¹⁴

The guidance of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* is relevant in protecting humanity today from a relentless onslaught of man-made ideologies that have precipitated profound ethical failures. In this book, we examine ten major ideologies addressed by implication through the guidance of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*: atheism, materialism, deism, secularism, polytheism, naturalism, relativism, progressivism, liberalism, and postmodernism, in addition to various subsidiary ideologies. The Qur’anic verses establish the conceptual foundations that provide us with the tools to dismantle these ideologies by exposing their incoherence and morally unconscionable ramifications. These ideologies were selected for discussion on the basis of their hegemonic influence and current relevance. It is important to recognize how these ideologies undermine or disregard man’s moral cultivation and detach man from his sacred covenant with his Creator, unleashing novel forms of tyranny upon the world. Most communities have been ideologically assimilated and subordinated to these doctrines, and despotic dictators have been installed in Muslim-majority nations to ensure their compliance with the interests of the secular world order. Muslims are being heavily pressured to capitulate to these modern forms of misguidance and abandon one Islamic teaching after another until they remain Muslim only in name. Many Muslims have already “self-secularized,” adopting the paradigms of secular

ideologies and relegating their own faith to a mere cultural label with no bearing on their moral choices or how they live their lives. They are unaware of the battle for hearts and minds as it does not take the familiar shape of a contest between two opposing religions. The new “religions” of Western imperialism are disseminated throughout culture, entertainment, and academia and are implicit in every sector of society. Popular television shows and movies either explicitly portray religion as irrational and backwards or highlight skepticism towards its doctrines in subtler ways. They incessantly repeat the mantras of liberalism until their viewers are reliably programmed to regurgitate its rhetoric.

It may surprise some to hear that *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* addresses not one but dozens of these ideological challenges at their conceptual roots, illustrating their flaws and guiding us to the ethically sound alternative. Recognizing the guidance in *al-Fātiḥah* as a formidable tool in tackling ideological confusion is not a new idea, of course. In the opening of his work *Madārij al-Sālikīn*, the Islamic theologian Imam Ibn al-Qayyim (d. 751 AH) commented that this chapter “most perfectly and comprehensively contains the foundations of all lofty pursuits” and “includes rebuttals of all the various kinds of heresy and error.”¹⁵ The keys to answering numerous forms of ideological misguidance can be confidently linked back to the foundational principles established in the seven oft-repeated verses. The fact that *al-Fātiḥah* encompasses the guidance found throughout the Qur’an is indicated by several of the names of this chapter. This includes prescribed names mentioned by the Prophet Muhammad such as *Umm al-Qur’ān* (Mother of the Qur’an), *Umm al-Kitāb* (Mother of the Book), and *al-Ṣalāh* (the prayer), as well as described names derived through scholarly reflection including *al-Asās* (the foundation), *al-Wāfiyah*

13 Aníbal Quijano, “Coloniality And Modernity/Rationality,” *Cultural Studies* 21, no. 2 (2007): 168–78.

14 There is a hadith that says, “The opening chapter of the Qur’an contains the cure to every ailment,” reported by al-Dārimī and al-Bayhaqī, although its chain of transmission back to the Prophet ﷺ is not authentic; cf. *Mishkāt al-maṣābiḥ*, no. 2170. However, the connection between *al-Fātiḥah* and healing is established in another authentic narration in *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 5007 and 5736. Munīrah al-Dawsirī explains that Qur’anic exegetes derived this name from this property of the chapter. See Munīrah al-Dawsirī, *Asmā’ suwar al-Qur’ān wa faḍā’iluhā* (Dammam: Dār Ibn Jawzī, 1426 AH), 132–33.

15 Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, trans. Ovamir Anjum (Leiden: Brill, 2020), 1:82. The full Arabic title of the work is *Madārij al-sālikīn bayna manāzil iyyāka na’budu wa iyyāka nasta’in*.

(the comprehensive), *al-Kāfiyah* (the sufficient), and *al-Kanz* (the treasure).¹⁶ In fact, one of the prescribed names given to this chapter is “the Magnificent Qur’an” (*al-Qur’ān al-Aẓīm*):

The Prophet said, “Shall I not teach you the greatest chapter in the Qur’an? ...*Alḥamdulillāhi Rabb al-‘ālamīn* [i.e., *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*]. It is *al-sab‘ al-mathānī* (the seven oft-recited verses) and *al-Qur’ān al-Aẓīm* (the Magnificent Qur’an) which was given to me.”¹⁷

The Andalusian Qur’anic commentator Imam al-Qurṭubī (d. 671 AH) explained this title as follows:

It was named so because it encompasses all the categories of knowledge in the Qur’an. This is because it includes praising Allah Almighty with descriptions of His perfection and majesty, and it encompasses the instruction to perform all acts of worship and maintain sincerity in them, while also acknowledging the inability to perform any of it except with His assistance. And it encompasses supplicating to Him for guidance to the straight path, addressing the conditions of those who break their covenants with God, and clarifying the consequences for the deniers.¹⁸

The current work draws upon the Qur’an’s opening chapter and the principles of guidance contained therein to mount a thorough Islamic critique of the principal moral and philosophical failures of contemporary secular ideologies. In explaining any verse from

the Qur’an, one must first endeavor to ensure that the verse has been correctly interpreted on the basis of what the Messenger of God ﷺ taught his companions.¹⁹ One’s interpretation should not contradict the understanding of the early Muslim community nor the principles of the Arabic language. Once the meaning of the verse has been clarified, one may reflect on the numerous implications and lessons that can be extracted. In this analysis, reference will be made to many classical works of *tafsīr* (Qur’anic commentary) and Islamic scholarship to explicate the meaning of the verses under reflection. While one might aspire to leave no stone unturned, the sheer vastness of the *tafsīr* literature makes it impossible to accomplish this in a single lifetime, given the existence of more than 2,700 extant classical and post-classical Arabic works.²⁰ There is also a vast number of works published in the modern era that contain important reflections related to contemporary challenges. The geographic and chronological breadth of Muslim scholars consulted in this work further underscores the timeless nature of the Qur’anic worldview. The present discussion includes a variety of illuminating insights from various recent Muslim thinkers who have grappled with the ideologies of secular modernity. This analysis aims to provide a robust understanding of the Islamic worldview as a remedy to the malaise of the prevailing “psychoepistemic disorder.”

As with any reflections on the Qur’an, this discussion is not exhaustive and numerous additional connections can always be drawn. In many cases, several verses from *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* will provide relevant answers to countering a particular ideological falsehood. However, for the sake of brevity, repeating ideologies

16 See al-Dawsirī, *Asmā’ suwar al-Qur’ān*, 98–147 and Ibn Kathīr, *Tafsīr al-Qur’ān al-Aẓīm* (Riyadh: Dār al-Ṭaybah, 1999), 1:101.

17 *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 4474 and 5006.

18 Al-Qurṭubī, *al-Jāmi’ li-aḥkām al-Qur’ān* (Cairo: Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyya, 1964), 1:112. Al-Firūzābādī (d. 817 AH) says, “Whoever learns its commentary (*tafsīr*) will be as though he has learned the commentary of all the divinely revealed books.” See al-Firūzābādī, *Baṣā’ir dhawī at-tamyīz fī laṭā’if al-Kitāb al-Aẓīm* (Cairo: al-Majlis al-A’lā li-Shu’ūn al-Islāmiyya, Lajnat Iḥyā’ at-Turāth al-Islāmī, 1416/1996), 1:131.

19 See Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī, *The Comprehensive Exposition of the Interpretation of the Verses of the Qur’an*, trans. Scott Lucas (Cambridge: The Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought and the Islamic Texts Society, 2017), 1:61–65 and 72–73.

20 The vast majority of these remain in manuscript form, while approximately three hundred of these works have been published. See Samuel Ross, “What Were the Most Popular Tafsirs in Islamic History? Part 1: An Assessment of the Manuscript Record and the State of Tafsir Studies,” *Journal of Qur’anic Studies* 25, no. 3 (2023): 1–54.

between verses has been avoided and left to the astute reader to notice additional connections. Moreover, an Islamic critique of any one of these ideologies could be the subject of an entire book. Here, one must suffice oneself with brief pointers (*ishārāt*). It is the aim of this reflection to open new avenues of reflection for people to challenge the oppressive thought structures of the age in the pursuit of ethical outcomes. It is also the aim to set the stage for Muslims to engage more deeply with Qur'anic guidance in their intellectual responses to various ideological challenges.

These ideologies are the idols of our age, and they must be broken if we are to be free. What follows is a fresh perspective examining how each phrase or verse in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* contains within it the answer to each ideology.

The content in this book initially took the form of several classes and lectures I delivered on the subject of the Islamic worldview and modern ideologies. In the course of my conversations, the ideologies discussed in this book were frequently identified as topics of interest to students, scholars, academics, and community members. I found that centering the discussion on *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* provided a comprehensive framework and a uniquely Qur'anic paradigm for evaluating these ideologies. As the moral failures of the existing thought structures become manifest during the genocide in Gaza, this project acquired a heightened sense of urgency.

I pray that Allah makes this work of benefit to the reader, forgives the author for his shortcomings, and rewards all those who contributed to its publication. *Amīn*.

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If the world is presently suffering under a malaise of the mind, then it is only appropriate for Muslims to turn to the Qur'anic chapter frequently referred to as *al-Shifā'* (the Cure), one of the names of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*.

Overview: *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* and modern ideologies

Verse	Ideology dismantled	Explanation
<p>الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ</p> <p><i>Alḥamdulillāh</i> All praise belongs to Allah</p>	Atheism	If you recognize something as a blessing, you must recognize the Benefactor.
<p>رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ</p> <p><i>Rabb al-‘ālamīn</i> Lord of the Worlds</p>	Materialism	We have a Lord who nurtures us so we can fulfill our moral purpose, we are not mere collections of particles.
<p>الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ</p> <p><i>al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm</i> The All-Merciful, the Ever-Merciful</p>	Deism	The most merciful Creator would never abandon His creation without guidance.
<p>مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ</p> <p><i>Māliki yawm al-dīn</i> Sovereign of the Day of Judgment</p>	Secularism	All human authority is illusory and fleeting and will ultimately vanish in front of the true Sovereign.
<p>إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ</p> <p><i>Iyyāka na‘budu</i> You alone do we worship</p>	Polytheism	We worship God alone rather than the idols of man’s making.
<p>وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ</p> <p><i>Wa iyyāka nasta‘īn</i> And You alone do we ask for help</p>	Naturalism	We use natural means but ultimately place our trust, hope, and reliance in the Creator.
<p>أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ</p> <p><i>Ihdinā al-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm</i> Guide us on the straight path</p>	Relativism	The truth is singular, and the correct path of guidance to God is the one that He has revealed.
<p>صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ</p> <p><i>Ṣirāṭ alladhīna an‘amta ‘alayhim</i> The path of those whom You have favored</p>	Progressivism	We take our moral instruction from the way of the prophets and righteous exemplars of the past.
<p>غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ</p> <p><i>Ghayri al-maghḍūbi ‘alayhim</i> Not (the path) of those who have incurred anger</p>	Liberalism	We do not follow the way of those who claim to pursue the truth but disregard justice.
<p>وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ</p> <p><i>Wa-lā al-ḍāllīn</i> Nor (the path) of those who have gone astray</p>	Postmodernism	Nor do we follow the way of those who claim to pursue justice but disregard truth.

Alḥamdulillāh
All praise
belongs to Allah

Atheism dismantled

The short chapter opens with the declaration: “All praise belongs to Allah.”²¹ The name “Allah” is the Arabic word for God, the sole Creator and Sustainer of the universe. In Islam, God is described with all attributes of perfection; He transcends all deficiencies. The word *al-ḥamd* (praise) implies the ultimate expression of love and gratitude. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Love Allah (*aḥibbū Allāh*) for what He nourishes you with of His Blessings.”²² Ibn ‘Abbās said, “*alḥamdulillāh* is a statement of *shukr* (gratitude), and when a servant says it, Allah responds, ‘My servant has thanked Me.’”²³ While the expression “*alḥamdulillāh*” encompasses *shukr*, it also goes beyond it,

21 Note that there is a scholarly difference of opinion over whether the *basmalah* is a verse of *al-Fātiḥah* or not. For discussions among the exegetes in support of the latter view, see al-Ṭabarī, *Comprehensive Exposition*, 119 and 87n1; Ibn ‘Aṭīyyah, *al-Muḥarrar al-wajīz* (Beirut: DKI, 2001), 60–61; and Muṣā‘id al-Ṭayyār, *Mawsū‘at al-tafsīr al-ma‘thūr* (Beirut: Dar Ibn Ḥazm, 2017), 2:14. For the former, see Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī, *The Great Exegesis*, trans. Sohaib Saeed (Cambridge: The Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought and Islamic Texts Society, 2018), 307–17. The master of *qirā‘āt* Ibn al-Jazarī held that both views are in fact correct, just as there are differences in the *qirā‘āt*. See Ibn al-Jazarī, *al-Nashr fī al-qirā‘āt al-‘ashr*, ed. ‘Alī Muḥammad al-Ḍabbā’ (Beirut: DKI, n.d.), 1:270–71. Jalāl al-Dīn al-Suyūṭī explains this opinion to mean that the *basmalah* is a verse in one *qirā‘ah* and not a verse in another. See al-Suyūṭī, *Nawāhid al-abkār wa shawāriḍ al-afkār* (Mecca: Umm al-Qurā, 2005), 1:63.

22 *Jāmi‘ al-Tirmidhī*, no. 3789, ḥasan.

23 See Aḥmad al-‘Umrānī, *Mawsū‘at madrasat Makkah fī al-tafsīr* (Cairo: Dār al-Salām, 2010), 1:13. See also al-Ṭabarī, *Comprehensive Exposition*, 112–13.



as one praises Allah not only for the blessings received and His benevolence but also because of His attributes of majesty (*jalāl*), beauty (*jamāl*), greatness (*‘aẓamah*), and grandeur (*kibriyā’*).²⁴ This is the distinction between *ḥamd* (praise) and *shukr* (gratitude). Moreover, the use of the word *ḥamd* instead of *madḥ* (another word for praise) is important because the former denotes praise that can only be applied for one who is living and acts voluntarily, with knowledge and capability.²⁵ The Andalusian scholar Imam Ibn Juzayy al-Kalbī (d. 741 AH) mentioned that *alḥamdulillāh* is a phrase

24 See Ibn ‘Aṭīyyah, *al-Muḥarrar al-wajīz*, 66.

25 Al-Bayḍāwī, *Anwār al-tanzīl wa asrār al-ta’wīl* (Beirut: Dār Iḥyā’ al-Turāth al-‘Arabī, n.d.), 1:27. See also Ṣāliḥ Al-Zahrānī, “*Aḍwā’ ‘alā al-i’jāz al-balāghī fī Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*,” *Majallat al-buḥūth wa al-dirāsāt al-qur’āniyyah* 4, no. 2 (2007): 127.

that encompasses the meaning of Allah's ninety-nine Beautiful Names; it is a single phrase that encompasses what volumes cannot contain and extends beyond the intellects of all creation.²⁶

Atheism

The ideology that rejects belief in the existence of God.

This single phrase liberates the human mind from a narcissistic culture obsessed with self-aggrandizement and self-glorification. We are increasingly witnessing the transformation of society into digital narcissists who crave self-praise:

[S]cores on a clinical measure of narcissism increased by 30% in the U.S. between the late 1970s and the mid 2000s. One of the statements used as a measurement tool in [the researcher's] analysis was: "I am important and famous." In the 60s, around 12% of young people endorsed it. By the 90s, that number had increased to 80%... [T]echnology has normalized narcissism by legitimizing public displays of self-promotion, entitlement, and self-centeredness. In a real-world office, if you walk around telling everybody how great you are, ignoring what they say, and sharing everything you do with others (including what your cat had for breakfast), you'd be deemed quite obnoxious as a colleague. But in the digital world this will make you an influencer. In that sense, we are all nudged to behave like narcissists when we are on the internet. Though we may criticize those who show narcissistic tendencies on Snapchat, Instagram, TikTok, and the like, the algorithms on these platforms reward those behaviors with viral exposure in the form of likes and views.²⁷

26 Ibn Juzayy, *al-Tashīl li-'ulūm al-tanzīl* (Beirut: Dār al-Arqam, 1416 AH), 1:63.

27 Tomas Chamorro-Premuzic, "Are You a Digital Narcissist?" *Harvard Business Review*, April 10, 2023, <https://hbr.org/2023/04/are-you-a-digital-narcissist>. See Jean M. Twenge et al., "Egos Deflating with the Great Recession: A Cross-Temporal Meta-Analysis and Within-Campus Analysis of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory, 1982–2016," *Personality and Individual Differences* 179 (2021): 110947.

In a godless culture, people worship and praise themselves and think little of the One who bestowed upon them their blessings and obligated upon them a moral duty. Professor Ahmad Zaki Hammad notes that "by cultivating a grateful relationship with the Creator, the believer also becomes disposed to show due gratitude to creation,"²⁸ as the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught, "Whoever does not thank people has not truly thanked Allah."²⁹ The phrase "*alḥamdulillāh*" (all praise belongs to Allah) establishes the existence of a Divine Creator and rescues the human mind from both doctrinal and behavioral atheism.³⁰ In other words, it saves one from *believing* that God does not exist or from *acting* like God does not exist. The very next phrase *Rabb al-ālamīn* (Lord of the universe) directs one's attention to the abundant evidence of God in His creation.³¹ Of course, one must possess the correct framework to recognize what constitutes evidence, and the atheist will need to abandon radical skepticism in order to benefit from such evidence (see author's previous article on atheism

In a godless culture, people worship and praise themselves and think little of the One who bestowed upon them their blessings and obligated upon them a moral duty.

28 Hammad, *Opening*, 14–15.

29 *Sunan Abi Dāwūd*, no. 4811; *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 1954.

30 See Badr al-Dīn ibn Jamā'ah, *al-Fawā'id al-lā'ihah min ma'āni al-Fātiḥah* (Kuwait City: Dār al-Zahiriyyah, 2009), 30 and Ṭaha 'Ābidīn Ṭaha, *al-Jāmi' fī hidāyat al-Qur'ān: Sūrat al-Fātiḥah* (Mecca: Mu'assasat al-Naba' al-Aẓīm, 2020), 5.

31 Al-Biqā'i, *Naẓm al-durar fī tanāsub al-āyāt wa al-suwar* (Cairo: Dār al-Kitāb al-Islāmī, n.d.), 1:27.

and radical skepticism).³² The phrase *alḥamdulillāh* itself guides one to restore the theocentric worldview necessary to understand the meaning of one's existence and pursue one's journey of moral purpose and rectification. The more one examines this phrase, the more one appreciates the wisdom and reasoning that underlie its negation of atheism.³³ Imam Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī (d. 606 AH) explains that our very existence is a blessing from the Benefactor:

Since existence is a favour, every existent being in the spiritual and corporeal worlds, or the lofty and lowly worlds, is indebted to God's favour, mercy and kindness: and these favours and mercies necessitate praise and thanks.³⁴

The phrase *alḥamdulilāh* is expressed as a statement of fact (*jumlaḥ khabariyyah*) and it also serves as an instruction (*jumlaḥ inshā'iyyah ṭalabiyyah*). The fact implies the instruction; since all praise ultimately belongs to Allah, one should seek nearness to Allah through loving praise and adoration.³⁵ In addition to being interpreted as an instruction or description, the statement can also be interpreted as a pronouncement initiated by God Himself. Imam Abū Ḥafṣ al-Nasafī (d. 537 AH) and others explain that

32 Nazir Khan, "Atheism and Radical Skepticism: Ibn Taymiyyah's Epistemic Critique," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, July 7, 2020, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/atheism-and-radical-skepticism-ibn-taymiyyahs-epistemic-critique>.

33 In his *tafsīr*, al-Rāzī interprets the phrase "All Praise is due to God" as comprising two claims: (1) God exists and (2) He deserves our praise. He locates the proof for the first in the phrase "Lord of the universe," while the proof of the second claim is in the verses "the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful/Master of the Day of Judgment." See al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:281. Later in his commentary on the *sūrah*, he alludes to the fact that the phrase "*alḥamdulillāh*" itself establishes God's existence (see *Great Exegesis*, 1:418). This latter approach coincides with the outline I have developed, although both techniques serve to augment one another. On the first approach, see also al-Sanūsī, *Tafsīr Sūrat al-Fātiḥah* (Tunis: Dār al-Imām Ibn 'Arafah, 2023), 10 and 'Abd al-Salām al-Majīdī, *al-Islām fī sab' āyāt* (Istanbul: Dār al-Uṣūl, 2021), 80–81.

34 Al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:352–353.

35 Al-Hararī, *Tafsīr ḥadā'iq ar-rūḥ wa al-rayḥān fī rawābi 'ulūm al-Qur'ān* (Beirut: Dār Tawq an-Najāt, 1421/2001), 1:91; Wahbah al-Zuhaylī, *al-Tafsīr al-munīr fī al-'aqidah wa al-sharī'ah wa al-maḥaj* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr al-Mu'āṣir, 1411/1991), 1:55; Sulaymān al-Lāḥim, *al-Lubāb fī tafsīr al-isti'ādḥah wa al-basmalah wa Fātiḥat al-kitāb* (Riyadh: Dār al-Muslim li an-Nashr wa al-Tawzī', 1420/1999), 220.

God gives us the instruction to praise Him, but knowing our deficiencies in doing so, He mercifully expresses praise of Himself directly on our behalf.³⁶ It is also educational, as He is teaching us how to praise Him and call upon Him.

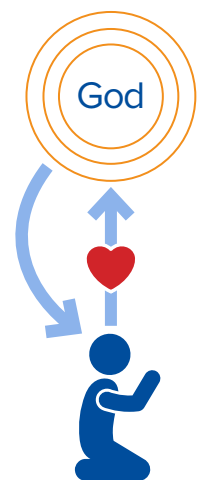
Praise occurs in the context of recognizing something to be good. The evaluation of a particular state of affairs as praiseworthy or blameworthy cannot occur if the universe is just a vast collection of material elements that exist pointlessly without a Maker. For something to be praised as good invites the question: good with respect to what meaning, goal, or context? This presupposes that there is a purpose for which all things exist. Nihilism, the denial of any purpose or meaning to existence, is therefore also explicitly negated by this statement. Atheism and nihilism go hand-in-hand. Without a Creator, our existence is an unintended byproduct of aimless particle interactions. Any notion of purpose becomes a comforting illusion to shield ourselves from the brutal pointlessness of existence. American atheist philosopher Alex Rosenberg provides the following answers for atheists: "What is the purpose of the universe? There is none. What is the meaning of life? Ditto. Why am I here? Just dumb luck."³⁷

By denying God's existence, the atheist lives in an existential bubble, disconnected from any transcendent reality or ultimate source of value. Any meaning derived from within the bubble is manufactured by the individual, and amounts to nothing more than an exercise in self-deception. Every endeavor becomes self-referential and bereft of any ultimate significance. Bound by one's own existential narcissism, one becomes trapped within the bubble, confined to an image of reality that is fundamentally meaningless.

36 See al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr* (Istanbul: Dār al-Lubāb, 2019), 1:94–95; cf. al-Qurṭubī, *al-Jāmi' li-aḥkām al-Qur'ān*, 1:135 and al-Sanūsī, *Tafsīr Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*, 8.

37 Alex Rosenberg, *The Atheist's Guide to Reality: Enjoying Life Without Illusions* (NY: WW Norton, 2011), 2–3.

Islam



Recognizing that all blessings are gifts that come from a Benefactor to whom love and praise is due. All of reality is meaningful through God.

Atheism



Our universe is a meaningless bubble that exists without rhyme or reason. The existence of God is denied as well as anything beyond the bubble. There is nothing to praise but oneself or the bubble.

Within this bubble, one loses not only God but also oneself. What does it mean to be a human being? Is one nothing more than a collection of particles? Atheism dissolves the very notion of the human being. Allah says, “Do not be like those who forgot Allah, so He made them forget their own selves” (Qur’an 59:19).

Enabling us to recognize the meaning of our existence and fulfill the purpose of our lives is the central aim of the Qur’anic discourse. The Qur’an invites the human being to ponder: “Do you think that We created you without any purpose and that you will not return unto Us?” (Qur’an 23:115). To be human is to be entrusted with a sacred mission. As the Qur’anic scholar Imam al-Rāghib al-İṣfahānī (d. 431 AH) notes, the Qur’an teaches that human beings have been created for lofty spiritual, moral and intellectual aims: devotion to God (*‘ibādah*, Qur’an 51:56), serving as custodians on earth to establish justice (*khilāfah*, Qur’an 27:62),

and cultivating the earth and building civilization (*‘imārat al-arḍ*, Qur’an 11:61).³⁸ These divinely appointed goals render our human endeavors meaningful and praiseworthy.

Imam Ibn Taymiyyah (d. 728 AH) explains that all goal-directed human behavior must ultimately connect back to what is sought for its own sake (*maṭlūb li-dhātihi*) and not as a means to something else (*maṭlūb li-ghayrihi*). The former is what serves as the pinnacle of one’s value hierarchy; for some people it may be money, fame, power, or pleasure. This becomes a person’s “god,” and he lives his life subservient to it, as the Qur’an indicates (25:43, 45:23). However, none besides the Creator of all existence is worthy of being the ultimate priority and loftiest goal in one’s life.³⁹ Any other choice leads back to nihilism. This is also indicated by the fact that the phrase “*alḥamdulillāh*” has been expressed as a nominal sentence (*jumlah ismiyyah*), rather than a sentence with a verb (*jumlah fi’liyyah*). A nominal sentence linguistically connotes permanence, constancy, and continuity.⁴⁰ This has an important implication: we cannot locate the source of life’s meaning or ultimate value in something that is temporary and characterized by eventual obsolescence. In order for there to be anything meaningful in our statement of praise, it must be directed towards the One who is Eternal and Transcendent.

For anything to be praised as good inevitably invites the question of to whom the praise is ultimately due. True praise is due to the One who is the ultimate source of all blessings encountered in

38 Al-Rāghib al-İṣfahānī, *al-Dhari’ah ilā makārim al-Shari’ah* (Beirut: DKI, 1980), 31–32.

39 Ibn Taymiyya, *Dar’ ta’arūḍ al-‘aql wa-al-naql*, ed. Muḥammad Rashād Sālim (Riyadh: Jāmi’at al-Imām Muḥammad b. Sa’ūd al-Islāmiyyah, 1411/1991), 8:465; *Qā’ida fi al-maḥabba* (Cairo: Maktabat al-Turāth al-Islāmī, 1987), 45; *al-Jawāb al-ṣaḥīḥ li-man baddala dīn al-Masīḥ* (Riyadh: Dār al-‘Āshima, 1999), 6:38; *al-Istiḳāmah* (Riyadh: Jāmi’at al-Imām, 1403H), 2:149; *al-‘Uḥūdiyyah* (Beirut: al-Maktaba al-Islāmiyya, 2005), 100–102; *Minḥāj al-sunnah al-nabawiyyah* (Riyadh: Jāmi’at al-Imām, 1986), 3:165–66, 332–34; *Majmū’ al-fatāwā*, 1:34, 2:37.

40 Al-Lāḥim, *al-Lubāb*, 1:301.

existence, He who possesses absolute perfection and is free of any deficiency or flaw.⁴¹ Pakistani Islamic scholar, Mufti Muḥammad Shafī' (d. 1976) says the phrase “*alḥamdulillāh*” reminds us “that all praise in reality belongs to One whose power is absolute, and that it is only in our ignorance or indifference that we regard this praise to be due to anyone else.”⁴² Allah says, “Whatever blessing you have is from Allah, yet it is only when misfortune touches you that you cry to Him for help” (Qur'an 16:53).

Modern culture's narcissism transforms even something as deeply relational as gratitude into a self-centered act, stripping it of its original context within a loving relationship with the Divine. Such a hollow 'gratitude' is devoid of any logic. How can one recognize something as a blessing without recognizing that there must also therefore be a Benefactor? To do so would be a clear contradiction.

Unfortunately, many people seem keen to ignore this glaring contradiction and instead thank the “universe” for “manifesting” the blessings in their life. Directing one's thanks and gratitude towards inanimate, insentient matter is nonsensical, akin to thanking the pots and pans after one has enjoyed a delicious meal. There is no sense in the sailor thanking winds or waves, nor in the farmer thanking crops or grain. Just as insentient matter cannot be the ultimate source of good, neither can human beings. Human efforts towards good are themselves dependent on a multitude of factors beyond their control, including possessing a motivation to do good that is instilled within them by God.⁴³ Islamic revivalist, Sayyid Abū al-A'ālā

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41 Abū Maṣṣūr al-Māturidī, *Ta'wīlāt Ahl al-Sunnah* (Beirut: DKI, 2005), 1:358.

42 Muḥammad Shafī', *Mā'ārif al-Qur'ān*, trans. M. Hasan Askari and M. Shamim (Karachi: Maktaba-e Darul Uloom 1996), 1:64.

43 Al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:349.

al-Mawdūdī (d. 1979) devoted special attention to the profound implications of recognizing God as *al-Rabb*:

The fulfillment of the needs of human beings, the removal of their distress, the granting to them of refuge or protection, the extension of any needed help or assistance, their bringing up or preservation, and the acceptance of their prayers—none of these matters are so simple as people seem to assume them to be and hence mistakenly regard them as within the competence of human beings. All are dependent, inextricably and ultimately, upon the creative power and the controlling and managing authority being exercised over the entire universe by its one and only Lord and Master.

Even the smallest need depends, for its fulfillment, on the combined results of a vast multitude of factors. Take, for example, the provision of just one glass of drinking water, or even just one grain of wheat used by men for food. Neither would come about but for incalculable and multifarious and, in many cases, hidden activity on the part of the sun and the earth and the oceans and the winds.

Therefore, the authority or power which is actually required for listening to our prayers is no ordinary authority but, rather, super-extraordinary and unique authority or power, not less than that required for creating the heavens and earth and for ordering the movement of the heavenly bodies and of the winds and of causing rain, and so on—in short, that needed for governing the entire universe itself.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Al-Mawdūdī, *Four Basic Qur'anic Terms*, trans. Abū Asad (Lahore: Islamic Publications, 1979), 25–26. On this treatise, see also Abū al-Ḥasan 'Alī al-Nadwī, *Appreciation and Interpretation of Religion in the Modern Age* (Lucknow, 1982) and Usaama al-Azami, “Locating Ḥākimiyya in Global History: The Concept of Sovereignty in Premodern Islam and Its Reception after Mawdūdī and Qutb,” *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 32, no. 2 (2022): 355–76.

Human beings are themselves dependent entirely on a vast existing order of blessings to survive. Moreover, while human beings are certainly capable of pursuing good, they are also capable of perpetrating tremendous evil. If humans are not mere biological automatons and possess true voluntary moral agency, then their choice to recognize and pursue good is itself a blessing with which they have been endowed by their Maker.

How the recognition of good leads to praise of God

Observe and recognize that **good** exists.



Good fulfills a beneficial purpose.



Good is meaningless without an intended purpose.



Intentional good motivates love, gratitude, and praise.



Intentional good ultimately comes from the Creator—not unconscious matter.



All praise belongs to God.

Imam Ibn Juzayy explains that a higher station of gratitude is to thank Allah not only for one's blessings but also for one's tribulations, which exist for a wise purpose and offer unique opportunities for cultivating virtue and moral goodness. Moreover, he explains that thanking Allah does not only occur with one's tongue, but rather gratitude also manifests in one's actions and in one's heart.⁴⁵ Expressing gratitude to Allah through one's actions entails following His guidance, obeying His commandments, and striving to live virtuously in the world, sharing one's blessings with others. Thankfulness with the heart entails recognizing that one's blessings come solely from Allah, thus abandoning any sense of entitlement, and filling one's heart with love and reverence for Allah and compassion for His creation.

Scholars of Islam are unanimously in agreement that the obligation of thanking the Benefactor (*wujūb shukr al-mun'im*) is one of the most fundamental concepts in the religion. Many scholars have argued further that this obligation is known to the intellect even prior to receiving revelation.⁴⁶ Ibn al-Qayyim writes, "There is no greater good known to the intellect (*'aql*) and sound human nature (*fiṭrah*) than thanking the Benefactor, nor anything more beneficial to the servant than it."⁴⁷ Recognizing that there is good in the world directs one to praise Allah, the Creator and Benefactor. To recognize a blessing in one's life is to reject the nihilistic view that the universe is bereft of purpose

or meaning, the mere outcome of a cascade of aimless particle interactions. All gratitude is meaningless if we fail to recognize the true source of all blessings. Everything in life is a gift from Allah, our Creator. Imam Ibn Taymiyyah explained that this concept is in fact rooted in the nature of the human soul:

Indeed, the servant is invited to the worship of Allah by the call of gratitude and the call of knowledge. Witnessing the blessings of Allah upon him is inherently a call to be grateful for them. Moreover, souls are naturally inclined to love those who are kind to them. Allah the Exalted is the Bestower of blessings and the Benefactor from whom all the blessings bestowed upon the servants come, and they are solely from Him.⁴⁸

Fiṭrah

Fiṭrah is the Qur'anic term that refers to the natural, innate disposition or the original state of purity and goodness with which every human being is born. It represents the inherent inclination towards truth, morality, and belief in one God. It is the natural state of humans that aligns with the guidance of Islam before external inference by one's environment, culture, or socialization.

Praising one's Benefactor and Creator is the natural tendency of human beings rooted in the *fiṭrah* (the primordial human nature). The *fiṭrah* not only leads one to believe in God but also affords the human being all the basic axioms of thought, including belief in morality, causation, the intelligibility of the world, and even the distinction between truth and falsehood. Do we need proof to convince a person that

good and evil exist or that truth and falsehood exist? To deny such foundational matters is a form of radical skepticism. In the same way, belief in God is foundational to our understanding of

45 Ibn Juzayy, *al-Tashīl*, 1:64.

46 One group of scholars affirmed that the intellect can discern the obligation to thank the Benefactor, while the other held that no obligation can be known without recourse to revelation. For the various schools, see Abū Salama al-Samarqandī, *Jumal min uṣūl al-dīn* (Beirut: DKI, 2015), 14; al-Juwaynī, *al-Burhān fī uṣūl al-fiqh* (Beirut: DKI, 1997), 1:11; al-Ghazālī, *al-Mankhūl min ta'liqāt al-uṣūl* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr 1998), 71; al-Rāzī, *al-Maḥṣūl fī 'ilm uṣūl al-fiqh* (Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Risālah, 1997) 1:147; al-Āmidī, *al-Iḥkām fī uṣūl al-aḥkām* (Beirut: al-Maktab al-Islamī, 1986), 1:87; Ibn Ḥazm, *al-Iḥkām fī uṣūl al-aḥkām* (Beirut: Dār al-Āfāq al-Jadīdah), 4:75–76; Abū al-Khaṭṭāb al-Kalwadhānī, *al-Tamhīd fī uṣūl al-fiqh* (Mecca: Umm al-Qurā, 1985), 4:305.

47 Ibn al-Qayyim, *Miftāḥ Dār al-Sa'ādah* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 2:1089. See also Ibn 'Uthaymīn, *Tafsīr al-Fātiḥah wa al-Baqarah* (Riyadh: Dār Ibn al-Jawzī, 1423 AH), 1:197.

48 Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū' al-fatāwā* (al-Manṣūrah: Dār al-Wafā' li-l-Ṭibā'a wa-l-Nashr, 1998), 8:32.

reality, a necessary axiom for making sense of all existence.⁴⁹ Ibn Taymiyyah says, “Even though the creation is a proof (*dalīl*) that establishes the existence of the Creator, knowledge of God is already present in human nature (*ma'rūfī al-fiṭrah*) before this reasoning (*istidlāl*); and knowledge of the Creator is innate, embedded in sound nature, axiomatic, self-evident, and primary.”⁵⁰ Similarly, al-Shahrastānī (d. 548 AH) writes:

I do not count this issue (i.e., God's existence) among the inferential matters (*naẓariyyāt*) that are to be substantiated with proof (*burhān*). For verily, sound human nature (*al-fiṭrah*) testifies necessarily by virtue of its nature and its intuitive thought (*badīhat fikratiḥā*) that there is a Wise, All-Knowing, and All-Powerful Maker. “Is there any doubt concerning God, Creator of the heavens and the earth?” (Qur'an 14:10).⁵¹

Atheism is radical skepticism selectively applied to belief in the Creator. Like the basic axioms of human rationality and morality, recognizing the Creator is a prerequisite to making sense of existence and our purpose in life. It is actually the starting point for any meaningful endeavor towards true understanding. Belief in the Divine serves as the fundamental conviction that grounds and renders meaningful all other beliefs and commitments.

49 Scholars of the *kalām* tradition hold that belief in God is *naẓarī* (inferential) knowledge, which means that it is proven with reference to other facts that are self-evident; this is sometimes referred to as theistic evidentialism. Meanwhile, other scholars hold that belief in God is a basic and necessary (*ḍarūrī*) axiom that one must possess in order for reality to make sense. Ibn al-Qayyim notes that both directions of proof are correct: creation proves the Creator and the Creator proves the creation. The natural sequence, however, is to proceed from that which is more obvious to that which is less obvious, and the existence of the Creator is more obvious than broad daylight. See Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:181.

50 Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū' al-fatāwā*, 16:324.

51 Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Karīm al-Shahrastānī, *Nihāyat al-iqdām fī 'ilm al-kalām* (Cairo: Maktabat al-Thaqāfah al-Dīniyyah, 2009), 119. See also Ibn Taymiyyah's elaboration on this comment in *Dar' ta'arūḍ*, 3:129.

There can be no certainty in anything without this fundamental conviction.⁵² This is precisely how *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* is structured, beginning with the statement *alḥamdulillāh*. It is significant to note that the chapter does not express this in the imperative form, either ‘praise God’ (*iḥmadū Allah*)⁵³ or ‘say: praise belongs to God’ (*qul Alḥamdulillah*), but simply makes the declaration directly. It shows us that praising the Creator is the most natural human impulse.

Moreover, it is through our recognition of Allah and His divine nature that all else becomes intelligible and meaningful. The Alexandrian jurist and spiritual sage Ibn 'Aṭā' Allāh al-Iskandarī (d. 709 AH) writes about the distinction between the one who knows God through His creation versus one who knows the creation through God:

What a difference between one whose inference proceeds from God (*yastadillu biḥi*) and one whose inference proceeds towards Him (*yastadillu 'alayhi*)! He who has Him as his starting point knows the Truth as it is and proves any matter with reference to the existence of its source. But inferential argumentation comes from being unable to reach Him. Otherwise, when was it that He was absent such that one has to proceed inferentially to Him? Or when was it that He was distant so that created things are required to lead us to Him?⁵⁴

Rather than beginning by casting doubt on God and seeking to prove Him through obscure lines of reasoning, we would do better to look at how all existence makes sense only through a theocentric worldview. We are able to perceive meaning, purpose, and wisdom

52 Ibn Taymiyyah derives this point from the dialogue between Prophet Mūsā and Pharaoh. See Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū' al-fatāwā*, 16:332–35.

53 See al-Rāzī's comments in this regard, *Great Exegesis*, 1:351.

54 Ibn 'Aṭā' Allāh, *Kitāb al-ḥikam*, trans. Victor Danner (Leiden: Brill, 1973), 28, translation modified.

in the structure of reality and in every aspect of creation. This is precisely what our *fiṭrah* directs us to do, and it results in our ability to recognize the signs all around us. The Syrian scholar Shaykh ‘Abd al-Raḥmān Ḥasan Ḥabannakah al-Maydānī (d. 2004) writes:

The first feeling that arises in the depths of a person when he reflects on himself and the universe around him is the sense of a powerful force controlling the cosmos that grants it order and organization, governs life and death, formation and disintegration, change and development, movement and stillness, and all the wise transformations that occur within it. A person senses this truth and believes in it deeply, whether he can provide deductive evidence for this feeling or not. The evidence of the innate disposition (*fiṭrah*) and intuitive insight is a truthful witness that precedes theoretical evidence and is often more precise.⁵⁵

He also writes:

This is the undeniable truth of the existence of Allah, whose signs are evident in everything. Allah has naturally constituted minds and thoughts to perceive this reality and has endowed them with the means to discover Him and the scales with which to weigh the evidence, affirming the truth and nullifying falsehood.⁵⁶

The very structure of our thoughts is organized in a way that is naturally oriented towards seeking God. Recognizing God is the default state for every soul and the logical beginning of rational inquiry and moral reflection. Conversely, every worldview that does not take into consideration our relationship with our Creator

is a logical and moral dead end; it fails to guide humanity to true ethical cultivation and spiritual nourishment. Therefore, *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* reinstates the *fiṭrah* and restores within one’s mind the conceptual landscape necessary for spiritual development, moral decisions, and rational evaluation.

In fact, the Andalusian Berber exegete and grammarian, Imam Abū Ḥayyān (d. 745 AH) noted that atheism is refuted in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* by the simple word *īyyāka* (You alone), indicating that we are addressing Allah directly because His existence and presence are already known to us.⁵⁷ If we really want to know Allah, we just need to make an earnest effort to speak to Him. The statement *alḥamdulillāh* illustrates this as well. The very fact that we can begin our relationship with God through such a statement without the need for convoluted philosophical arguments is because we already have an internalized awareness of Him. The journey of our guidance to Him begins with the simple yet profound declaration of *alḥamdulillāh*, understanding that all our blessings and all goodness in existence are from Him.

**All gratitude is meaningless
if we fail to recognize the
true source of all blessings.
Everything in life is a gift
from Allah, our Creator.**

55 ‘Abd al-Raḥmān Ḥasan Ḥabannakah al-Maydānī, *al-‘Aqīdah al-Islāmiyyah wa ususuḥā* (Damascus: Dār al-Qalam, 2009), 85–86.

56 Al-Maydānī, *al-‘Aqīdah al-Islāmiyyah*, 93.

57 Abū Ḥayyān, *al-Baḥr al-muḥīṭ* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 2010), 1:44. A similar point has been made by Ibn Taymiyyah concerning the opening to the ninety-sixth chapter of the Qur’an, *Sūrah al-‘Alaq*. He observes that the passage states, “Read in the name of *your* Lord” (rather than simply “the Lord”), which implies that the human subject is already familiar with God. See Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū‘ al-fatāwā*, 16:324.

Rabb al-‘ālamīn
Lord of the Worlds

Materialism dismantled

The second phrase of this verse describes Allah as the Lord of the Worlds.⁵⁸ In particular, the Arabic word used here to describe Allah is the word *Rabb*. The meaning of *Rabb* encompasses God’s complete sovereignty over all creation. It also carries the connotation of nurturing, guiding, and correcting.⁵⁹ The meaning of *Rabb* is therefore connected to the discussion in the previous section as the bestowal of blessings and guidance warrants praise and gratitude. Moreover, the term for providing one’s children with an ethical upbringing is *tarbiyah* (nurturing) which is linguistically related. Al-Rāghib al-Iṣfahānī writes, “The term *al-Rabb* originally means ‘to nurture,’ which refers to bringing something into being stage by stage until it reaches completion.”⁶⁰

58 Abū Ḥafṣ al-Nasafī explains that grammatically the word *Rabb* has been connected via the genitive construct (*iḍāfah*) to “*al-‘Ālamīn*” as if to say, “How magnificent am I that all creation belongs to Me, and how magnificent are My beloved servants that I am theirs!” See al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:109–10.

59 Abū Ḥayyān, *al-Baḥr al-muḥīṭ*, 1:33.

60 See al-Rāghib al-Iṣfahānī, *al-Mufradāt fī ḡharīb al-Qur’ān*, ed. Ṣafwān ‘Adnān al-Dāwūdī (Damascus: Dār al-Qalam, 1412/1991), 336 and *Tafsīr al-Rāghib al-Iṣfahānī* (Tanta: University of Tanṭā, 1999), 1:54; al-Bayḍāwī, *Anwār al-tanzīl*, 1:28. For a linguistic analysis of *tarbiyah*, see Khālid al-Ḥazīmī, *Uṣūl al-tarbiyah al-islamiyyah* (Riyadh: Dār ‘Ālam al-Kitāb, 2000), 17–20.



Therefore, we learn that we have a benevolent Lord who wishes for us to be guided towards righteousness, virtue, and ethical conduct.⁶¹ It is no coincidence that the majority of supplications in Islam begin by invoking God as “our nurturing Lord” (*rabbānā*).⁶²

One lesson that can be immediately drawn from the meaning of the word *Rabb* is that Allah has made the creation with purpose and meaning. Allah nurtures us and provides for us so that we can grow morally and spiritually. Life is all about this purpose and meaning which God has assigned His creation. The universe does not simply exist pointlessly.⁶³ The fact that there is a message behind our existence means that there is more to life than the physical stuff of matter. Atheism, discussed in the previous section, is most frequently motivated by an underlying presumption of

61 Divine providence encompasses nurturing the creation in its physical growth (*tarbiyah khalqiyyah*) as well as nurturing it towards knowledge and virtuous deeds (*tarbiyah shar’iyyah*). See Muḥammad Rashīd Riḍā, *Tafsīr al-manār* (Cairo: al-Hay’a al-Miṣriyyah al-‘Āmmah li-l-Kitāb, 1990), 1:43.

62 Al-Qurtubī, *al-Jāmi’ li-aḥkām al-Qur’ān*, 1:137.

63 Muḥammad Shafī, *Ma’ārif al-Qur’ān*, 1:65.

materialism, which says that there is nothing beyond physical matter. Just like atheism can be doctrinal or behavioral, materialism can as well. There is philosophical (metaphysical) materialism that denies the existence of anything beyond the material realm, and then there is psychological (consumer) materialism that diminishes the importance of anything beyond the material realm. Although the rise of philosophical materialism created the conditions for a culture of consumer materialism, it is important to remember that on an individual level the latter does not require the former. Thus, there are people who are very *materialistic* in their mindset and attitude regardless of their self-professed religious beliefs: they care only about worldly possessions, expensive clothes, lavish homes, fancy cars, or jewelry. The Qur'an teaches us:

In the eyes of men, the love of things they covet has been made alluring: desire for women and children, vast hoards of gold and silver, branded horses, cattle, and fertile land. These are the pleasures of this worldly life, but with Allah is the best return. (Qur'an 3:14)

Taking this section in consideration alongside the previous one, we see that the full verse “*Alḥamdulillāhi Rabb al-‘ālamīn*” establishes first the negation of atheism and then the negation of the underlying materialistic mindset that most often motivates atheism. Moreover, recognizing that there is a moral purpose behind all of existence established by the One Creator negates both polytheism and nihilism, which are also negated elsewhere in this *sūrah*.⁶⁴

Philosophical materialism

“Nothing exists besides matter.”

Psychological materialism

“Nothing matters besides matter (i.e., materialistic possessions and wealth).”

“The real religion of the West today, the religion that rules over its mind and spirit, is not Christianity but materialism.”

Sayyid Abū al-Ḥasan ‘Alī al-Nadwī (d. 1999)

In his celebrated 1950 Arabic work entitled *Mādhā khasira al-‘ālam bi-inḥiṭāṭ al-Muslimīn* (What did the world lose with the decline of Muslims?), the Indian Muslim scholar Sayyid Abū al-Ḥasan ‘Alī al-Nadwī (d. 1999) diagnosed materialism as the principal malady of modern Western civilization. He wrote, “The real religion of the West today, the religion that rules over its mind and spirit, is not Christianity but materialism.”⁶⁵ Materialism is evident within the value hierarchy of people’s choices. It is the metaphysical lens by which people view the world and organize their priorities. However, this state of affairs is one that came about gradually in the Western world. Al-Nadwī explains:

Provoked by the intellectual stagnation of the clergy and the heinous atrocities perpetrated by the Inquisition, the enlightened sections among the Europeans developed a strong aversion to all knowledge, morality and truth associated with the Church and religion in general. They could not help connecting religion with all the misdeeds of the Papacy and the brutal sufferings of the secular scholars. A dismal disbelief crept over the Continent.

⁶⁴ The negation of nihilism has already been discussed under *alḥamdulillāh*, and the negation of polytheism will be discussed below under *īyyāka na’budu*.

⁶⁵ Sayyid Abū al-Ḥasan ‘Alī Nadwī, *Islam and the World: The Rise and Decline of Muslims and Its Effect on Mankind*, trans. Muhammad Asif Kidwai (Leicester: UK Islamic Academy, 2005), 121.

...In this spiritual vacuum, Europe took a tragic turn. It descended by degrees into the depths of materialism. Its social thinkers and scientists investigated the nature of the world and of life as if there were no absolute power which created them and ruled over them according to some plan and purpose without itself being subject to any laws. They interpreted the material universe and its manifestations along mechanical lines and called it objective and scientific, rejecting as slavery to tradition whatever was based on belief in the existence of God. One by one, they disowned everything that existed apart from matter and energy, everything that was not realizable in experience, or could not be weighed or measured.

For a long time the Europeans did not openly reject the notion of God—all Europeans are not atheists, even today—but the intellectual and moral position they had adopted definitely precluded all claim of religion upon life. Attempts were made after the Renaissance to produce a reconciliation between Religion and Science, as some sort of religious arrangement was thought necessary to preserve the tranquility of society by influencing the social relations of men. But the pace set by materialistic civilization was so hot that religion could not stand it. It also entailed a good deal of inconvenience to keep materialism in harmony with transcendental truths. As decades and centuries advanced, the ceremony was waived, and much of Europe took unconditionally to the worship of matter.⁶⁶

The worship of matter indeed became the reigning dogma amongst the European intelligentsia that displaced recognition of divine lordship. The loss of a theocentric worldview had

costly ethical consequences. Viewing everything through a materialistic lens entails organizing societies around power and wealth without any regard for moral and spiritual development. Communism and capitalism are merely two sects of the false religion of materialism. The Syrian Islamic thinker and revivalist Shaykh Muṣṭafā al-Sibā'ī (d. 1964) concludes: “Thus both branches of western civilization, capitalism and communism, have taken away man’s peace of mind, security and moral standards and replaced that ideal with materialism.”⁶⁷ Concerning communism, Abū al-Ḥasan ‘Alī al-Nadwī also writes:

Karl Marx is one example of the total immersion of the Western mind in materialism. He developed the doctrine of class struggle to maintain that all history was merely the result of economic conditions, under whose influence all other life-phenomena had received form and imprint. He recognized only the economic aspect of human existence, denying the validity of other factors such as religion, ethics, soul and intellect.⁶⁸

Viewing everything through a materialistic lens entails organizing societies around power and wealth without any regard for moral and spiritual development.

⁶⁶ Nadwī, *Islam and the World*, 118–20.

⁶⁷ Muṣṭafā al-Sibā'ī, *Civilization of Faith: A Journey through Islamic History*, trans. Nasiruddin al-Khattab (Riyadh: IIPH, 2005), 21.

⁶⁸ Nadwī, *Islam and the World*, 129.

The erasure of religion at any cost became a paramount focus within the communist movement. In 1929, at the second congress of the League of Militant Atheists, Yemelyn Yaroslavsky, a Bolshevik revolutionary said:

It is our duty to destroy every religious world-concept... If the destruction of ten million human beings, as happened in the last war, should be necessary for the triumph of one definite class, then that must be done and it will be done.⁶⁹

Indeed, the Soviet communist regime murdered thousands of clergymen and destroyed churches, monasteries, mosques, and religious schools in an effort to eradicate religion and construct its envisioned utopia.⁷⁰ The total bloodshed carried out under the Soviet communist reign was astonishing: an estimated 62 million were killed, a large portion including those who died from coerced labor in the lethal conditions of the Gulag (forced labor camps).⁷¹ Muhammad Asad, a translator of the Qur'an and an Austro-Hungarian Jewish convert to Islam, wrote in 1933:

No doubt, there are still many individuals in the West who feel and think in a truly religious way and make the most desperate efforts to reconcile their beliefs with the spirit of their civilization; but they are exceptions only. The average Occidental—be he a Democrat or a Fascist, a Capitalist or a Communist, a manual worker or an intellectual—knows only one positive “religion,” and that is the worship of material progress, the belief that there is no other goal in life than

69 Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee, *The Fine Art of Propaganda* (New York: Octagon Books, 1972), 90.

70 Peter Watson, “The Bolshevik Crusade for Scientific Atheism,” in *The Age of Atheists: How We Have Sought to Live Since the Death of God* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2014), 200–219. He cites as a source Paul Froese, *The Plot to Kill God: Findings from the Soviet Experiment in Secularization* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008).

71 R. J. Rummel, *Death by Government* (Rutgers, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1994), 24.

to make that very life continually easier or, as the current expression goes, “independent of Nature.” The temples of this “religion” are the gigantic factories, cinemas, chemical laboratories, dance-halls, hydro-electric works, and its priests are bankers, engineers, film stars, captains of industry, record sportsmen. The unavoidable result of this craving for power and pleasure is the creation of hostile groups armed to the teeth and determined to destroy each other whenever and wherever their respective interests clash. And on the cultural side, the result is the creation of a human type whose morality is confined to the question of practical utility alone, and whose highest criterion of good and evil is material success.⁷²

Capitalist nation-states are ambivalent towards moral aims and ethical goals. Abū al-Ḥasan ‘Alī al-Nadwī writes:

Godless states are, in fact, trade societies or cartels whose real job is to extort, not to confer, benefits. They have no spiritual roots, no ethical ideals, and they are supremely unconcerned with the inner selves of their peoples and the welfare of humanity at large. Their attention is focused only on material gain. Whenever there is a clash between morality and economic gain, these states will always give preference to the latter... Prostitution is, for example, a legal trade; usury is practiced by governments; gambling flourishes under respectable names; alcohol is freely available and the industry is extolled as a source of national wealth. Radio, cinema and television function solely as an instrument of entertainment. Instead of educating the masses and refining them morally, it perverts their tastes and makes them frivolous.⁷³

72 Muhammad Asad, *Islam at the Crossroads* (Gibraltar: Dar al-Andalus, 1982), 44.

73 Nadwī, *Islam and the World*, 136–37.

In the phrase “Lord of the Worlds” we have the Arabic word *‘ālamīn*. The word *‘ālamīn* is a plural of another plural (or collective noun), *‘ālam* (world), which has no singular.⁷⁴ It encompasses everything in existence besides Allah, including all the species of creation existing in every time period, encompassing both the seen and unseen realms.⁷⁵ It is linguistically derived from *‘alāmah* (sign) because everything in creation serves as a sign of God.⁷⁶ Many scholars have explained that it refers especially to the sentient creations endowed with moral choice, namely, the *jinn* and humankind.⁷⁷ Allah created us with the opportunity to strive for moral virtue and use the blessings He has given us to fulfill the rights of others. He is our *Rabb* and He wishes for us to develop ethically. Given that creation is composed of sentient beings with moral faculties capable of virtue and vice, it becomes clear that the materialist paradigm is gravely in error.

On the mechanistic worldview of materialism, reality is nothing but the interactions of physical matter, and human beings are nothing more than glorified meat machines (or “lumbering robots” as Richard Dawkins put it).⁷⁸ For the materialist, there is nothing sacred that defines the human being as distinct from the physical

The emergence of materialism provided the thought structure through which the project of colonialism became fathomable.

objects of the world that surround him.⁷⁹ The human body is but another object of the world to be acted upon, subjugated, and dominated. The human being sees himself as a lord over the natural world and rejects his moral responsibility towards the one True Lord, the *Rabb*. The emergence of such notions provided the thought structure through which the project of colonialism became fathomable. The colonizers, being convinced of their own enlightenment, proceeded to engage in the subjugation of other nations, exploiting their resources and enslaving or massacring their populations as they saw fit. British colonialism killed 100 million Indians in 40 years between 1880 to 1920.⁸⁰ The ruthless violence of colonialism merged with the insatiable greed of capitalism: “Drawing on nearly two centuries of detailed data on tax and trade, Patnaik calculated that Britain drained a total of nearly \$45 trillion from India during the period 1765 to 1938.”⁸¹ Together, these forces enabled the decimation of indigenous

74 Al-Ṭabarī, *The Comprehensive Exposition*, 117–19. Some scholars observe that *‘ālamīn* is a minor plural (*jam’ al-qillāh*) rather than a major plural (*jam’ al-kathrah*) because when attributed to God, all the worlds are minuscule in comparison with His vast omnipotence and omniscience. See al-Ṭibī, *Futūḥ al-ghayb* (Dubai: DIHQA, 2013), 1:733 and al-Sanūsī, *Tafsīr Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*, 11.

75 Ibn ‘Aṭīyyah, *al-Muḥarrar al-wajīz*, 67. Muḥammad al-Ghazālī includes “everything that has ever existed or shall ever exist” (*Thematic Commentary*, 2).

76 Al-Naḥḥās, *Ma‘ānī al-Qur’ān* (Mecca: Umm al-Qurā’ University, 1988), 1:61; al-Bayḍāwī, *Anwār al-tanzīl*, 1:28. Al-Bayḍāwī notes that this verse proves that contingent entities require a cause for the perpetuation of their existence and not only for their origination.

77 This has been reported by Ibn ‘Abbās among others. See al-Ṭayyār, *Mawsū‘at al-tafsīr al-ma‘thūr*, 2:26 and al-‘Umrānī, *Mawsū‘at madrasat Makkah fī al-tafsīr*, 1:14. See also al-Samarqandī, *Baḥr al-‘ulūm* (Beirut: DKI, 1993), 1:80; al-Tha‘labī, *Kashf al-bayān ‘an tafsīr al-Qur’ān* (Jeddah: Dār al-Tafsīr, 2015), 2:391–93.

78 Richard Dawkins, *The Selfish Gene* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), 19. See also Conor Cunningham, *Genealogy of Nihilism* (London and New York: Routledge, 2005), 246.

79 Caner Dagli writes, “We are told to believe that all human beings are ‘equal in dignity,’ but we are given absolutely no explanation of why these beings have this attribute of dignity... We want to say that people are equal but do not want to acknowledge that what makes human beings equal is that very spiritual nature that we now deny them.” Caner K. Dagli, “Dignity Is for the Heart, Not the Ego,” *Renovatio* 7, no. 1 (2023), <https://renovatio.zaytuna.edu/article/dignity-is-for-the-heart-not-the-ego>.

80 Dylan Sullivan and Jason Hickel, “How British Colonialism Killed 100 Million Indians in 40 Years,” *Al Jazeera*, December 22, 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/12/2/how-british-colonial-policy-killed-100-million-indians>. Cf. Dylan Sullivan and Jason Hickel, “Capitalism and Extreme Poverty: A Global Analysis of Real Wages, Human Height, and Mortality Since the Long 16th Century,” *World Development* 161 (2023): 106026.

81 Jason Hickel, “How Britain Stole \$45 Trillion from India,” *Al Jazeera*, December 8, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2018/12/19/how-britain-stole-45-trillion-from-india>.

populations and the exploitation of vast amounts of natural resources. In North, South, and Central America, European settlers killed 56 million indigenous people over the course of one century—enough to produce a shift in global temperature.⁸²

The current genocide unfolding in Gaza provides another stark reminder of the brutal violence of colonialism. As Israeli historian Ilan Pappé explains,

Zionism is the last remaining active settler-colonialist movement or project. Settler colonialism is, in a nutshell, a project of replacement and displacement, settlement and expulsion. Since this is the project, that you take over someone’s homeland and you’re not satisfied until you feel you’ve taken enough of the land and you’ve gotten rid of enough of the native people, as long as you feel that this is an incomplete project, you will continue with the project.⁸³

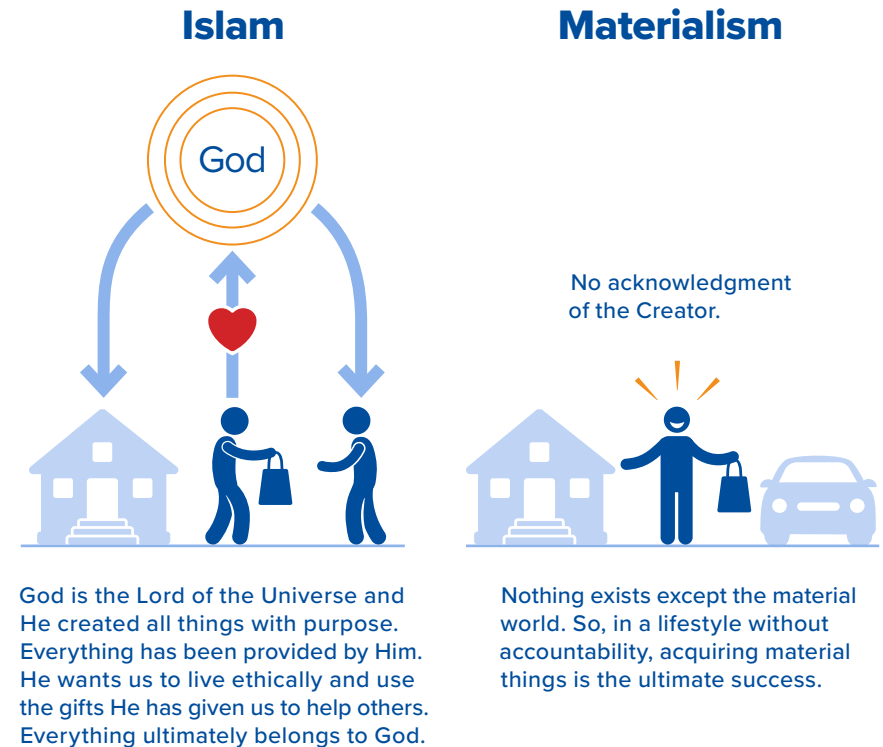
This was a reality openly acknowledged before colonialism became a negative word in the West. “Zionism is a colonizing adventure,” wrote Vladimir Jabotinsky (d. 1940), one of its founding fathers.⁸⁴ A *New York Times* article in 1899 featured a headline expressing that Zionists “will colonize Palestine.”⁸⁵

⁸² Lauren Kent, “European Colonizers Killed So Many Native Americans That It Changed the Global Climate, Researchers Say,” CNN, February 2, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/02/01/world/european-colonization-climate-change-trnd/index.html>. B. B. Chaudhuri, Shubhra Chakrabarti, and Utsa Patnaik, *Agrarian and Other Histories: Essays for Binay Bhushan Chaudhuri* (New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2017).

⁸³ Eli Masse, “Ilan Pappé: Israel Is the Last Remaining, Active Settler-Colonialist Project,” *In These Times*, May 5, 2016, <https://inthesetimes.com/article/ilan-pappe-bernie-sanders-noam-chomsky-bds-israel-palestine>. See also Ilan Pappé, “Zionism as Colonialism: A Comparative View of Diluted Colonialism in Asia and Africa,” *South Atlantic Quarterly* 107, no. 4 (October 1, 2008): 611–33.

⁸⁴ From a 1925 essay Jabotinsky wrote entitled “The Iron Law,” as cited in Nur Masalha, *Expulsion of the Palestinians* (Washington, DC: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1992), 45.

⁸⁵ “Conference of Zionists; Elect Delegates at Their Meeting in Baltimore. Will Colonize Palestine Rabbis Gottheil and Wise Were Chosen Members of the International Executive Committee,” *New York Times*, June 20, 1899, <https://www.nytimes.com/1899/06/20/archives/conference-of-zionists-elect-delegates-at-their-meeting-in.html>.



Professor Adam Stern describes Zionism as “a tradition within which an essential connection between messianism and colonialism has developed and continues to exist.”⁸⁶ During the Nakba, a total of 531 Palestinian villages were destroyed and over 70 massacres were committed against innocent civilians, resulting in the deaths of more than 15,000 Palestinians between 1947 and 1949 and the expulsion of 750,000 Palestinians from their ancestral lands.⁸⁷ The Gaza genocide is a continuation of the Nakba and the underlying hubris and self-aggrandization that animate all forms of ethnic cleansing, land theft, colonialisms,

⁸⁶ Adam Y. Stern, “On Zionism and the Concept of Deferral,” *Critical Times* 5, no. 1 (April 1, 2022): 20–49.

⁸⁷ “Israeli Apartheid: The Legacy of the Ongoing Nakba at 75,” ReliefWeb, May 15, 2023, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/israeli-apartheid-legacy-ongoing-nakba-75-enar>.

and genocides. Journalist Chris Hedges describes the mentality of the perpetrators of the Gaza genocide in the following terms:

We revel in our *libido dominandi*—our lust for domination.

...We may feel insignificant in Israel, but here, in Gaza, we are King Kong, a little tyrant on a little throne. We stride through the rubble of Gaza, surrounded by the might of industrial weapons, able to pulverize in an instant whole apartment blocks and neighborhoods, and say, like Vishnu, “Now I have become death, the destroyer of worlds.”

But we are not content simply with killing. We want the walking dead to pay homage to our divinity.

... Rafah is the prize at the end of the road. Rafah is the great killing field where we will slaughter Palestinians on a scale unseen in this genocide. Watch us. It will be an orgy of blood and death. It will be of Biblical proportions. No one will stop us. We kill in paroxysms of excitement. We are gods.⁸⁸

When US senators threatened to invade the Hague if it held Israel responsible for war crimes, Francesca Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur on the occupied Palestinian territories, asked in astonishment at their audacity, “Who do they think they are, the lords of the world?”⁸⁹

88 Chris Hedges, “Israel’s Willing Executioners,” Consortium News, May 14, 2024, <https://consortiumnews.com/2024/05/14/chris-hedges-israels-willing-executioners/>.

89 Middle East Eye (@MiddleEastEye), “‘Who do they think they are, the lords of the world?’ Francesca Albanese, the UN special rapporteur on occupied Palestinian territories, talked to Abby Martin on @EmpireFiles about the threats by some US senators against the ICC after its chief prosecutor, Karim Khan, requested arrest warrants for Israeli officials.,” X, May 25, 2024, 4:07 p.m., <https://x.com/MiddleEastEye/status/1794475415769166141>.

Man is not his own lord, nor can any man be lord of the world by any stretch of the imagination. God alone is our Lord, and He is the Lord of all the worlds. Everything belongs ultimately to Allah and therefore our purpose in life is not to chase materialistic pleasures but to pursue the pleasure of our Creator. In this simple opening declaration of *al-Fātiḥah*, the Qur’an eloquently eviscerates the ideological organs behind every tyrannical and totalitarian regime throughout history. It was Pharaoh who declared to his people, “I am your *Rabb* (Lord) Most High” (Qur’an 79:24), of whose genocidal actions the Qur’an frequently reminds us (Qur’an 2:49, 7:141, 14:6, 28:4). Every tyrant is threatened by the liberating message of Allah’s lordship (*rubūbiyyah*). “Do you kill a man simply because he says my *Rabb* is Allah?,” a believing man from Pharaoh’s family asks (Qur’an 40:28). The early Muslims saw such liberation at the heart of Islam’s message. This is eloquently expressed in the words of the Muslim emissary sent to the Persian army, Ribʿī ibn ʿĀmir:

Allah has sent us in order to liberate His servants from servitude to other servants to the servitude of God alone, from the narrowness of this worldly life to the vastness of this life and the next, and from the injustice of false ideologies to the justice of Islam.”⁹⁰

Only God holds sovereignty over His servants. In insisting that all human beings bow only to their Maker, that they all have One Lord, and that they all stand equally before Him as morally accountable sentient beings, Islam eliminated the very roots of human subjugation and dehumanization, including one of its most pernicious forms, namely, racism. Syed Naquib al-Attas

90 Ribʿī ibn ʿĀmir was sent by the commander of the Muslim army Saʿd ibn Abi Waqqāṣ to Rustum, general of the Persian army, prior to the Battle of Qadisiyya in the year 15/636. See Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī, *Tārīkh al-rusul wa-l-mulūk* (Cairo: Dār al-Maʿārif, 1967), 3:520. Ibn Kathīr, *al-Bidāya wa al-nihāya* (Cairo: Dār Hajr, 1998), 9:622.

explains that one of the implications of recognizing God's divine lordship is that "all souls have the same status in relation to their Lord."⁹¹ And as the American Muslim author Shaykh Jamaal Zarabozo likewise comments, "Since Allah is the *Rabb* of all people, there is no tribe or race that has a special status just because they are from that tribe or race."⁹² In fact, this is an ethical principle that can only be coherently grounded with theology. The Bosnian Muslim philosopher and politician Alija Izetbegović (d. 2003) explained, "The equality and brotherhood of people is possible only if man is created by God. The equality of men is a spiritual and not a natural, physical, or intellectual fact."⁹³ He further observes that in contrast to many ancient philosophers, "only the ethics of the revealed religions postulated clearly and without ambiguity the equality of all men as God's creatures."⁹⁴

The prohibition of racism is made very explicit in Islam and is established in both the Qur'an and the Prophetic teachings. Allah says in the Qur'an:

O mankind, indeed We have created you from a male and a female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted. (Qur'an 49:13)

91 Syed Naquib al-Attas, *Islam and Secularism* (Kuala Lumpur: ISTAC, 1993), 73.

92 Jamaal Zarabozo, *Al-Fatihah: An In-Depth Study of Surah al Fatiha*, 28 Audio CD set (Boulder, CO: SoundKnowledge Audio Publishers, 2006), disc 5.

93 Alija Izetbegović, *Islam between East and West* (Indianapolis: American Trust Publications, 1989), 36.

94 Izetbegović, *Islam between East and West*, 37.

Allah has sent us in order
to liberate His servants
from servitude to other
servants to the servitude
of God alone, from the
narrowness of this
worldly life to the vastness
of this life and the next,
and from the injustice
of false ideologies to the
justice of Islam.

Rib'ī ibn 'Āmir, the Muslim emissary
sent to the Persian army

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

O people, indeed your Lord is one. Verily, there is no superiority of an Arab over a non-Arab, nor of a non-Arab over an Arab, nor of a white person over a black person, nor of a black person over a white person, except by piety. Indeed, the most honorable of you in the sight of God is the most righteous among you.⁹⁵

The very term *‘ālamīn* eliminates any notions of racial superiority, recognizing that our moral essence as created beings is to serve our Creator alone. The American Muslim civil rights activist Malcolm X wrote in his letters, “America needs to understand Islam because this is the one religion that erases from its society the race problem... I have never before seen sincere and true brotherhood practiced by all colors together, irrespective of their color.”⁹⁶ When one witnesses how deeply embedded the dehumanization of people of color is within the Western psyche and the thought structures that animate it, the importance and relevance of this teaching becomes apparent. In Gaza, when Israel targeted and killed seven aid workers associated with the US-based World Central Kitchen charity, many noted with disappointment that it was only when Israel’s victims were white that those in positions of power in the West seemed to show any concern.

⁹⁵ Al-Bayhaqī, *Shu‘ab al-īmān* (Riyadh: Maktabat al-Rushd, 2003), 7:132.

⁹⁶ Malcolm X and Alex Haley, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X: As Told to Alex Haley* (New York: Grove Press, 1964), 345.

British journalist Peter Osborne wrote:

It is fair to say that, among the western media and political classes, there has been more noise made in the past 24 hours about the Israeli killing of seven aid workers than about all the 32,000 dead Palestinians put together... The real crime in the eyes of the West was Israel’s slaughter of white people. What happened yesterday is a terrible human tragedy for the aid workers and their families. But it is also a story of western racism.⁹⁷

These horrors further highlight to us the imperative of restoring a true moral order to the world, rooted not in materialistic myths, colonial legacies, or racist sentiments but in the divine guidance of the One who is *Rabb al-‘ālamīn*.

Allah is our *Rabb* indicating that He nurtures us and provides for us so that we can grow morally and spiritually and fulfill our purpose in life.

⁹⁷ Peter Osborne, “Israel’s Slaughter of Aid Workers Is a Tragedy. But It Is Also a Story of Western Racism,” Middle East Eye, April 3, 2024, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/opinion/israel-slaughter-aid-workers-tragedy-western-racism>.

al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm

The All-Merciful,
the Ever-Merciful

Deism dismantled

As we noted in the preceding verse of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*, Allah is described as the *Rabb*, the Lord who is nurturing and wishes for our guidance. His benevolence towards creation is expressed further in this verse by two divine names: *al-Raḥmān* and *al-Raḥīm*. Both these names describe God with the attribute of *raḥmah* (mercy), meaning that He is compassionate, benevolent, caring, loving, merciful, and kind.⁹⁸ The word is linguistically linked to the word *raḥim* (womb), which emphasizes the profound nature of the compassion of Allah towards His creation, greater than a mother's love and care for her child.⁹⁹ In terms of the distinction between these two names, some scholars have explained that the name *al-Raḥmān* describes the scope of His mercy for

Deism

Belief in a God who created the world but is not involved in it and does not send guidance or answer prayers.

⁹⁸ See also Jinan Yousef, "Understanding the Qur'an Through the Names and Attributes of Allah," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, March 30, 2023. <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/approaching-the-quran-through-the-names-of-allah>.

⁹⁹ See *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 5988; *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 4297.



God's mercy entails that He would never deprive His creation of the knowledge needed for their prosperity.

desperately for her lost infant; upon finding her infant she immediately began to nurse him. The Prophet ﷺ asked his Companions, “Do you think this woman would ever throw her child into the fire?” When the Companions replied no, the Prophet said, “Allah is more merciful to His servants than this mother is to her infant.”¹⁰⁴ The loving care and concern a mother has for her infant is an infinitesimal fraction of Allah's mercy for His creation. A parent who negligently abandons his children would be considered morally irresponsible. No one can impose any obligation upon Allah, yet Allah has ordained upon Himself a moral responsibility towards His creation just as the creation has a reciprocal moral responsibility towards Him:

Mu'adh said, “I was riding behind the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, on a donkey named 'Ufayr. He said, ‘O Mu'adh, do you know the right of Allah upon His servants and the right of the servants upon Allah?’

I said, ‘Allah and His Messenger know best.’

He said, ‘Indeed, the right of Allah upon the servants is that they worship Him and not associate anything with Him. And the right of the servants upon Allah is that He not punish those who do not associate anything with Him.’

¹⁰⁴ *Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī*, no. 5999; *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 2754.

all creation, while *al-Raḥīm* describes the immensity of His mercy for the faithful.¹⁰⁰ Imam Abū Ḥāmid al-Ghazālī (d. 505 AH) observes that the mercy mentioned in this verse relates to both the preceding and the succeeding verses. His divine mercy connects to the fact that Allah is “Lord of the Worlds,” for every facet of His creation exemplifies the divine providence and care which He has afforded even the smallest of creatures like the honeybee. His divine mercy also connects to the fact that Allah is “Master of the Day of Judgment,” as He will judge His creation in accordance with His immense mercy towards them.¹⁰¹

Understanding the mercy of the Creator dismisses the idea of deism, that there is a “higher power” who fashioned this world but who does not care to involve himself in human affairs. There is a connection between the repudiation of deism and the repudiation of secularism, discussed under the next verse. In his commentary on *al-Fātiḥah*, the Syrian Islamic scholar and revivalist Sa'īd Ḥawwā (d. 1989) writes, “One of the presumptions of Greek philosophy was that God does not enter into the affairs of creation. Currently, we find that most people also assume that God has nothing to do with the affairs of people, and the ideology of separating religion and state is nothing but a manifestation of this thought process.”¹⁰²

How does understanding divine mercy show us the error in deism? God's mercy entails that He would never deprive His creation of the knowledge needed for their prosperity.¹⁰³ Once, the Companions of the Prophet witnessed a mother searching

¹⁰⁰ This is the opinion of al-Ṭabarī, *Comprehensive Exposition*, 1:103–4. For a summary of the various opinions, refer to Abu Rumaysah, *The Spiritual Cure: An Explanation to Surah al-Fātiḥah* (Birmingham: Daar us-Sunnah Publishers, 2006), 86–91.

¹⁰¹ Al-Ghazālī, *Jawāhir al-Qur'ān* (Beirut: Dār Iḥyā' al-'Ulūm, 1986), 65–68.

¹⁰² Sa'īd Ḥawwā, *al-Asās fī al-tafsīr* (Cairo: Dār al-Salām, 1985), 1:47.

¹⁰³ Al-Zahrānī, “*Aḍwā' alā al-i'jāz al-balāghī fī Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*,” 131.

Then I said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, shall I not then inform the people?’ He said, ‘Do not inform them lest they rely on this alone.’”¹⁰⁵

Likewise, God does not do injustice:

The Messenger of Allah reported that his Lord has said, “O My servants, verily I have forbidden oppression upon Myself and have made it forbidden amongst you, so do not wrong one another.”¹⁰⁶

Deism presents either a deity who has a purpose but is unjust and unmerciful or a deity who has no purpose at all. In the case of the former, why would a benevolent God bring into existence a creation capable of discerning guidance but abandon them without it? In the case of the latter, Allah says:

And We did not create the heaven and earth and that which is between them in play. If it had been Our wish to take a pastime, We should surely have found it in Our presence, if We were to act in such a manner. (Qur’an 21:16–17)

And We did not create the heavens and earth and what is between them in play. We did not create them except with true purpose, but most of them do not know. (Qur’an 44:38–39)

¹⁰⁵ *Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī*, no. 2856; *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 30b.

¹⁰⁶ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 2577; *al-Bukhārī, al-Adab al-mufrad*, no. 490.

If our existence has no purpose, then we fall back to nihilism. And if it does have a purpose, then by what rationale would it not be communicated to us? Imam Ibn al-Qayyim writes:

First, being “Lord of the worlds,” it does not behoove Him to leave His servants without guidance, failing to inform them of what is beneficial and what is harmful in their earthly life as well as afterlife. This would be a deficiency in lordship, and it would not be appropriate to attribute it to God; whosoever does so has failed rightfully to honor God.¹⁰⁷

Similarly, Sayyid Quṭb writes concerning the meaning of *Rabb al-‘ālamīn*:

This living and dynamic relationship between the Creator and the created is the perpetual fountain of life for all creation. God has not created the world and abandoned it to its own devices. He continues to be an active living authority over His creation, giving it what it needs for its continued and meaningful life.¹⁰⁸

It is precisely because of the incapacity of deism to offer any “why” to existence that it fails to offer any persuasive rationale in its favor and garners its adherents largely through dissidence within the ranks of other religions. Indeed, deism arose out of dissatisfaction with religion as it was experienced in European history as *unmerciful* and oppressive. People wanted to distance themselves from “organized religion” altogether. Interestingly, the Qur’an hints at this underlying diagnosis:

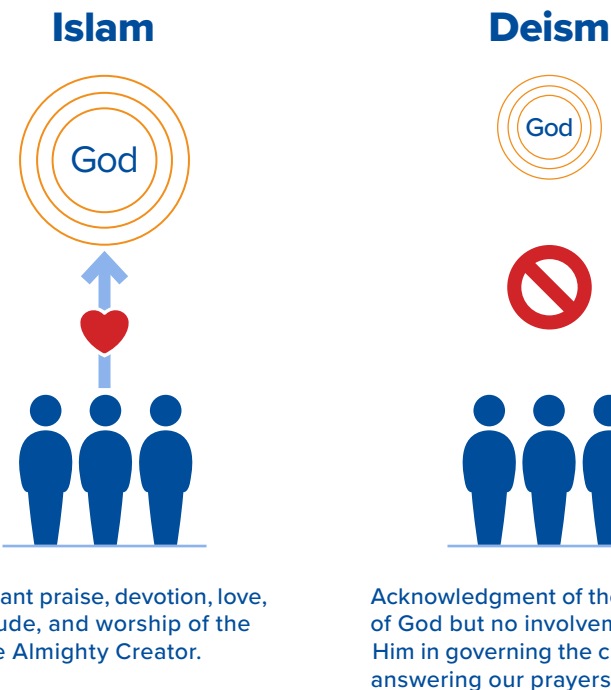
¹⁰⁷ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:84.

¹⁰⁸ Sayyid Quṭb, *In the Shade of the Qur’an* trans. Adil Salahi (Leicester: The Islamic Foundation, 2007), 1:3.

It is by the mercy (*rahmah*) of Allah that you [Prophet Muhammad] were gentle with them. Had you instead been cruel or hard-hearted, they would have certainly abandoned you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely upon Him.” (Qur’an 3:159)

This verse indicates that when religious authority is experienced as cruel and unmerciful, people will inevitably turn away from it. The verse also illustrates that the Islamic model of leadership must be a manifestation of mercy and compassion, as we see in the example of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Leadership that is cruel, harsh, and unforgiving is not in keeping with the Islamic model of governance nor is it an effective path to winning the hearts and minds of people when calling them to Allah. Islam therefore rejects the idea of ruling others through fear, subjugation, and repression, all of which characterize totalitarianism. Moreover, the Prophet was asked to consult with others (*shūrā*) despite having no need to do so, which indicates that Islam does not espouse an autocratic style of leadership that does not care about the opinions of others, in contrast to authoritarianism. The Moroccan Islamic jurist Shaykh Ahmed Raïssouni explains that a clear principle established in the Qur’an, Sunnah, and practice of the companions is that the ruler (*al-ḥākim*) should serve as a *wakīl* (entrusted agent) of the Muslim community, i.e., a representative delegated to act in the community’s best interests in accordance with the divinely revealed law.¹⁰⁹ Hence, there is no basis in Islam for dictatorial overlords who disregard the sacred law and the rights of the community.

¹⁰⁹ Ahmed Raïssouni, *Fiqh al-thawrah: Murāja’āt fī al-fiqh al-siyāsī al-Islāmī* (Cairo: Dār al-Kalimah 2013), 21.



God’s mercy is not only mentioned in this verse, but the names *al-Raḥmān* and *al-Raḥīm* are repeated in the *basmalah*, the formula that begins nearly every chapter in the Qur’an.¹¹⁰ The Qur’an therefore insists that human beings formulate their understanding of the world in a manner that sees the mercy of God everywhere. This is the basis of all compassion among creation. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

Allah divided mercy into one hundred parts. He kept ninety-nine parts with Himself and sent down one part to the earth, and because of that [one single part], His creations are merciful to one another, so that even the mare lifts up its hoofs away from its baby animal lest it should trample on it.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ The only chapter that does not begin with the *basmalah* is the ninth chapter, *Sūrah al-Tawbah*. According to ‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib, this is because the *basmalah* is a declaration of mercy while the ninth chapter opens with a declaration of war. See *Mustadrak al-Ḥākim*, no. 3673. See also al-Ṭayyār, *al-Muḥarrar fī ‘ulūm al-Qur’ān* (Jeddah: Ma’had al-Imām al-Shāṭibī, 2008), 201–2.

¹¹¹ *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 6000.

“If one is certain that God is beneficent and merciful, as indicated in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*, then one will also be benevolent to others (whether believers or disbelievers) and treat them with compassion.” Dr. Tallal Zeni

It is through that single share of divine mercy that “mothers show compassion to their children and wild animals and the birds show compassion to one another.”¹¹² In fact, contrary to what the ancient Greek philosophers thought, the basis of ethical action and true altruism is not philosophical arguments or definitions but rather compassion, which motivates empathy. The Libyan Muslim theologian Aref Ali Nayed explains:

If one is challenged to define compassion, therefore, one better not try to provide a rational definition. The best strategy is to say, “Compassion is what you felt in your mother’s arms!” We literally drink compassion in our mothers’ milk. It grows in our hearts as we grow in our mothers’ nourishing love. That is the creaturely source of our compassion and the source of our deep pre-understanding of it.¹¹³

¹¹² Sunan Ibn Mājah, no. 4294.

¹¹³ Aref Ali Nayed, “Does Moral Action Depend on Reasoning? No, It Does Not!,” in *Does Moral Action Depend on Reasoning? Thirteen Views on the Question* (Templeton Foundation, 2010).

In the image that deism presents, the world is generated by a prime mover unconcerned with our prosperity and morally indifferent to our struggles. The mechanical clockwork of the universe is simply set in motion and then abandoned. The psychological configuration that arises from such a worldview is one that gives us every reason to be apathetic and indifferent ourselves. There is no substantive basis for true ethical growth. Deism eliminates divine mercy from the universe, and what is left is only cold and uncaring materialism and determinism. The fact that the mechanistic worldview of modernity fails to provide any basis for compassion and mercy has prompted many in the Western world to look elsewhere for an alternative paradigm. The American historian of science Anne Harrington writes:

I am moved to say that the world that comes into view through the focusing lens of science is, at its deepest explanatory level, one in which compassion is irrelevant. We understand ourselves to be emergent products of indifferent physicochemical processes; and—though we have always admitted our capacity to experience and practice compassion—there is little in the stories we tell of our origins and emergence that is likely to incline us to see compassion as fundamental to our nature.¹¹⁴

Indeed, the New Atheist Richard Dawkins writes, “In a universe of electrons and selfish genes, blind physical forces and genetic replication, some people are going to get hurt, other people are going to get lucky, and you won’t find any rhyme or reason in it, nor any justice.”¹¹⁵ In his words, the universe possesses “nothing but pitiless indifference.” There could not be a greater contrast

¹¹⁴ Anne Harrington, “A Science of Compassion or a Compassionate Science? What Do We Expect from a Cross-Cultural Dialogue with Buddhism?,” in *Visions of Compassion: Western Scientists and Tibetan Buddhists Examine Human Nature*, ed. Richard J. Davidson and Anne Harrington (New York: Oxford Academic, 2002), online ed.

¹¹⁵ Richard Dawkins, *River Out of Eden: A Darwinian View of Life* (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1995), 133.

between this desolate view of reality and the view of the Qur'an which describes reality as a manifestation of divine compassion and an opportunity to receive and embody mercy.

The Qur'anic worldview's emphasis on divine mercy also addresses the age-old philosophical question known as the problem of evil: if God is good, then why do evil and suffering exist in the world?¹¹⁶ Seeing reality through the lens of God's mercy allows us instead to conceive every instance and occurrence of suffering as an opportunity for us to be a vehicle of divine mercy and compassion. It is an opportunity to emulate the divine attributes—just as God is the Most Merciful, He loves those who show mercy.¹¹⁷ In a famous hadith, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, “The Most Merciful shows mercy to those who show mercy. Show mercy to all those on earth and the One in heaven will show mercy to you.”¹¹⁸ Tallal Zeni writes, “If one is certain that God is beneficent and merciful, as indicated in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*, then one will also be benevolent to others (whether believers or disbelievers) and treat them with compassion. This mercy leads to a decrease in harm, injustice, and evil on a societal level.”¹¹⁹

116 On responses to the problem of evil, see for instance Suleiman Hani, “The Problem of Evil: A Multifaceted Islamic Solution,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, April 20, 2020, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/the-problem-of-evil-a-multifaceted-islamic-solution>; Mohammed Elshinawy, “Why Do People Suffer? God's Existence & the Problem of Evil,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, July 2, 2018, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/why-do-people-suffer-gods-existence-the-problem-of-evil>; Tallal Zeni, “The Divine Wisdom in Allowing Evil to Exist: Perspectives from Ibn al-Qayyim,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, December 6, 2018, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/the-divine-wisdom-in-allowing-evil-to-exist-perspectives-from-ibn-al-qayyim>.

117 See al-Ghazālī, *al-Maṣṣad al-asnā* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2003), 63. See also Ibn al-Qayyim, *Uddat al-ṣābirin* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:544; *al-Wābil al-ṣayyib* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:78; *Ṭarīq al-hijratayn* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:273.

118 *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 1924; *Sunan Abī Dāwūd*, no. 4941.

119 Tallal Zeni, *Revival of Piety through an Islamic Theodicy* (Seattle: KDP, 2020), 4.

Our goal is to become a source of mercy in alleviating the suffering of others. Moreover, in our own suffering we also have the opportunity to experience divine mercy and deepen our connection with Allah. When we turn to Him and pray to Him in times of distress and calamity, demonstrating our hope in His mercy, we feel even more intensely the meaning and significance of His mercy. The Turkish Muslim revivalist Bediuzzaman Said Nursi (d. 1960) comments:

Whenever I encounter some afflicted youth, I find that he is more concerned with his religious duties and the hereafter than are his peers. From this I deduce that illness does not constitute a misfortune for such people, but rather a bounty from God. It is true that illness causes him distress in his brief, transient and worldly life, but it is beneficial for his eternal life. It is to be regarded as a kind of worship.¹²⁰

Adversity reminds us that we were not created for this transient physical abode, but rather that we will ultimately return to Allah. It recalls within us the vision of God's mercy and the everlasting life with Him, strengthening us to rise above our pain and turmoil. “One should not resent misfortune but love it,” Nursi says.¹²¹ He explains that physical misfortune is ultimately a favor from God and a means of spiritual purification.¹²² When we turn to Allah in times of distress, He causes our suffering to erase and expiate our sins and moral shortcomings. As the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught, “No fatigue, nor disease, nor sorrow, nor sadness, nor hurt, nor distress befalls a Muslim, even if it were the prick he receives from a thorn, but that Allah expiates some

120 Bediuzzaman Said Nursi, *The Flashes*, trans. Sukran Vahide (Istanbul: Sozler Publications, 2009), 28.

121 Nursi, *Flashes*, 25.

122 Nursi, *Flashes*, 26.

of his sins.”¹²³ Moreover, all suffering will appear as illusory upon receiving the infinite mercy of God’s reward in the next life. The Prophet Muhammad described this when he said, “The most destitute person in this world will be brought and dipped once into Paradise, and it will be said to him: ‘O son of Adam, did you ever see anything bad? Did you ever experience any hardship?’ He will say: ‘No, by God, O Lord. I never saw any hardship nor experienced any distress.’”¹²⁴

It is the Greek philosopher Epicurus (d. 270 BCE) who is most famously associated with formulating the problem of evil, and it is no coincidence that he also espoused hedonism (the idea that pleasure is the aim of human life). If there is no point to our existence other than maximizing bodily pleasure, then suffering will undoubtedly seem pointless. Consequently, Epicurus was incapable of fathoming that God could decree the existence of suffering to allow for opportunities for human spiritual and moral growth, in line with the very aims of creation. Imam Ibn al-Qayyim explains that were there no challenges or adversaries, the true nature of worship and devotion would never come to light. True devotion and worship (*‘ubūdiyyah*) entails placing one’s spiritual and moral duty above the most intense personal needs, sacrificing one’s time, wealth, and life for virtue and going against the crowd for a higher truth. Without these struggles, the depth of one’s moral and spiritual commitment would never truly show.¹²⁵

Just as one begins reciting each chapter of the Qur’an with the declaration of divine mercy, the believer pursues every moment in life with the aim of becoming a source of mercy.

¹²³ *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 5641.

¹²⁴ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 2807.

¹²⁵ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Tarīq al-hijratayn* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 255.

The Anatolian Islamic scholar al-Kāfījī (d. 879 AH) writes:

The servant’s share of mercy is to awaken the heedless among God’s servants without violence, to look upon sinners with the eye of mercy, to gently lead them away from their sins, to aid the needy by fulfilling their needs to the best of his ability, to support the poor with the wing of his assistance to relieve their distress, or to intercede on their behalf if he lacks the means, or to help them through his supplications when he lacks influence and wealth.¹²⁶

This mercy and compassion brings human beings into harmony with the creation around them. Shaykh Muṣṭafā al-Sibā’ī writes:

The Islamic legislative system achieved the utmost humane outlook by establishing the unity of all worlds—human, animal, plant, inanimate, earth, and celestial bodies—in their common servitude to Allah and submission to the natural laws of the universe. And how magnificent is what the Qur’an asks the Muslim to recite in every unit of his prayer, “All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate.” Indeed, it is incumbent upon the Muslim to remember that he is a part of the universe, created by One God characterized by profound and all-encompassing mercy. Thus, in the world in which he lives and upon which he depends, let the Muslim be a model of the mercy that characterizes Allah, who is independent of all worlds.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ Marzūq ‘Alī Ibrāhīm, “*al-Ghurrah al-wāḍiḥah fī tafsīr Sūrat al-Fātiḥah li-Shaykh al-Islām Muḥammad ibn Sulaymān ibn Sa’d al-Kāfījī (788–879 AH): Taḥqīq wa dirāsah*,” *Majallah al-Buḥūth al-Dirāsāt al-Qur’āniyyah* 10, no. 16 (2015): 230 (cited henceforth as “al-Kāfījī, *al-Ghurrah*”).

¹²⁷ Al-Sibā’ī, *Civilization of Faith*, 90, translation modified based on the original; see al-Sibā’ī, *Min rawā’i’ ḥaḍaratinā* (Riyadh: Dār al-Warrāq 1999), 99–100.

Mercy and compassion are etched into every facet of the Islamic worldview and way of life. Imam Ibn al-Qayyim writes:

The Shari'ah is founded upon wisdom and the well-being of humanity in this life and the next. It is in its entirety justice, compassion (*rahmah*), prosperity, and wisdom, and therefore anything that deviates from justice to injustice, from compassion to its opposite, from welfare to harm, or from wisdom to nonsense is not part of the Shari'ah, even if it is included therein by dint of misinterpretation.¹²⁸

This is one of the clearest antidotes to the misuse and misinterpretation of religious teachings, which scholars have addressed at many levels (see the author's previous article *Is Islam a Violent Religion? Debunking the Myth*).¹²⁹ This is, in fact, something intuitive for anyone who understands the basic message of Islam. The average Muslim requires no jurisprudential erudition to recognize that cruelty can never belong to the religion of compassion (*din al-rahmah*), nor can it ever represent the way of the Prophet of mercy (*nabi al-rahmah*) ﷺ, nor can it ever be considered a commandment of our Lord, the Most Compassionate and Most Merciful (*al-Rahman al-Rahim*).

Every civilization that loses *rahmah* eventually crumbles, every society deprived of *rahmah* degenerates, every family that forgets *rahmah* falters, and every person who neglects *rahmah* ultimately suffers a life of misery and discontent. The Prophet Muhammad stated, "Mercy is not removed except from the most miserable."¹³⁰ He also said, "Kindness is not to be found in anything except that

it beautifies it and it is not withdrawn from anything except that it debases it."¹³¹ Any serious spiritual revival must begin with reiterating the message of mercy that inaugurates the divine revelation and is ubiquitous in the Islamic faith. Any moral or humanitarian ambition must focus on cultivating compassion in the hearts of people. Any intellectual endeavor must ultimately be linked with bettering the human condition in a complete sense.

Islam will never capitulate to the modern ideologies which have only spawned cruelty and indifference to the suffering of others. If the aim of our existence is to worship the Most Merciful and spread mercy among His creation, then this is not achieved, for instance, by constructing society on the principle of profit maximization. The capitalist world in which we live today is one governed entirely by industries that have no care or concern for the suffering of the poor or needy but exist only to increase the wealth of a select privileged class. Divine mercy rescues humanity from the merciless cruelty of the greedy and affords us true opportunities for spreading mercy and compassion in the world.

Every civilization that loses *rahmah* eventually crumbles, every society deprived of *rahmah* degenerates, every family that forgets *rahmah* falters, and every person who neglects *rahmah* ultimately suffers a life of misery and discontent.

128 Ibn al-Qayyim, *I'lam al-muwaqqi'in* (Dammam: Dar Ibn al-Jawzi, 2002), 4:337.

129 Nazir Khan, "Is Islam a Violent Religion? Debunking the Myth," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, November 16, 2016. <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/is-islam-a-violent-religion-debunking-the-myth>.

130 *Jami' al-Tirmidhi*, no. 1923; *Sunan Abi Dawud*, no. 4942.

131 *Shahih Muslim*, no. 2594a.



Mālikī yawm al-dīn
Sovereign of the
Day of Judgment

Secularism dismantled

In the next verse of the *sūrah*, we are informed that God is the Sovereign of the Day of Judgment. Al-Māwardī (d. 450 AH) explains that just as the preceding verses informed us of His sovereignty in this life as *al-Rabb*, He is likewise the complete sovereign in the next life.¹³² There are two readings (*qirā'āt*) of this verse, as follows: **maliki** *yawm al-dīn* (**King** of the Day of Judgment) and **mālikī** *yawm al-dīn* (**Master** of the Day of Judgment).¹³³ This verse establishes belief in the Day of Judgment and reminds us that in the next life, all human pretenses of authority and power will vanish in the presence of the One True King, the Sole Master and Owner of everything

Secularism

The ideology that seeks to remove religion from the public domain and confine it to the private affairs of the individual.

¹³² Al-Māwardī, *al-Nukat wa-l-'uyūn* (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, 2012), 1:57.

¹³³ It is recited as *mālikī* by 'Āshim and al-Kisā'i (among the seven reciters) as well as Ya'qūb al-Ḥaḍramī and Khalaf al-Bazzār (among the ten reciters). The remaining canonical reciters read *maliki*.

in existence.¹³⁴ The prolific Egyptian Islamic scholar Shaykh Muḥammad al-Ghazālī (d. 1996) writes:

The concept of a Day of Judgment has been all but obliterated and forgotten in today's materialistic society. It has become a subject for satire and ridicule. In areas of education, law, and national and international politics, it has been deliberately omitted or swept aside. Nevertheless, it represents a most basic and fundamental fact of human existence and should be cherished and reckoned with.¹³⁵

Likewise, Mufti Muḥammad Shafī' (d. 1976) writes:

[I]n possessing lands or money or power, which has been given to him by way of trial, man has always been prone to get drunk with pride and vanity (specially the modern man living in the so-called 'humanistic civilization' where the sole drive and motivating force is the complacent belief in man's mastery).¹³⁶ The phrase "Master of the Day of Judgment" is a warning to man reeling in his forgetfulness and self-conceit, and an intimation that all his possessions, all his relationships with things and men are only short-lived, and that there shall come a Day when masters will no more be masters and slaves no more slaves, when no one will own anything even in appearance, and the ownership and mastery, apparent as well as real, of the whole universe will be seen to belong to none but Allah, the Exalted.¹³⁷

134 Al-Rāghib al-Iṣfahānī, *Tafsīr*, 1:56; al-Tha'labī, *al-Kashf wa al-bayān*, 2:425. See also Zohair Abdul-Rahman and Jinan Yousef, "Mercy and Might on Judgment Day: Allah's Name Maliki Yawm al-Din," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, March 29, 2022. <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/mercy-and-might-on-judgment-day-allahs-name-maliki-yawn-al-din>.

135 Muḥammad al-Ghazālī, *Thematic Commentary*, 2.

136 The text in parentheses is found in a footnote.

137 Muḥammad Shafī', *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, 1:69.

Ibn 'Abbās, the Prophet's cousin and early Qur'anic exegete, said, "On that Day, no one will possess any ownership alongside God as they used to possess in the *dunyā* (worldly life)."¹³⁸ The Qur'an also teaches:

The Day when they shall rise up from their graves, nothing will be hidden from God. To whom does the kingdom belong today? To God, the One, the Supreme. (Qur'an 40:16)

In both the cosmic order and the civic order, true sovereignty belongs only to God, whose laws and ordinances are supreme, while political reign is entrusted to man only as a matter of moral custodianship and service.¹³⁹ The Egyptian Muslim thinker Sayyid Quṭb writes:

Belief in the hereafter is essential because it engages the human soul and mind and concentrates man's attention on a future existence. This in turn helps to rein in man's obsession with the present life, and to transcend his immediate earthly desires. He is no longer anxious to reap all his rewards here and now; he can conquer his selfishness and develop altruistic feelings and interests. Man is able to go through life as a motivated, tolerant, confident and optimistic being.¹⁴⁰

Accepting the absolute sovereignty of God on the Day of Judgment entails that our moral duties, our sense of right and wrong, and our accountability are determined by God and not the political interests of the state. Secularism, by contrast, dismisses religion and belief in God as irrelevant to the moral order of society.

138 See al-Ṭayyār, *Mawsū'at al-tafsīr al-ma'thūr*, 2:33; al-'Umrānī, *Mawsū'at madrasat Makkah fī al-tafsīr*, 1:14.

139 Al-Attas, *Islam and Secularism*, 66.

140 Quṭb, *In the Shade of the Qur'an*, 1:5.

Modern secularism is, in actuality, a form of atheism.¹⁴¹ The term “secularism” was actually coined by George Jacob Holyoake in 1851 as a more palatable substitute for “atheism” due to the connotations of immorality associated with the latter term in society.¹⁴² Secularism seeks a rupture between man and the moral order established by God but ultimately opens the door to man’s subordination to the state. Secularism substituted one oppression for another: the oppression suffered in Christian Europe under religious tyranny for the oppression of the state.¹⁴³ The sovereign powers of the secular world are not themselves beholden to a higher authority. There is no “rules-based international order” in the secular world when the powerful nation-states can decide upon a whim that the rules are non-binding, for instance, using veto powers to allow a genocide to continue unimpeded.

The Egyptian Qur’anic scholar Muḥammad ‘Abdullāh Dirāz (d. 1958) eloquently pointed out, “How can one possibly conceive of a moral rule without an obligation? Is this not a contradiction in terms?”¹⁴⁴ In his work on ethics, he explained that an ethical system is not possible without the five Qur’anic prerequisites of obligation (*ilzām*), accountability (*mas’ūliyyah*), sanction (*jazā’*), proper intention (*niyyah*), and effort (*juhd*). Without the

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¹⁴¹ Joseph Kaminski, *Islam, Liberalism, and Ontology* (London and New York: Routledge, 2021), 131.

¹⁴² See Michael Rectenwald, “Mid-Nineteenth-Century Secularism as Modern Secularity,” in *Organized Secularism in the United States: New Directions in Research*, ed. Ryan T. Cragun, Christel Manning, and Lori L. Fazzino (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2017), 31–56.

¹⁴³ The attempt to relegate religion to its own private sphere cleared a space for the state in modern ethics. See Talal Asad, *Formations of the Secular*, 255. As secularism was transplanted from the West to the East, intervention of the state was also required. Joseph Kaminski writes, “While in Europe the development toward secularism was more of a bottom-up process, driven by civil society over a steady period of time, in the Muslim world, it was the opposite. The imposition of secularism in Muslim lands was a rushed, top-down process driven by elites who inherited both their power and penchant toward cruelty from their former colonizers. As a matter of fact, civil society was almost completely excluded from the forced secularization process that transpired in the Middle East. Instead, secularism was thrust upon the masses by ‘enlightened’ despots who were assisted by the military elite in crushing dissent and cementing their own power.” Kaminski, *Islam, Liberalism, and Ontology*, 185.

¹⁴⁴ M. A. Draz (Muḥammad ‘Abdullāh Dirāz), *The Moral World of the Qur’an* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2008), 13.

ontological prerequisites of a moral discourse, there is no basis for true ethical conduct and moral sacrifice, but only conformity to existing power structures and social conventions.

These five Qur'anic concepts form the basis of morality



Secularism is closely related to a variety of other ideologies, including those that pertain to ownership and distribution of wealth, namely capitalism and communism, discussed earlier. In this verse of *al-Fātiḥah*, we note that true ownership of everything one possesses belongs only to God since He is *al-Mālik*. He is the real Owner of all property and wealth, and they must be utilized according to His guidance for the benefit of His creation. In contrast, capitalism regards the individual as the complete owner over his wealth to be expended according to the dictates of his whims, lusts, and desires.¹⁴⁵ Communism assigns complete

¹⁴⁵ Zarabozo, *Al-Fatihah*, disc 7.

ownership to the state, affording people effectively no rights over their wealth. Both arise from a common failure to accord true ownership to God.

Secularism also fails to provide adequate conceptions of sovereignty. Democracy promises to free mankind from tyranny by granting citizens political representation and enabling the electorate to choose the ruling party. In actual fact, however, the ruling elite is molded to the interests of wealthy corporations and lobby groups, which in turn mold the public to their interests.¹⁴⁶ Through the relentless manipulation of information in corporate-owned mass media and the distractions of the entertainment industry, the ordinary citizen becomes exploited and indeed enslaved. A democracy turns into a cleverly disguised dictatorship. Four decades ago, Neil Postman offered the following powerful comparison of Orwell's *1984* and Huxley's *Brave New World*:

Contrary to common belief even among the educated, Huxley and Orwell did not prophesy the same thing. Orwell warns that we will be overcome by an externally imposed oppression. But in Huxley's vision, no Big Brother is required to deprive people of their autonomy, maturity and history. As he saw it, people will come to love their oppression, to adore the technologies that undo their capacities to think.

What Orwell feared were those who would ban books. What Huxley feared was that there would be no reason to ban a book, for there would be no one who wanted to read one. Orwell feared those who would deprive us of information. Huxley feared those who would give us so much that we would be reduced to passivity and egoism. Orwell feared that the truth would be concealed from us. Huxley feared

¹⁴⁶ Asad, *Formations of the Secular*, 4–5.

the truth would be drowned in a sea of irrelevance. Orwell feared we would become a captive culture. Huxley feared we would become a trivial culture, preoccupied with some equivalent of the feelies, the orgy porgy, and the centrifugal bumblepuppy. As Huxley remarked in *Brave New World Revisited*, the civil libertarians and rationalists who are ever on the alert to oppose tyranny “failed to take into account man’s almost infinite appetite for distractions.” In 1984, Huxley added, people are controlled by inflicting pain. In *Brave New World*, they are controlled by inflicting pleasure.¹⁴⁷

These words were written before the advent of smartphones, social media algorithms,¹⁴⁸ zombie scrolling, online bots, and the various highly sophisticated digital forms of “manufacturing consent.” With such an arsenal, the subjugation of human beings seems almost guaranteed. The greatest threat to such a system, however, is a community that refuses to be subordinated to man’s authority, one that recognizes no authority higher than that of its Maker and the morality of His dictates.

The loss of an ethical foundation is not an accidental consequence of secularism but is, in fact, deeply embedded within its internal logic. Perhaps none understood this better than Niccolo Machiavelli, the “inventor of secular politics” and the originator of the modern concept of the state as an instrument of power and domination.¹⁴⁹ His thought exemplifies the maxim “the ends justify the means.” Machiavelli wrote that cruelty can be used effectively “out of the necessity to secure one’s power,”¹⁵⁰ that “a wise ruler cannot and

should not keep his word when it would be to his disadvantage to do so,”¹⁵¹ and “that when a populace no longer believes, a prince can compel them to believe by force.”¹⁵² It is not merely the case that secularism fails to sustain an ethical order but rather that it deliberately undermines it. Compare Machiavelli’s statements with Ibn al-Qayyim’s observations concerning someone whose value structure is ultimately tied to worldly ambitions rather than to the worship of God:

This is the condition of anyone whose ultimate pursuit is anything other than Allah and His servitude—whether they are idolaters or those who follow their desires without any goal beyond them, or those in positions of power who are determined to maintain their authority by any means, whether right or wrong. When the truth comes in the way of their power, they obliterate it and trample it underfoot. If they are unable to do so, they repel it with tyranny. If they still cannot overcome the truth, they block its path and divert others from it to another route. They are always ready to resist the truth by any means possible.¹⁵³

The loss of an ethical foundation is not an accidental consequence of secularism but is, in fact, deeply embedded within its internal logic.

¹⁴⁷ Neil Postman, *Amusing Ourselves to Death* (London: Penguin Books, 1985), xix–xx.

¹⁴⁸ Studies have demonstrated that fake news travels faster than real news on social media platforms such as X. Soroush Vosoughi et al., “The Spread of True and False News Online,” *Science* 359, no. 6380 (2018): 1146–51, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aap9559>.

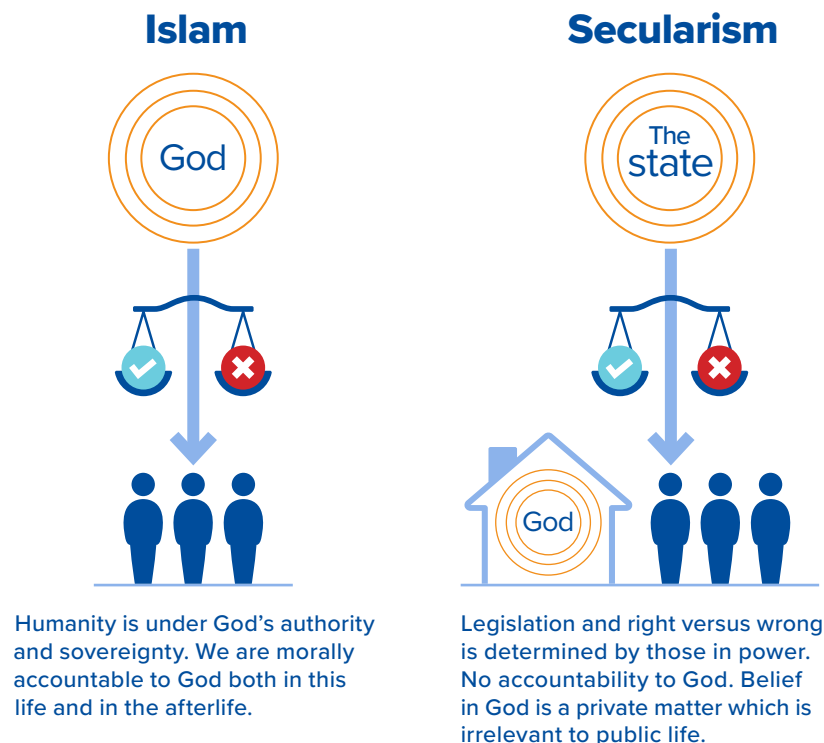
¹⁴⁹ Emmet Kennedy, *Secularism and Its Opponents from Augustine to Solzhenitsyn* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006), 57, 63–64.

¹⁵⁰ Niccolo Machiavelli, *The Prince*, trans. Peter Constantine (New York: Random House, 2007), 43.

¹⁵¹ Machiavelli, *Prince*, 82.

¹⁵² Machiavelli, *Prince*, 28.

¹⁵³ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:168, translation modified based on original. See Ibn al-Qayyim, *Madārij al-sālikin* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:85.



In contrast, the ethical order established by God is one that recognizes the absolute imperative of justice and accountability and cultivates these values in the hearts and minds of its subjects. One of the meanings of *mālikī yawm al-dīn* is “Master of the Day of Pure Justice,” because that is the day on which God’s perfect justice will be fully manifest.¹⁵⁴ Further, we learn from the Qur’an that the very purpose for which God sent messengers is so that people may establish justice: “Verily, We sent Our messengers with clear signs and sent down with them the Scripture and the balance that people may uphold justice in their affairs” (Qur’an 57:25). Commenting on this verse, Ibn al-Qayyim writes, “Whenever a path to justice becomes clear, it is part of the religion and law of God and can never be opposed to it.”¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁴ Ibn ‘Ashūr, *al-Taḥrīr wa al-tanwīr* (Tunis: Dār al-Tunisiyya, 1984), 1:177.

¹⁵⁵ Ibn al-Qayyim, *al-Ṭuruq al-ḥukmiyyah* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:31.

Establishing justice is an obligation that follows naturally from understanding the attributes of God. God is the Most Just and He loves those who exercise justice. The Prophet ﷺ related that God says, “O My servants, I have made injustice forbidden upon Myself and have made it forbidden amongst you, so do not commit injustice.”¹⁵⁶ The Prophet Muhammad explained that those who establish justice will be in the company of God on the Day of Judgment on pulpits of light, “those who practice justice in their judgments, with their families, and in all that they have authority over.”¹⁵⁷

Islam’s vision of justice is all-encompassing and multi-faceted and provides a robust form of guidance for social justice (see author’s previous article on Islam and Social Justice).¹⁵⁸ It is important to recognize that Islam does not merely posit justice as an abstract lofty ethical ideal but actively legislates the means towards achieving justice as well, providing a comprehensive accounting of the rights of both Creator and creation. Islam actively constructs a program to develop human minds spiritually and morally to live according to the ethical requirements of justice, individually and societally. In a secular society there is no shared ethical curriculum to partake in: everyone is simply left to his own devices.

The opening verses of *al-Fātiḥah* indicate that in the past, the present, and the future, the human being owes everything to Allah alone.¹⁵⁹ We were created by the Lord of the Worlds in the past, we are nurtured by His mercy in the present, and we will stand accountable before Him on Judgment Day in the future.

¹⁵⁶ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 2577.

¹⁵⁷ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 1827.

¹⁵⁸ Nazir Khan, “A Sacred Duty: Islam and Social Justice,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, February 4, 2020. <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/a-sacred-duty-islam-and-social-justice>.

¹⁵⁹ Muḥammad Shafī, *Ma‘ārif al-Qur‘ān*, 1:70. See also al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:353.

Islam actively constructs a program to develop human minds spiritually and morally to live according to the ethical requirements of justice, individually and societally.

In this verse, the Day of Judgment is called *yawm al-dīn*, which means the day of recompense, requital, and reckoning, when everyone will receive their due reward or punishment.¹⁶⁰

A linguistically related name of God is *al-Dayyān* (the One True Judge). There is a *ḥadīth qudsī* in which Allah uses both the names *al-Malik* and *al-Dayyān*, also in the context of the Day of Judgment. On that Day, God will say:

al-Dayyān

One of the names of Allah. This name emphasizes Allah's role in administering absolute justice on the Day of Judgment, where every action is weighed and rewarded or punished accordingly.

I am the true King (*al-Malik*), I am the true Judge (*al-Dayyān*); it is not fitting for anyone from the people of Paradise to enter Paradise, nor for anyone from the people of Hell to enter Hell, until I judge any grievance of his, even if it be as little as a slap.¹⁶¹

This is the perfect justice and absolute accountability that Islam teaches, such that in the court of Divine Justice there will be retribution for even the slightest infraction against the rights of another. In combination with the emphasis on compassion in the previous verse and the present verse's emphasis on justice, we find that the value structure of Islam is direly needed in an era where the reigning ideologies and forces have run amok with cruelty and injustice.

¹⁶⁰ Al-Ṭabarī, *Comprehensive Exposition*, 127–28. Abū al-Ḥasan al-Ḥarālī (d. 638 AH) makes the observation that in reality, one's day of recompense is a process that begins inconspicuously with the effects of the sin in this life until its outward manifestation on the Day of Judgment. See al-Ḥarālī, *Turāth Abū al-Ḥasan al-Ḥarālī al-Marākushī fī al-tafsīr* (Rabat: al-Markaz al-Jāmi'i lil-Baḥth al-Ilmi, 1997), 146.

¹⁶¹ *Musnad Aḥmad*, no. 16042; *Mustadrak al-Hākim*, no. 3690. The companion who reported this hadith, Jabir ibn 'Abdullāh, purchased a camel and traveled for one month to Egypt hearing that someone knew a hadith which he did not know, whereupon he learned this narration. This shows the importance with which the Companions regarded learning hadith and seeking guidance from the Prophet's ﷺ words.

Iyyāka naʿbudu
You alone
do we worship

Polytheism dismantled

From the Islamic perspective, acquiring sound knowledge of God and His divine attributes is the basis for knowing how to live in this world and pursue ethical conduct. We see this mirrored in *al-Fātiḥah*. After establishing the foundations of knowledge about God, the chapter turns to the required duty of the servants of God.¹⁶² This begins with the statement “You alone do we worship” (*iyyāka naʿbudu*). This also demonstrates a grammatical shift (*iltifāt*) from third-person tense to second-person, signaling a concomitant shift in the human psyche prepared to address God directly after acquiring a sound understanding of His attributes of perfection.¹⁶³ The one who has properly internalized the meanings of Islam’s theocentric vision has prepared himself for the intimacy and immediacy of a direct relationship with the Divine.¹⁶⁴

162 Al-Rāzī divides *Sūrat al-Fātiḥah* into knowledge of the Lord and knowledge of servitude, and further divides the latter into acts of the servant and the effects of those acts. Al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:418–19.

163 Al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:449.

164 Al-Qūnawī and Ibn al-Tamjīd, *Hāshiyat al-Qūnawī ‘alā tafsīr al-Bayḍāwī wa-ma’ahu ḥāshiyat Ibn al-Tamjīd*, (Beirut: DKI, 2001), 1:223–29.



The chapter also teaches the etiquettes of supplicating to Allah, in that one begins first with due praise and worshipping Allah alone before proceeding with one’s request.¹⁶⁵ Shaykh Mohammed Elshinawy writes:

In the opening chapter of the Qur’an (*al-Fātiḥa*), it is meaningful that God placed the phrase ‘Only You do we worship’ after the verses praising and extolling Him. This sequence captures how servitude is an offshoot of recognition, and hence a Muslim is moved to worship God both internally and externally. The external motivation is the revealed command of God which obligates people to perform ritual worship, while the internal motivation results from an appreciation of God’s Perfection and one’s own imperfection and appreciation of His benevolence.¹⁶⁶

165 Al-Tha’labī, *Kashf al-bayān ‘an tafsīr al-Qur’ān*, 2:508; al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:149; Sa’id Ḥawwā, *Asās fī al-tafsīr*, 1:48–49.

166 Mohammad Elshinawy, “Why Does God Ask People to Worship Him?,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, December 26, 2017, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/why-does-god-ask-people-to-worship-him>.

In addition to teaching the etiquettes of worship and supplication, the categories of *tawhīd* (monotheism) are also found in the opening verses of *al-Fātiḥah*. One finds *tawhīd al-rubūbiyyah* (oneness of Allah's Lordship) in the description of God as the *Rabb*, the sole Lord and Creator of the universe, *tawhīd al-asmā' wa-l-ṣifāt* (oneness of Allah's divine names and attributes) in the verses describing His uniquely great mercy as well as His sovereignty on Judgment Day, and *tawhīd al-ulūhiyyah* (oneness of Allah's exclusive right to be worshiped) in describing our worship of Him alone.¹⁶⁷

Polytheism

The belief in or worship of more than one god.

The statement “You alone do we worship” (*iyyāka naʿbudu*) comprises the essence of the Islamic faith, namely, that there is none worthy of worship except God alone. It summarizes the entirety of divine revelation. There is a statement from Imam al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī (d. 110 AH) that Allah gathered the knowledge of 104 divine scriptures in the *Tawrah*, *Injīl*, *Zabūr*, and the Qur'an, and gathered the knowledge of the former three in the Qur'an itself, and gathered the knowledge of the Qur'an in the short (*mufaṣṣal*) chapters, and gathered the knowledge of these chapters in *al-Fātiḥah*.¹⁶⁸ An additional portion of the statement mentioned by Ibn Taymiyyah and Ibn al-Qayyim says that God gathered the knowledge of *al-Fātiḥah* in the phrase “You alone do we worship, and You alone do we ask for help.”¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁷ See, for instance, Sulaymān ibn al-Lāḥim, *al-Lubāb fī tafsīr al-istiʿādḥah wa-l-basmalah wa-Fātiḥat al-Kitāb* (Riyadh: Dār al-Muslim, 1999), 302–5; Khalid Sabt, *Dalā'il al-Fātiḥah 'alā uṣūl al-dīn*, 1436 AH, <https://khaledalsabt.com/interpretations/3624/12-%D8%AF%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%A%D8%AD%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A7%D8%B5%D9%88%D9%84-%D8-A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86>.

¹⁶⁸ See al-Bayhaqī, *al-Sunan al-kubrā* (Cairo: Markaz Hajr, 2011), 19:23; al-Tha'labī, *al-Kashf wa-l-bayān*, 2:269.

¹⁶⁹ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Madārij al-sālikīn*, 1:115.

The call to worship God alone is the central message of all the Prophets and Messengers: “And We certainly sent unto every nation a messenger proclaiming: Worship Allah and avoid false deities (*ṭāghūt*)” (Qur'an 16:36). Imam Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī explains that the word *ṭāghūt* refers to “anything revered in worship or obeyed or submitted to besides Allah, regardless of whether that revered thing is a stone, a human, or a devil.”¹⁷⁰ It includes every falsehood that leads people away from Allah's guidance.¹⁷¹ The principal moral failing and spiritual malady of humanity has been its devotion to other than God. When God is no longer the focal point of people's lives, they begin to worship themselves as well as all manner of idols in their obedience, love, veneration, and devotion. As we read in the Qur'an, “Have you not seen the one who takes his own desires as his god?” (Qur'an 25:43, 45:23). The declaration “You alone do we worship” is a complete negation of all forms of polytheism (*shirk*).¹⁷² One who completely commits himself to the worship of Allah alone has achieved total liberation from the tyranny of all ideological and political forces in this world.¹⁷³

The principal moral failing and spiritual malady of humanity has been its devotion to other than God, which invites all forms of tyranny and oppression.

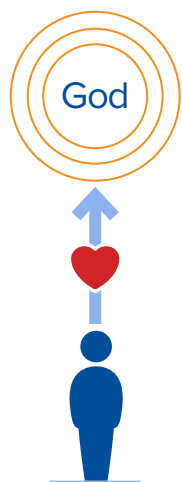
¹⁷⁰ Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī, *Jāmi' al-bayān* (Cairo: Dār Hajr, 2001), 7:140.

¹⁷¹ Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū' al-fatāwā*, 28:201 and al-Rāghib al-Iṣfahānī, *Tafsīr*, 3:272.

¹⁷² Polytheism is also negated in the phrase “All Praise belongs to Allah, Lord of the Universe.” See Muḥammad Shafī, *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, 1:64–65.

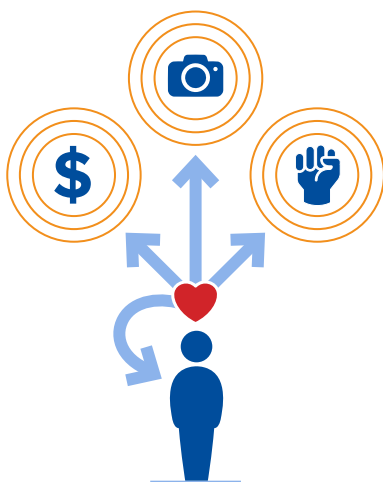
¹⁷³ Quṭb, *In the Shade of the Qur'an*, 1:6; al-Sibā'ī, *Civilization of Faith*, 62–63.

Islam



Devotion to the One Creator. Every action done seeking the pleasure of God is considered an act of worship.

Polytheism



Devotion to multiple deities which may include worship of money, fame, power, and the self.

While many think of worship only in terms of the ritual acts in Islam like prayer (*ṣalāh*), fasting (*ṣiyām*), or major pilgrimage (*ḥajj*), the Islamic understanding of worship is actually far broader than this. When asked about *ʿibādah* (worship), Imam Ibn Taymiyyah replied:

ʿIbādah is a comprehensive term for everything that Allah loves and is pleased with, including both inward and outward speech and actions. It encompasses prayer, charity, fasting, pilgrimage, truthful speech, fulfilling trusts, being kind to parents, maintaining family ties, honoring agreements, enjoining what is right, and forbidding what is wrong. It also includes striving against disbelievers and hypocrites, being kind to neighbors, orphans, the needy, travelers, slaves, and animals, as well as supplication, remembrance, recitation of the Qurʾan, and similar acts of worship.

Additionally, love of Allah and His Messenger, fear of Allah, turning to Him in repentance, sincerity in religion, patience with His decree, gratitude for His blessings, contentment with His judgment, reliance on Him, hope in His mercy, and fear of His punishment—all of these are acts of worshiping Allah.

This is because worship of Allah is the beloved aim for which all of creation was created, as Allah said: “And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship Me.” And it is for this purpose that all the prophets were sent.¹⁷⁴

Viewed through this lens, worship is as broad as life itself. Any seemingly small action in our lives becomes an act of worship when connected to our broader mission and vision in life of serving God and striving for moral virtue. By performing one’s daily activities with the intention of pleasing Allah and striving to follow His guidance, a person becomes a perpetual worshiper of God. Every goal in life is meaningful insofar as it leads towards the fulfillment of the purpose for which we were created by God. Therefore, as Zarabozo observes, worship is not only the most important goal in life but “in reality, no other goal has any value or meaning to it whatsoever.”¹⁷⁵

Worship combines ultimate love with complete submission. Love is the foundation of a believer’s relationship with God. Ibn al-Qayyim explains, “If you love someone but are not submissive and humble toward him, you are not his worshiper, and if you are submissive toward someone without love, you are not his worshiper. You worship someone if you are loving as well as submissive.”¹⁷⁶ Every occurrence and experience in life

¹⁷⁴ Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmūʿ al-fatāwā*, 10:149–50.

¹⁷⁵ Jamaal Zarabozo, *Al-Fatihah*, disc 10.

¹⁷⁶ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:206.

reminds the believer of his Lord and intensifies his love for Him. Many scholars note that by saying, “**You alone** do we worship” instead of “We worship none **but you,**” the words have been deliberately structured in a manner that directs one’s attention first to God rather than one’s own actions.¹⁷⁷ Rather than focusing on one’s own virtuous deeds, one focuses instead on the fact that God has honored one with the opportunity to be connected to Him through such a precious relationship of love. In order to earn God’s love, one must first fulfill the basic requirements of one’s spiritual and moral obligations. Beyond the obligatory actions, one’s love for Allah can also manifest through a diverse array of voluntary deeds. The Prophet Muhammad said:

The emotional ingredients of worship

Ibn al-Qayyim says, “The heart in its journey towards Allah is like a bird: love is its head, and fear and hope are its wings.” (*Madārij al-sālikīn* 2:188)

Indeed, Allah has said, “Whoever shows enmity to a friend of Mine, I have indeed declared war against him. My servant does not draw near to Me with anything more beloved to Me than the duties I have made obligatory upon him, and My servant continues to draw closer to Me with voluntary deeds (*nawāfil*) until I love him. Then, when I love him, I become his hearing with which he hears, his sight with which he sees, his hand with which he strikes, and his foot with which he walks. If he asks of Me, I will surely give to him; and if he seeks My protection, I will surely protect him. I do not hesitate in doing anything as I hesitate in [taking the life of] a believer, for he hates death, and I hate to disappoint him.”¹⁷⁸

The voluntary deeds (*nawāfil*) one can choose to perform are of numerous types and categories, catering to the diversity of human personalities. The Prophet’s Companions were not all clones; they each excelled in different areas. Some of the Companions distinguished themselves by their unique scholarship and teaching (e.g., Ibn ‘Abbās, ‘Ā’ishah, Zayd ibn Thābit), others through their intense devotion in voluntary prayers and fasting (e.g., ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Amr ibn al-‘Āṣ, al-Juwayriyyah, Abū al-Dardā’). Some stood out for their charity and philanthropy (e.g., ‘Abd al-Raḥmān ibn ‘Awf, Zaynab bint Khuzaymah), while others excelled in their courage in standing up for justice (e.g., Ṣafiyyah bint ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib, ‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb), among many other diverse qualities of virtue. In a previous study on this topic, we described this concept as “spiritual personality types” (see author’s previous co-authored article *Souls Assorted: An Islamic Theory of Spiritual Personality*).¹⁷⁹ Imam Mālik (d. 179 AH) was once asked why he was busy in circles of knowledge rather than simply isolating himself in voluntary prayer. He replied by explaining the diversity of spiritual personalities:

Certainly, Allah has divided good actions like he has divided His providence (*rizq*). It may be that voluntary prayer has been facilitated for a person, but voluntary fasting has not. Another person may have a tendency for voluntary charity (*ṣadaqah*) but not voluntary fasting, and some are granted ease in *jihād* (a just struggle in the cause of God) and not in voluntary prayers. And I am pleased with what Allah has facilitated for me (the pursuit of knowledge). I do not think what I am focused on is of less value than what you are focused on. Rather, I hope that we are both upon goodness and righteousness.¹⁸⁰

177 Al-Tha’labī, *al-Kashf wa-l-bayān*, 2:428; al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:127; al-Bayḍāwī, *Anwār al-tanzīl*, 1:29.

178 Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, no. 6502

179 Zohair Abdul-Rahman and Nazir Khan, “Souls Assorted: An Islamic Theory of Spiritual Personality,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, October 18, 2018. <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/souls-assorted-an-islamic-theory-of-spiritual-personality>.

180 See Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr, *al-Tamhīd limā fī al-Muwatṭā’ min al-mā’ānī wa-l-asānīd* (London: Furqan Institute, 2017), 5:202; Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr, *al-Istidhkār* (Beirut: DKL, 2000), 5:146.

The great Andalusian hadith scholar Imam Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr (d. 463 AH) links the above statement of Imam Mālik with the fact that *jannah* has multiple gates for different acts of worship, as we are informed in the following hadith:

Narrated by Abu Hurayra, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said, “Whoever spends a pair (of anything) in the way of Allah will be called from the gates of Paradise, ‘O servant of Allah, this is good.’ Whoever is among the people of prayer will be called from the gate of prayer, whoever is among the people of *jihād* will be called from the gate of *jihād*, whoever is among the people of charity will be called from the gate of charity, and whoever is among the people of fasting will be called from the gate of *Rayyān*.”

Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq asked, “O Messenger of Allah, is it necessary that one be called only from one of these gates? Is it possible that one may be called from all of them?” The Prophet replied, “Yes, and I hope that you will be among them.”¹⁸¹

Therefore, diversity in spiritual personality is accommodated in the very architecture of *jannah* itself—it is cosmologically grounded. There are multiple entrances into *jannah*. Imam Ibn ‘Aṭīyyah explains this regarding why the plural “ways” is used in the verse “And as for those who strive for Our sake, We will surely guide them to Our ways, for indeed, Allah is with those who do good” (Qur’an 29:69). He writes:

And “the ways” (*subul*) here could mean the paths of Paradise and its routes, or it could mean the multiplicity of deeds and the illuminated beliefs leading to Paradise. Abū Sulaymān al-Dārānī said: *Jihād* in this verse does not mean only fighting

the enemy, but it also includes supporting the religion, refuting the falsifiers, countering the oppressors, and greatly emphasizing enjoining what is good and forbidding what is evil. It includes struggling against oneself in obedience to Allah, exalted and glorious, which is the greater *jihād*.¹⁸²

This multiplicity of voluntary actions must be built upon the foundations of the obligatory actions and in keeping with the correct creed of Islam, which is the straight path (*al-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm*). The word *ṣirāṭ* is never used in the Qur’an in the plural.¹⁸³ *Sabīl* (way) on the other hand can sometimes be used to refer to subroutes along the straight path.¹⁸⁴ It is pluralized as *subul* (ways), which can be thought of as many lanes on the same highway; i.e., *ṣirāṭ* (path).¹⁸⁵ As we will discuss in a subsequent chapter, it is necessary to acknowledge the singularity of the straight path to avoid falling into relativism. The fundamental message of the straight path is the emphasis on *tawḥīd* (monotheism) and rejecting *shirk* (polytheism).

Whenever humans deify or worship other than God, it is considered a form of *shirk*, the ultimate moral transgression.¹⁸⁶ In one hadith, the Prophet mentioned the three greatest sins as follows: (1) that you assign a partner to God when He alone created you, (2) that you kill your own child fearing he will share your food, and (3) that you commit adultery with your neighbor.¹⁸⁷ All of these transgressions

¹⁸² Ibn ‘Aṭīyyah, *al-Muḥarrar al-wajīz*, 4:326.

¹⁸³ See Qur’an 1:6–7; 2:142, 213; 3:51, 101; 4:68, 175; 5:16; 6:39, 87, 126, 153, 161; 7:16, 86; 10:25; 11:56; 14:1; 15:41; 16:76, 121; 19:36, 43; 20:135; 22:24, 54; 23:73–74; 24:46; 34:6; 36:4, 61, 66; 37:23, 118; 38:22; 42:52–53; 43:43, 61, 64; 48:2, 20; 67:22.

¹⁸⁴ When *sabīl* is used synonymously with *ṣirāṭ* to refer to the religion, then it is only used in the singular for Islam and in the plural for the various paths of misguidance. See, e.g., Qur’an 6:153.

¹⁸⁵ Zarabozo, *Al-Fātiḥah*, disc 18.

¹⁸⁶ Zohair Abdul-Rahman, “Why is Shirk the Greatest Sin?,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, July 25, 2022, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/why-is-shirk-the-greatest-sin-of-all>.

¹⁸⁷ *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 4477.

¹⁸¹ *Muwaṭṭā’ Mālik*, no. 1009; *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 3666. See Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr, *al-Tamhīd*, 5:201–2.

share a similar theme of betrayal of one's duty and moral responsibility towards one to whom one owes a dutiful bond of devotion.¹⁸⁸ In another sense, the injustice of betraying one's moral contract with God opens up the door to all other forms of injustice and moral depravity, as the human being becomes subjugated to false gods and ideologies and detached from his or her true purpose in life as a moral custodian (*khalifah*).

In the time of the Prophet, the idolatry of the pagan Arabs took the form of worshiping idols carved out of stone or wood. The prevailing idols today take the form of material riches, the entertainment industry, celebrity worship, social media influencers, false ideologies, and misguided ideologues. A compelling portrait of contemporary idol worship in American culture, for instance, is provided by Chris Hedges in *Empire of Illusion*:

We all have gods, Martin Luther said, it is just a question of which ones. And in American society our gods are celebrities. Religious belief and practice are commonly transferred to the adoration of celebrities. Our culture builds temples to celebrities the way the Romans did for divine emperors, ancestors, and household gods. We are a de facto polytheistic society. We engage in the same kind of primitive beliefs as older polytheistic cultures. In celebrity culture, the object is to get as close as possible to the celebrity. Relics of celebrities are coveted as magical talismans. Those who can touch the celebrity or own a relic of the celebrity hope for a transference of celebrity power. They hope for magic.¹⁸⁹

188 Zohair Abdul-Rahman, "Why is Shirk the Greatest Sin?"

189 Chris Hedges, *Empire of Illusion: The End of Literacy and the Triumph of Spectacle* (Toronto: Vintage Canada, 2010), 17.

The prevailing idols today take the form of material riches, the entertainment industry, celebrity worship, social media influencers, false ideologies, and misguided ideologues.

The Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoyevsky (d. 1881) also wrote:

There exists no greater or more painful anxiety for a man who has freed himself from all religious bias than how he shall soonest find a new object or idea to worship... And so will they do till the end of this world; they will do so even then, when all the gods themselves have disappeared, for then men will prostrate themselves before and worship some idea.¹⁹⁰

People continue to flock to theaters and stadiums of mass distraction even as the mass slaughter of thousands of children in Gaza continues unabated. The world's descent into flagrant moral derangement is all but guaranteed by such a state of affairs. Obsessed with fictional worlds and attached to frivolous pursuits, people's capacity for discerning reality itself deteriorates. One's essential purpose in life as custodians serving God alone is entirely forgotten, one's moral duties rendered derelict. Imam Ibn al-Qayyim poignantly notes, "Such is the ego that if you do not occupy it with what is true, it will occupy you with what is false.

190 Fyodor Dostoyevsky, *The Grand Inquisitor*, trans. H. P. Blavatsky, Project Gutenberg, 2010, <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/8578/8578-h/8578-h.htm>.

And such is the heart that if the love of God does not reside in it, the love of creatures will, without fail.”¹⁹¹

When humanity forgets God and turns to the worship of false deities, or to the self and the idols of its own making, it becomes ethically unmoored and epistemically detached. Attributing divine qualities to other than Allah leads to a distorted view of reality and a misinterpretation of the natural order and the moral responsibilities that accompany it. Dependence on false deities or conflicting sources of guidance results in irrational and incoherent beliefs and practices. The cognitive disarray that arises from an incoherent mix of beliefs hinders one’s ability to think clearly and act ethically. A person becomes ideologically subordinated to manufactured sources of authority, which leads to ethical and moral confusion. Islam presents every single human being with the possibility of equal access to God, free of any intermediaries. It provides a clear worldview that identifies the reason for which we were created and establishes our moral responsibility in the world and our accountability before God in the afterlife. This, in turn, provides the basis for the rational, spiritual, and ethical cultivation of humanity.

When society becomes disconnected from its singular moral commitment to God, deleterious consequences ensue. Those who spend their lives studying the bloodied chapters in human history often have the most revealing insights into this process. The Russian author and Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (d. 2008) writes:

Over a half century ago, while I was still a child, I recall hearing a number of old people offer the following explanation for the great disasters that had befallen Russia:

¹⁹¹ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ibn Qayyim Al-Jawziyya on the Invocation of God: Al-Wabil al-Sayyib*, trans. M. Youssef Slitine and M. Abdurrahman Fitzgerald (Cambridge: Islamic Texts Society, 2000), 107.

“Men have forgotten God; that’s why all this has happened.” Since then I have spent well-nigh 50 years working on the history of our revolution; in the process I have read hundreds of books, collected hundreds of personal testimonies, and have already contributed eight volumes of my own toward the effort of clearing away the rubble left by that upheaval. But if I were asked today to formulate as concisely as possible the main cause of the ruinous revolution that swallowed up some 60 million of our people, I could not put it more accurately than to repeat: “Men have forgotten God; that’s why all this has happened.”¹⁹²

Society’s ethical erosion is precipitated by the collective and consistent cognitive refusal to accept that there is none worthy of worship but our Creator. There is nothing greater than God and therefore no duty supersedes the moral obligation to Him. It is through this commitment that we recover the value of what is sacred and the urgency of introspection. There is a way one’s life *should* be lived, and there is a need for guidance from one’s Maker. As Syed Naquib al-Attas explains, one’s “whole ethical life is one continuous *‘ibādah* (worship), for Islam itself is a complete way of life.”¹⁹³ We are servants with value and with a singular purpose, and we will stand before our Creator to account for our deeds. The journey of worship in Islam is intricately tied to the concept of self-discipline and spiritual purification, and this is the source of true liberation.¹⁹⁴ As Professor ‘Abd al-Salām al-Majīdī explains:

Worship in the simplest terms entails paving the way for humanity to achieve true freedom, which has otherwise

¹⁹² Edward E. Ericson, Jr., “Solzhenitsyn: Voice from the Gulag,” *Eternity* (October 1985): 23–24.

¹⁹³ Al-Attas, *Prolegomena*, 59.

¹⁹⁴ Al-Attas, *Prolegomena*, 59–60.

The true vision of freedom that the Qur'an provides is one that allows human beings to return to their moral and ethical purpose in life and uplift themselves from the tyranny of all forms of enslavement and subjugation to other creatures.

been exhausted by the deprivation of its rights through various schemes. Is there any real freedom except when a person liberates himself from the servitude of creatures to be only a servant of God who created and perfected him? Reflect on God's words to see that the Qur'an did not use the word "freedom" except in the context of freeing slaves from their bondage. After that, their complete freedom is to be servants of God. Does a person think he will find comfort while straying from the system his Creator prepared for him to attain happiness and sovereignty?

...Here, one must express amazement at some people who may bow to humans, worship sheep and cattle, submit to the sun and moon, or worship stones. You might even see them glorifying tyrannical rulers, granting titles and grand descriptions to the magicians of the media and the criminals of tyranny, all while failing to exalt God, the Sovereign, the Holy, the Peaceful. Then they claim to be advocates of peace and protectors of the world's general security! "It is naught but lies" (Qur'an 18:5).¹⁹⁵

The true vision of freedom that the Qur'an provides is one that allows human beings to return to their moral and ethical purpose in life and uplift themselves from the tyranny of all forms of enslavement and subjugation to other creatures. One should also not lose sight of the fact that the verse expresses our commitment in the plural: "You alone do *we* worship." Shaykh Sa'īd Ḥawwā writes:

The *sūrah* indicates to us in its usage of the collective voice (i.e., You alone do *we* worship, Guide *us*) that the default for the Muslim is to be a part of a whole, which is the collective

195 Al-Majīdī, *al-Islām*, 190–91.

Muslim community, and that Islam's moral cultivation (*al-tarbiya al-Islāmiyya*) is predicated upon the cultivation of the collective community (*al-tarbiya al-jamā'iyya*).¹⁹⁶

Likewise, Muhammad Asad comments on Islam's vision for the human collective:

The continuity of an individual's rise in spiritual stature (the fundamental objective of every religion) depends on whether he is helped, encouraged and protected by the people around him—who, of course, expect the same cooperation from him. This human interdependence was the reason why in Islam religion could not be separated from economics and politics. To arrange practical human relations in such a way that every individual might find as few obstacles and as much encouragement as possible in the development of his personality: this, and nothing else, appeared to be the Islamic concept of the true function of society. And so it was only natural that the system which the Prophet Muhammad enunciated in the twenty-three years of his ministry related not only to matters spiritual but provided a framework for all individual and social activity as well. It held out the concept not only of individual righteousness but also of the equitable society which such righteousness should bring about.¹⁹⁷

Jamaal Zarabozo observes that the collective voice in this verse should remind Muslims that they should support one another in their journey towards God, offering corrections aimed at helping one another improve rather than refutations aimed at undermining one another's efforts.¹⁹⁸ The collective voice in these verses

reminds us of the fallacy underlying the individualism of modern society: the quest for moral virtue and justice requires a collective movement. Joseph Kaminski notes, "A society that prioritizes positive communal bonds is bound to produce a different moral agent and a different public conceptualization of moral agency than one that does not."¹⁹⁹ The collective voice is also a reflection of humility, as the individual recognizes that he or she is merely one soul among the multitudes of worshipers of Allah.

This *sūrah* provides the theological and ethical principles that underscore a vision for humanity that can achieve true ethical prosperity by reaffirming the covenant with God and liberating us from the tyranny of man-made ideologies. Without the aforementioned commitments as prerequisites, the horizons for our collective moral cultivation diminish considerably. The declaration of one's worship of God alone constitutes "a moral contract touching every sphere, comprehending each act, and outlasting death."²⁰⁰

Any seemingly small action in our lives becomes an act of worship when connected to our broader mission and vision in life of serving God and striving for moral virtue.

¹⁹⁶ Sa'id Ḥawwā, *Asās fī al-tafsīr*, 1:39.

¹⁹⁷ Muhammad Asad, *The Road to Mecca* (Louisville: Fons Vitae 2005), 302.

¹⁹⁸ Zarabozo, *Al-Fatihah*, disc 11.

¹⁹⁹ Kaminski, *Islam, Liberalism, and Ontology*, 175.

²⁰⁰ Hammad, *Opening*, 20.

Wa iyyāka nastaʿīn
And You alone
do we ask for help

Naturalism dismantled



In the verse “You alone do we worship, and You alone do we ask for help,” two concepts are mentioned: *ibādah* (worship) and *istiʿānah* (seeking help). These correspond respectively to the divine names Allah (the One who alone is worthy of worship) and *al-Rabb* (the nurturing Lord).²⁰¹ The Mauritanian scholar Shaykh Muḥammad al-Amīn al-Shinqīṭī (d. 1973) observes that these two concepts are frequently linked in the Qurʾān (cf. Qurʾān 12:123, 9:129, 73:9, 67:29), emphasizing that we only place our trust in the One who is deserving of our worship.²⁰² Lest we think that we have been able to worship Allah of our own accord, we are reminded that it is Allah who enabled us to worship Him and therefore we seek His help, as the West African scholar Shaykh ʿAbdullāh ibn Fūdī (d. 1829) observes.²⁰³ Moreover, *ibādah* and *istiʿānah* provide

sincerity and humility, respectively, as the antidotes to ostentation (*riyāʾ*) and arrogance (*kibr*), two of the most prevalent diseases of the heart.²⁰⁴ It has also been noted that the meaning of *lā ilāha illā Allāh* (there is none worthy of worship except Allah) has been affirmed when we say *iiyāka naʿbudu* and that the meaning of *lā ḥawla wa-lā quwwata illā bi-llāh* (there is no power or might except in Allah) has been affirmed when we say *iiyāka nastaʿīn*.²⁰⁵ Furthermore, *iiyāka naʿbudu* entails developing gratitude and *iiyāka nastaʿīn* encompasses developing patience, two essential ingredients of Islamic spirituality.²⁰⁶ The word *iiyāka* (“You alone”) has been repeated in the verse to emphasize

Naturalism

The philosophical belief that everything can be explained through the properties and forces of nature without the need to invoke Divine intervention or supernatural explanations.

201 Riḍā, *Tafsīr al-manār*, 1:50. As we note in the conclusion, al-Rāzī shows how all the actions of the servant mentioned in *al-Fātiḥah* align with the divine attributes mentioned.

202 Al-Shanqīṭī, *Aḍwāʾ al-bayān fī iḍāḥ al-Qurʾān bi-l-Qurʾān* (Cairo: Dār al-Ḥadīth, 2006), 1:59.

203 Ibn Fūdī, *Ḍiyāʾ al-taʾwīl fī maʾānī al-tanzīl* (Sokoto: Al-Hajj Muhammad Ali Agha, n.d.), 1:9. For more on this work, see Dawud Walid, “How to Deal With Racism: Lessons From West African Scholars’ Tafsīr of Sūrah al-Ḥujurāt,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, June 23, 2023, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/how-to-overcome-racism-lessons-from-west-african-scholars-tafsir-of-surat-al-hujurāt>.

204 Al-Zahrānī, “*Aḍwāʾ ʿalā al-iʿjāz al-balāghī fī Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*,” 133.

205 Al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:385. See also ʿAbd al-Razzāq al-Badr, *Sharḥ al-durūs al-muhimmah li-ʾāmmat al-ummah* (Kuwait City: Maktab al-Shuʾn al-Fanniyyah, 2016), 15.

206 Al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:137.

that what is most significant in this commitment to Allah is the exclusivity of these actions with respect to Him.²⁰⁷

After mentioning “You alone do we worship,” we recognize that we need Allah’s help in order to be able to worship Him, hence we say “You alone do we ask for help.”²⁰⁸ Asking for help is, however, not limited to help in religious matters. Rather, it includes seeking help in all aspects of our lives. Ibn ‘Abbās explained *īyyāka nasta’in* saying, “You alone do we ask for help in obeying You and in all our affairs.”²⁰⁹ Both our spiritual and physical affairs are ultimately dependent upon Allah. Of course, based upon the comprehensive understanding of worship discussed in the preceding section, all our physical affairs become spiritual acts of worship when connected to our journey to serve Allah. As the Ottoman-era Iraqi Qur’anic exegete Abū al-Thanā’ Maḥmūd al-Ālūsī (d. 1270 AH) explains, seeking God’s assistance encompasses every facet of life connected with our worship and our mission to walk the straight path.²¹⁰ Thus, in a certain sense, for the believer operating at the level of complete faith (*al-īmān al-kāmil*), there is nothing regarding which to ask for help other than worship. In our spiritual affairs, we focus on striving to come closer to Allah through our acts of prayer, supplication, recitation of the Qur’an, fasting, and so forth. In our physical affairs, we live every moment of our lives

207 Al-Tha’labī, *al-Kashf wa al-bayān*, 2:430.

208 Shams al-Dīn Aḥmad ibn al-Khalīl al-Khuwayyī (d. 637 AH), a student of al-Rāzī, writes, “You alone do we ask for help so that our worship will be according to what You are pleased with, as it is not possible for us to extract categories of worship befitting Your majesty based solely on our limited rational faculties and limited actions.” See ‘Abd al-Hādī ‘Alī Muḥammad al-Qarnī, “Yanābī’ al-‘ulūm (aqālīm al-ta’ālīm) li-Shams al-Dīn qāḍī al-quḍāh bi-l-Shām Aḥmad ibn al-Khalīl ibn Sa’ādah ibn Ja’far ibn ‘Isā al-Muḥallabī 583–637 A.H. *dirāsah wa-taḥqīq*,” *al-Majallah al-‘Ilmiyyah li-Kulliyat Uṣūl al-Dīn wa-l-Da’wah bi-l-Zaqāzīq* 33, no. 2 (2021): 285–356 (henceforth “al-Khuwayyī, Yanābī’ al-‘ulūm”).

209 Al-Tayyār, *Mawsū‘at al-tafsīr al-ma’thūr*, 1:35, no. 144; al-‘Umrānī, *Mawsū‘at madrasat Makkah fī al-tafsīr*, 1:15.

210 Al-Ālūsī, *Rūḥ al-ma‘ānī fī tafsīr al-Qur’ān al-‘aẓīm wa-l-sab’ al-mathānī* (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah, 1995), 1:93.

Levels of faith

Deficient faith

al-īmān al-nāqis

Falling short of one’s obligatory duties or engaging in major sins.

Required faith

al-īmān al-wājib

Performing the obligatory duties.

Complete faith

al-īmān al-kāmil

Performing both the obligatory duties and recommended actions.

striving to do virtuous deeds for His sake, whether working to support our families, build communities, help people, study the world, and even partake in permissible forms of enjoyment to rejuvenate ourselves for the spiritual task ahead.

In all our worldly interactions and the occurrences of life, we are conscious of the fact that it is God who is in control and that the appropriate response, therefore, is to seek His aid (*isti‘ānah*) and place our absolute trust in Him (*tawakkul*), while utilizing the worldly means that He has established (*ittikhādh al-asbāb*). Understanding this verse properly allows us to recognize the error of naturalism, which is the presumption that the forces of nature alone account for the occurrences in life.²¹¹ Note that naturalism is closely related to materialism, discussed earlier, but they are not synonymous. Materialism is the narrow position that reality is made of nothing more than matter. Naturalism is the view that all phenomena in the universe are determined by processes that can be studied by scientific investigation; in other words, that everything can be explained through nature. Some have suggested that “you can have naturalism without materialism, but not materialism without naturalism.”²¹²

211 See Zarabozo, *al-Fātiḥah*, disc 14.

212 Peter Atkins, “Naturalism and Materialism,” *Think* 19, no. 56 (2020): 121–32. Some also distinguish between metaphysical naturalism and methodological naturalism. For a discussion on the relation of the concept of *tawakkul* to an understanding of methodological naturalism, see Edward Omar Moad, “Tying Your Camel: An Islamic Perspective on Methodological Naturalism,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, March 28, 2018, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/tying-your-camel-an-islamic-perspective-on-methodological-naturalism>. One should note that even methodological naturalism cannot be entirely divested of metaphysical commitments.

This verse is of critical importance to understand where our priorities and hopes lie as a global Muslim community (*ummah*). Who will save us from oppression? When and from where will the help come? In the case of stopping the genocide in Gaza, all hopes in man-made institutions have continued to fail. The Arab League, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly—all these institutions have proven themselves either appallingly unwilling or woefully incapable of ending the mass slaughter of thousands of children. Any efforts that have ensued have been too little or too late. So whom do we ask for help? The answer is to trust in the Creator and not the creation. When Banī Isrā'īl were subjected to mass slaughter of their children and persecution ordered by Fir'awn, Prophet Musa advised his people, “Seek Allah’s help and be patient! Verily, the earth belongs to Allah alone, He grants it to whomever He chooses from His servants, and the final victory belongs to the righteous” (Qur’an 7:128). In the other two instances in the Qur’an where the command to seek help from God is mentioned, it is also mentioned alongside patience (cf. Qur’an, 2:45, 2:153). We continue to petition God for His help and raise our hands in prayer because we understand that this world is governed by a reality that extends beyond material elements and the physical forces of nature. As Allah reminds us, “Whoever is mindful of Allah, He will surely make a way out for him and provide for him from sources he could never imagine. Whoever puts his trust in Allah, Allah suffices him. Allah will surely accomplish His purpose, and Allah has decreed for everything its fate” (Qur’an 65:2–3).

One may ask, why appeal to God instead of just attending to the physical causes in nature alone? Part of the answer is epistemological: there are always factors and causes beyond

our knowledge.²¹³ Studying the physical causes can certainly afford knowledge of a range of potential outcomes and associated probabilities based on past experiences. However, our past data will always be limited in predicting future outcomes. Many processes are not deterministic but stochastic, which means the cause increases the likelihood of the effect but each occurrence is subject to random variation (e.g., smoking causes lung cancer, but not every smoker gets lung cancer). Even processes that are deterministic may be described mathematically by chaos theory, which means that slight variations in the initial conditions can produce massive variations in the final state. All in all, even the best real-world predictions about future outcomes will always be fallible. In medicine, in spite of our best therapies, there is always the potential for adverse outcomes and treatment failure. One trusts in God over and above the physical means because the complete panoply of possibilities and the eventual actuality are determined solely by His divine will.

We continue to petition God for His help and raise our hands in prayer because we understand that this world is governed by a reality that extends beyond material elements and the physical forces of nature.

213 Riḍā, *Tafsīr al-Manār*, 1:49. He explains, “Allah has granted human beings the knowledge and capacity to overcome some obstacles and secure some causes while veiling others from them.”

The other part of the answer as to why we look beyond the physical causes is metaphysical. In the modern era, many people are drawn to the notion of *scientism*, the idea that science alone provides us with knowledge of the truth. It is often presumed that science provides a complete account of reality such that there is no need for any appeal to factors beyond the natural realm. However, one cannot make sense of the natural realm without an appeal to some set of metaphysical commitments that lie beyond the scope of empirical inquiry. Cosmologist Paul Davies writes about the problematic gap in scientific thinking as follows:

The most refined expression of the rational intelligibility of the cosmos is found in the laws of physics, the fundamental rules on which nature runs. The laws of gravitation and electromagnetism, the laws that regulate the world within the atom, the laws of motion—all are expressed as tidy mathematical relationships. But where do these laws come from? And why do they have the form that they do?

...Over the years I have often asked my physicist colleagues why the laws of physics are what they are. The answers vary from “that’s not a scientific question” to “nobody knows.” The favorite reply is, “there is no reason they are what they are—they just are.” The idea that the laws exist reasonlessly is deeply anti-rational. After all, the very essence of a scientific explanation of some phenomenon is that the world is ordered logically and that there are reasons things are as they are. If one traces these reasons all the way down to the bedrock of reality—the laws of physics—only to find that reason then deserts us, it makes a mockery of science.²¹⁴

214 Paul Davies, “Taking Science on Faith,” *New York Times*, November 24, 2007, <https://www.nytimes.com/2007/11/24/opinion/24davies.html>.

As Davies also notes, the very notion of laws of nature arises from theology, from the notion that God created the world and ordered it in a rational way. That is a non-empirical metaphysical commitment that is needed in order for empirical science to work. Science must presuppose a fixed regularity and intelligible order to nature. As the American philosopher Thomas Nagel writes, “Science is driven by the assumption that the world is intelligible.”²¹⁵ A portion of intelligible reality lies within the domain of our empirical investigation, while a portion lies beyond it. Even with complete empirical data on every entity and force in nature, one would not be able to predict the future. Part of seeking help from God is understanding that He controls all outcomes and that reality proceeds only by His permission—something that naturalism fails to account for. It is also important for the progress of scientific theorization that we have the capacity to relegate to God (*tafwīd*) aspects of reality beyond our empirical lens.²¹⁶ Theories function as maps that provide representations of certain features of external reality that are useful for certain insights. Just as there can be a variety of “true” maps emphasizing various features of reality (topographical, weather, traffic, etc.), so too can there be multiple levels of causal explanation even within the purview of natural science.²¹⁷

As I have noted elsewhere, theology provides the metaphysical foundations for the philosophy of science.²¹⁸ The view that science provides a literal, true description of reality is called scientific realism and has been largely abandoned in the philosophy of science due to a variety of intractable failures.

215 Thomas Nagel, *Mind and Cosmos: Why the Materialist Neo-Darwinian Conception of Nature Is Almost Certainly False* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), 16.

216 Noam Chomsky has written about how the very notion of physical forces like gravitation, i.e., objects acting at a distance without contact, was regarded by Isaac Newton and John Locke as an absurdity necessary for scientific explanation. Noam Chomsky, *What kind of creatures are we?* (NY: CUP, 2016), 81–97.

217 For an example in mental causation, see Jaegwon Kim, *Mind in a Physical World* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1998), 38.

218 Nazir Khan, “Shades of Structural Realism in Post-Classical Islamic Thought,” *Theology and Science* 21, no. 3 (2023): 376–89. I refer to this relationship between theology and science as “consolidation.”

Part of seeking help from God is understanding that He controls all outcomes and that reality proceeds only by His permission—something that naturalism fails to account for.

Instead, many philosophers of science now accept a compromise between scientific realism and scientific anti-realism. In a previous co-authored article on the Islamic perspective on biological evolution, we elaborated on this subject:

One of the most influential opponents of scientific realism has been philosopher Bas van Fraassen who has championed an anti-realist view called *constructive empiricism*. Essentially, instead of science telling us what is true or false about the real world, it makes no such metaphysical pretension but rather has a more modest objective: to arrive at theories that are ‘empirically adequate,’ i.e., theories that fit with our observations. Thus, we construct models and representations of the phenomena around us. When it comes to things that are directly observable, then empirical adequacy becomes the same as truth.²¹⁹ As for matters that are unobservable, then we rely on interpretations, inferences, models, extrapolations, and postulations that aim only to be empirically adequate. Attempting to retreat from many of the unwarranted

219 Constructive empiricism therefore affirms objective truth (as does structural realism) and should not be confused with postmodernism (discussed in a subsequent chapter) which negates objective truth and holds that reality itself is socially constructed.

metaphysical excesses of scientific realism, there emerged a diverse set of offshoots of scientific realism including empiric structural realism (both direct and indirect), ontic structural realism, semi-realism, etc. However a key theme acknowledged by almost all groups is that what we can affirm as truth when it comes to the unobservable is considerably limited.²²⁰

Structural realism is a compromise between scientific realism and anti-realism. It says that our best scientific theories serve to represent some aspects of fundamental reality, like its causal relations or mathematical structure, for instance, while there are other questions concerning the essential nature of unobservable entities which will forever elude our grasp. Structural realism in fact recalls several theologically-informed approaches developed by Muslim theologians and scientists which allowed for the successful liberation of astronomy and other natural sciences from a variety of philosophical assumptions that impeded its progress.²²¹ A similar benefit may be achieved today. Reviving a theologically informed philosophy of science can guide scientific theorization towards a more conceptually rigorous account of the empirically observable aspects of reality.

Another example of the metaphysical excesses of philosophical naturalism occurs in the study of history using the historical-critical method. The historian who adopts this method will exclude *a priori* any divine intervention, supernatural occurrence, or miraculous turn of events from his or her account.²²²

220 Nazir Khan and Yasir Qadhi, “Human Origins—Part 1: Theological Conclusions and Empirical Limitations,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, August 31, 2018, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/human-origins-part-1-theological-conclusions-and-empirical-limitations>.

221 See the examples cited in Khan, “Shades of Structural Realism.”

222 Jonathan Brown writes, “The scientific revolution sealed the assumption that miracles or God’s direct involvement could not be called on to explain history and scripture.” Jonathan Brown, “Blind Spots: The Origins of the Western Method of Critiquing Hadith,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, January 31, 2019, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/blind-spots-the-origins-of-the-western-method-of-critiquing-hadith>.

The historical-critical method “cannot take such accounts of supernatural intervention at face value, because to do so would be a violation of the laws of historical study, namely acceptance of the laws of nature as understood by modern science and the operation of the law of cause and effect *within* history.”²²³ Certainly, divine intervention and supernatural matters lie beyond the scope of empirical inquiry and are therefore not objects within the realm of modern scientific theorization. However, rather than simply acknowledging this as a limitation of one’s method, the incautious historian commits an unjustified metaphysical leap by constructing an account predicated on the negation or absence of any factors beyond the forces of nature. By contrast, the balanced approach adopted by Ibn Khaldūn (d. 808 AH), the founder of sociology and a noted historian, is to consider both divine action and natural forces.²²⁴ He explains that the general rule is that the historical plausibility of an event depends on what is within the realm of natural possibility:

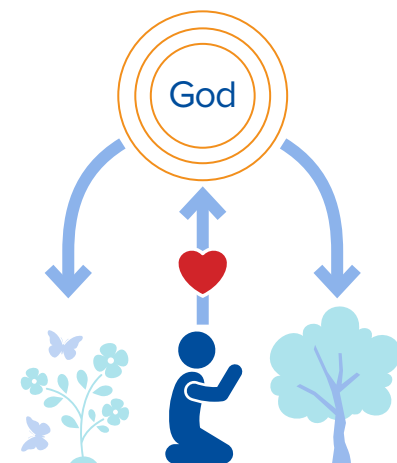
Thus, the principle in distinguishing truth from falsehood in reports by considering possibility and impossibility is to look at human social organization, which is civilization, and discern which conditions naturally pertain to it, which are incidental and not significant, and what cannot occur. If we do this, it will serve as a law for us in distinguishing truth from falsehood in reports and truth from lies with a definitive argument that leaves no room for doubt.²²⁵

²²³ David Law, *The Historical-Critical Method: A Guide for the Perplexed* (New York: Continuum, 2012), 22.

²²⁴ See Peter Adamson, “Ibn Khaldūn’s Method of History and Aristotelian Natural Philosophy,” *Journal of the History of Philosophy* 62, no. 2 (2024): 195–210.

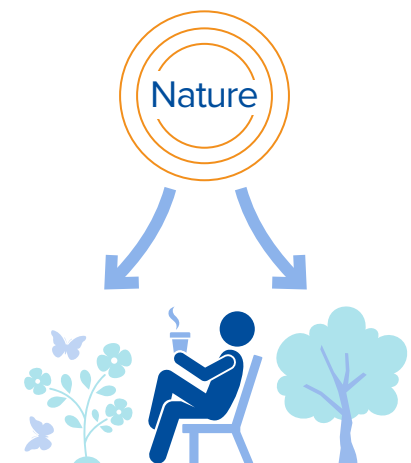
²²⁵ Ibn Khaldūn, in the introduction (“*Muqaddimah*”) to his work of history *al-ʿIbar wa-dīwān al-mubtadaʾ wa-l-khabar fī tārikh al-ʿArab wa-l-Barbar wa-man ʿāṣarahum min dhawī al-shaʾn al-akbar*, ed. A. Khalīl Shihāda, rev. Dr. Suhayl Zakkār (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1401/1981), 1:49.

Islam



Reliance on the Creator for all provision and sustenance. We make use of natural means and resources but we acknowledge the Creator and rely upon Him—not nature itself.

Naturalism



The natural realm is all there is. The universe is running on autopilot and there is no need to pray to anyone or give thanks.

However, when conclusive evidence points to the occurrence of miracles, rationality leads one to their affirmation.²²⁶ Moreover, one should recognize that even naturalistic causation includes processes that are beyond direct empirical inquiry. Ibn Khaldūn explains:

As these natural causes are traced back, they expand and multiply in both length and breadth, leaving the mind bewildered in comprehending and enumerating them... Moreover, the manner in which these causes effect many of their consequences is unknown because they are only perceived through customary association, relying on apparent linkage. The reality and manner of their influence are unknown, “and of knowledge you [mankind] have been given but little” (Qur’an 17:85).²²⁷

²²⁶ On miracles, see Ibn Khaldūn, “*Muqaddimah*,” 1:117.

²²⁷ Ibn Khaldūn, “*Muqaddimah*,” 1:580–81.

The restrictive approach of naturalism leads to significant interpretative shortcomings. For instance, any naturalistic explanation that denies the prophethood of Muhammad ﷺ by accusing him of deceit or mental illness fails on a cursory examination of his life or a study of the coherence of the Qur'an. Historical records consistently portray the Prophet as an individual of exceptional honesty and integrity, earning the title *al-Amīn* (the trustworthy) prior to his prophetic mission, and the intense persecution he and his followers endured belies any potential motive for deceit. Moreover, his life also demonstrates his leadership in navigating complex socio-political landscapes, mediating disputes, and establishing a cohesive community that formed the bedrock of a global civilization and a comprehensive legal tradition. Any suggestion of psychosis is therefore irrational and historically untenable. Ibn Ḥazm (d. 456 AH) writes:

Anyone who contemplates the biography of Muhammad, peace be upon him, will inevitably conclude that he is truly the Messenger of Allah. Even if his life were his only miracle, it would suffice as proof. He grew up in a land of ignorance, unable to read or write, and never left his homeland except for two brief trips to the Levantine frontier, once as a child with his uncle and a second trip later which was short, after which he never left his people. Then, Allah caused all the Arabs to submit to his authority. In spite of this, he remained the same person and his character remained unchanged until his death. He died humbly, with his shield mortgaged for barley to feed his family, and he did not leave behind a single dinar or dirham. He would eat while sitting on the ground, mend his own shoes, patch his own clothes, and always preferred others over himself.

When a distinguished Companion was killed, a loss that could demoralize any army, he did not retaliate against his enemies, as Allah had not commanded it. He did not seek their blood or

wealth, nor did he even blame them. Instead, he personally paid the blood money to the family on behalf of his enemies with a hundred camels of his own, despite needing just one for his strength.²²⁸ Such actions are unimaginable for any earthly king or wealthy person. Such an action is also not in line with typical leadership or politics. It becomes clear, without a doubt, that he was following what his Lord, exalted is He, commanded him, whether it brought him great harm in this world or not. This is astonishing for anyone who contemplates it.²²⁹

Any objective assessment of the historical evidence and biographical accounts therefore reveals that the *a priori* exclusion of a divine explanation is a significant methodological failing in the historical critical method and will not yield a reliable narrative of the Prophet Muhammad's life. One cannot provide a historically accurate account of his life while failing to consider the veracity of the most important fact of it, namely, his prophethood. Similarly, pivotal moments in history—including the victory of the Muslims at Badr against a much larger and better equipped force—are inadequately understood through material explanations that do not take into consideration the universal patterns of divine action in the world (*al-sunan al-rabbāniyyah*) including cases of miraculous divine intervention (*mu'jizāt*). Allah says in the Qur'an:

The patterns of divine action (*sunan*) have taken place before your time, so travel through the earth and observe the fate of those who denied the truth. (Qur'an 3:137)

228 This refers to the killing of 'Abdullāh ibn Sahl ibn Zayd when he went to Khaybar while suffering extreme poverty. He was murdered and his body was found in a ditch. His family members did not witness the crime and therefore could not bear oath that the murder had been committed by the Jewish tribe of Khaybar, and since the latter party denied any involvement, the Prophet ﷺ elected to pay the compensation on their behalf. See *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 7192; *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 1669; *Muwatṭā' Mālik*, "*kitāb al-qasāmah*," 1.

229 Ibn Ḥazm, *al-Fiṣal fī al-mīlāl wa-l-ahwā' wa-l-niḥāl* (Cairo: Maktabat al-Khānjī, 1903), 2:73–74.

Imam al-Baghawī (d. 510 AH) explains the meaning of this verse as follows:

Indeed, there have transpired by My will certain patterns (*sunan*) among those before you from the past disbelieving nations, where I granted them respite and gradually led them to their doom until the decreed time for their destruction came, and I gave victory to My prophets over them. So travel through the earth and observe how the end of the deniers was.²³⁰

A purely naturalistic account of the rise and fall of civilizations inevitably fails to provide a comprehensive understanding of the forces driving the transformations in this world. It presents only a reductionistic account on the basis of economic and political factors but neglects that there are moral principles with divine consequences. Muslim scholars read history in a manner that integrated the empirical realities with an awareness of divine agency and the moral and theological principles governing change. Ibn Khaldūn has a chapter entitled “A new state typically overthrows an established state through prolonged effort, not sudden conquest,” in which he comments on both the universal pattern of divine action and the exceptional, miraculous case of early Islam as follows:

Such is the state of newly emerged dynasties in contention and prolonged struggle with established ones; this is the way (*sunnah*) of Allah with His servants, and you will find no change in the way of Allah.

This is not contradicted by the Islamic conquests and how they took over Persia and Rome within three or four years after the Prophet’s ﷺ death. Know that this was one of the

miracles of our Prophet, the secret of which was the Muslims’ determination in their struggle against their enemies, bolstered by their faith, and the fear and discord Allah cast into the hearts of their enemies.

All of this was supernatural, breaking the usual pattern of prolonged conflict between newly emerged and established states. Since this was supernatural, it is among the miracles of our Prophet, peace be upon him, whose manifestation in the Islamic community is well known. One cannot compare miracles to ordinary matters nor use the exceptional occurrence of miracles as an objection to the existence of a natural order. Allah the Almighty knows best, and He is the granter of success.²³¹

Sometimes secular historians seem oblivious to the ways in which their conclusions are entirely dependent on unsubstantiated presuppositions of the falsity of a religious doctrine or upon background philosophical assumptions like metaphysical naturalism. In a particularly egregious example, the New Testament historian Bart Ehrman writes about the Qur’an:

The fact that later scribes accurately copied the Qur’an has no bearing on the question of whether the author(s) of the Qur’an had accurate information when they composed the book. With respect to Jesus they would have had no independent information—only what they had learned from earlier Christians and Christian sources.²³²

This exemplifies the logical fallacy known as begging the question by presupposing that the Qur’an is a human composition. The question of the accuracy of its content concerning Jesus is not

230 Al-Baghawī, *Ma‘ālim al-tanzīl* (Beirut: Dār Iḥyā’ Turāth al-‘Arabī, 1420 AH), 1:513.

231 Ibn Khaldūn, “*Muqaddimah*,” 1:375.

232 Bart Ehrman (@BartEhrman), X, April 24, 2024, <https://x.com/BartEhrman/status/1783104679322255591>.

Aside from helping scientists do better science and historians do better history, reconnecting empirical science with its theological foundations is also necessary to safeguard humanity from the unethical and harmful outcomes of scientific innovation.

tied to whether or not direct information was humanly available, but to whether or not its claim to be divine revelation is true. Moreover, the Qur'anic denial of Jesus's crucifixion, an element central to Christian doctrine, as well as its other subtle yet substantive differences from Judaeo-Christian sources refutes simplistic assumptions of "borrowing."²³³ In a detailed study of several examples, Sharif Randhawa and Taha Soomro conclude:

...this mode of study also reveals that the Qur'an demonstrates an extremely profound, detailed, wide-ranging, and accurate knowledge of the Jewish and Christian scriptures and traditions across different languages, including Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac, and even Greek. Yet, the Qur'an itself highlights the Prophet's ﷺ own lack of scriptural learning (29:48). Had he been known to have undertaken an education in the Jewish and Christian scriptural traditions—and the level of knowledge of these traditions evinced by the Qur'an would have required an extensive education under masters of these traditions, to say the least—it would not have been possible for the Qur'an to make this claim without being easily discredited. Yet, the Prophet's ﷺ opponents were hard pressed to explain how he acquired such knowledge, pointing, for example, to a foreigner who was scarcely able to communicate in Arabic (16:103; cf. 25:4–5). For Muslims, however, the Qur'an's deep familiarity with previous traditions should be far from surprising; after all, one would expect no less from a divine scripture revealed by God.²³⁴

²³³ See, for instance, Samuel Zinner, "The Qur'an's Detailed Knowledge of the Bible: The Explanatory Inadequacy of the 'Conversational' or 'Christian Missionaries' Models," *Interdisciplinary Studies of Quran and Hadith* 1, no. 2 (2023): 109–26.

²³⁴ Taha Soomro and Sharif Randhawa, "The Qur'an's Engagement with Christian and Jewish Literature," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, February 28, 2023, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/the-qurans-engagement-with-christian-and-jewish-literature>.

By stepping beyond narrowly confined assumptions about the naturalistic origins of a text, scholarship can actually discover a great deal more about the sophisticated character of the Qur'an's correction and adjudication of minute details mentioned in Christian and Jewish sources.

Aside from helping scientists do better science and historians do better history, reconnecting empirical science with its theological foundations is also necessary to safeguard humanity from the unethical and harmful outcomes of scientific innovation. The production of hydrogen bombs was the first clue that science unhinged from ethical constraints can easily annihilate us. The continued devastation of the environment through relentless deforestation, fossil fuel consumption, and industrial pollution offers another stark example.²³⁵ Technological innovation and scientific experimentation become harmful when directed towards the aims of colonial interests seeking to conquer natural resources and subjugate peoples. Sayyid Qutb writes concerning the Islamic perspective on the natural sciences and how it differs from the colonial perspective:

Man is specifically taught and directed to study the world around him, discover its potential and utilize all his environment for his own good and the good of his fellow humans. Any harm that man suffers at the hands of nature is a result only of his ignorance or lack of understanding of it and of the laws governing it. The more man learns about nature, the more peaceful and harmonious his relationship with nature and the environment is.

²³⁵ Ovamir Anjum, "Being a 'Good Person' is Not Enough: Why Ethics Need Islam," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, January 27, 2022. <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/being-a-good-person-is-not-enough-why-ethics-need-islam>.

Hence the notion of "conquering nature" can readily be seen as cynical and negative. It is alien to Islamic perceptions and betrays a shameless ignorance of the spirit in which the world has been created and the divine wisdom that underlies it.²³⁶

Today, cutting-edge technologies of surveillance and robotic warfare are placed in the hands of governments that utilize them for their political ends without the slightest moral compunction. Meanwhile, developments in artificial intelligence, including deep fakes, have opened a Pandora's box of illusions that threaten to obliterate the very distinction between reality and fiction altogether. As AI increasingly occupies a wider range of roles in labor and art, it will without a doubt accelerate the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a select few. A recent MIT series discussing AI colonialism notes:

The AI industry does not seek to capture land as the conquistadors of the Caribbean and Latin America did, but the same desire for profit drives it to expand its reach... [I]t has developed new ways of exploiting cheap and precarious labor, often in the Global South, shaped by implicit ideas that such populations don't need—or are less deserving of—livable wages and economic stability... AI is impoverishing the communities and countries that don't have a say in its development—the same communities and countries already impoverished by former colonial empires. They also suggest how AI could be so much more—a way for the historically dispossessed to reassert their culture, their voice, and their right to determine their own future.²³⁷

²³⁶ Qutb, *In the Shade of the Qur'an*, 1:6.

²³⁷ Karen Hao, "Artificial Intelligence Is Creating a New Colonial World Order," MIT Technology Review, April 19, 2022, <https://www.technologyreview.com/2022/04/19/1049592/artificial-intelligence-colonialism/>.

Worse than AI colonialism is AI genocide, which has been taking place in Gaza. A recent investigation found that the Israeli army used an AI program called Lavender to mark thousands of Palestinians as targets without adequate verification, then enabled the military to bomb them when they entered their family homes.²³⁸ They have also made use of so-called robot dogs, or Vision 60 units produced by the American company Ghost Robotics, in their campaign of destruction. As experts have noted, Israel's use of AI-enhanced weaponry raises ethical questions about how the technology can help facilitate violence and further Palestinian dispossession by reducing Israel's human cost of conducting warfare.”²³⁹

The future of scientific innovation can be either one that serves humanity or one that threatens to exterminate it. Electing the former course requires restoring the theocentric value structure that enabled scientific innovation in the first place. Turning back to seek help and guidance from God in all our affairs allows for the prioritization of ethical virtues necessary to ensure that the physical means are to our benefit and not to our detriment.

It is Allah who is always in control of our affairs. Therefore, the most appropriate course of action is to seek His aid and place our absolute trust in Him, while utilizing the worldly means that He has established for us.

²³⁸ Yuval Ibrahim, “‘Lavender’: The AI machine directing Israel’s bombing spree in Gaza,” +972 Magazine, April 3, 2024, <https://www.972mag.com/lavender-ai-israeli-army-gaza/>.

²³⁹ “‘Robodogs’ Part of Israel’s ‘Army of Robots’ in Gaza War,” The New Arab, March 6, 2024, <https://www.newarab.com/news/robodogs-part-israels-army-robots-gaza-war>.

*Ihdinā al-ṣirāṭ
al-mustaqīm*

Guide us on
the straight path

Relativism dismantled

After the praise of God and expression of our commitment to Him, *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* contains a supplication for guidance: “Guide us on the straight path.” In describing Islam as a path, the image we receive about the nature of religiosity is radically different from the conventional discourse on religion in modernity. Religion is often represented today as an identity label, something that remains static and does not change throughout one’s life. However, the language of direction exemplified in this verse differs significantly from the language of stasis. Islam is a commitment to a continuous process of self-improvement; it is about a journey towards God along the straight path. That is why believers must continue to ask for guidance, every time they recite this verse. God’s guidance is necessary not only to embrace Islam but also to live according to its teachings in every part of our lives and to continue striving until we reach our destination.

Relativism

The doctrine that moral values and truth claims differ between cultures and peoples, and there is no absolute correct answer.



Imam Ibn Juzayy says, “If it is asked, ‘How should believers request guidance when they already possess it?’ the answer is that it is a request for steadfastness in that guidance until death or for an increase in it, as the ascent through spiritual stations is endless.”²⁴⁰ Through divine guidance, all the experiences of life become part of a process of coming closer to God. Islam teaches that every day in life is a unique opportunity to take a step further along that path, aiming to come closer to the destination. “If two consecutive days in a person’s life are the same, that person has cheated himself,” a wise saying in the tradition counsels.²⁴¹ All the difficulties, hardships, and tragedies of life are also part of that arduous journey. As God says in the Qur’an, “O human being, indeed you are striving towards your Lord, with tremendous effort, and you will surely meet Him” (Qur’an 84:6).

The description of the path as straight (*mustaqīm*) indicates that it is free of error or distortion²⁴² and correlates with our aspiration for continued uprightness and steadfastness (*istiqāmah*) on it.²⁴³ The Tunisian jurist and exegete Imam Ibn ‘Āshūr (d. 1973) also explained that the use of the descriptor *mustaqīm* indicates that “Islam is decisively clear in its proof (*wāḍiḥ al-ḥujjah*) and upright in its methodology (*qawīm al-maḥajjah*), such that its adherents do not descend into the abyss of error.”²⁴⁴ The straight path is the guidance provided by the Qur’an, the teachings of the

Without a clear set of guiding principles concerning truth and justice, human beings inevitably succumb to relativism in the face of intractable moral disagreements.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, in other words, the way of Islam.²⁴⁵ In this verse, guidance includes being shown the truth (*hidāyat al-irshād*) and being granted the ability and will to accept and follow the truth (*hidāyat al-tawfīq*).²⁴⁶ In fact, were the verse to be worded with a preposition, such as *ihdīnā ilā al-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm* (guide us towards the straight path) or *ihdīnā li-l-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm* (guide us to the straight path), it would not have emphasized the importance of divine providence in following the path (*hidāyat al-tawfīq*).²⁴⁷ Because it is a supplication to God for His divine guidance, it contains a humble acknowledgment that we are always in need of His aid in enabling us to accept the truth when it is shown to us. Moreover, we recognize that knowledge of the truth (*hidāyat al-irshād*) must ultimately be rooted in divine guidance as well. Without a clear set of guiding principles concerning truth and justice and a concrete program of application, human beings inevitably succumb to relativism in the face of intractable moral disagreements.

²⁴⁰ Ibn Juzayy, *al-Tashīl*, 1:65.

²⁴¹ Al-Daylamī, *Kitāb al-firdaws* (Beirut: DKI, 1986), 3:611. Note that this is not a saying of the Prophet ﷺ.

²⁴² Makkī ibn Abī Ṭālib, *al-Hidāyah ilā bulūgh al-nihāyah* (Sharjah: University of Sharjah, 2008), 1:111.

²⁴³ Al-Māturidī, *Ta’wīlāt*, 1:367.

²⁴⁴ Ibn ‘Āshūr, *al-Taḥrīr wa-l-tanwīr*, 1:200. Al-Māturidī explains that it is the path established with clear proofs and evidence (*bil-barāhīn wa al-adillah*) that cannot be undermined by any schemer or skeptic. See al-Māturidī, *Ta’wīlāt*, 1:367.

²⁴⁵ There are several statements from the Companions and the early Muslims with mutually complementary meanings in this regard. See Ibn al-Jawzī, *Zād al-masīr fī ‘ilm al-tafsīr* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2002), 34–35 and al-Ṭayyār, *Mawsū‘at al-tafsīr al-ma’thūr*, 2:37–41. This is a paradigmatic example of what is described as *ikhtilāf al-tanawwu’* (complementary differences) in *uṣūl al-tafsīr* (principles of Qur’anic exegesis).

²⁴⁶ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā’i’ al-fawā’id* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 447–48 and Ibn al-Qayyim, *Shifā’ al-‘ālil fī al-ḥikmah wa-l-ta’līl* (Beirut: Dār Ibn Ḥazm, 2019), 1:265–68. See also Ibn ‘Uthaymīn, *Tafsīr al-Fātiḥah wa-l-Baqarah*, 1:16.

²⁴⁷ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā’i’ al-fawā’id*, 423–25.

There are, in fact, several levels at which human beings require divine guidance in order for moral values to be properly grounded.²⁴⁸ The first level is **moral truths (ontology)**: do good and evil actually exist? Belief that good and evil have an objective, real existence is something affirmed by revelation and the human *fiṭrah*, but cannot be established by those who deny religion. Alija Izetbegović explains, “Moral conduct is either meaningless, or else, it has its meaning and sense in the existence of God. A third option is not possible.”²⁴⁹ Richard Garner, a contemporary atheist philosopher, argues that his fellow atheists have no grounds to believe in morality and should dispense with it altogether (a position he terms moral abolitionism). He writes, “Just as atheists claim that the beliefs of theists about the objective existence of a god are in error, moral error theorists claim that the beliefs of moral realists about the objective existence of moral rules, prohibitions, virtues, vices, values, rights, and duties are also in error, and for the same reason—what they are talking about doesn’t exist.”²⁵⁰

The second level is **moral knowledge (epistemology)**: how do I know which actions are good and which actions are evil? Culturally ingrained and emotionally conditioned moral responses are often defended with arbitrary reasons offered as post hoc justifications. American philosopher Jesse Prinz writes:

People’s reflective moral judgments seem to have an emotional foundation. If we ask people why they hold a particular moral view, they may offer some reasons, but those reasons are often superficial and post hoc. If the reasons are successfully challenged, the moral judgment often remains.

248 Zohair Abdul-Rahman and Nazir Khan, “Proving God’s Existence | In Pursuit of Conviction II,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, October 11, 2019. <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/in-pursuit-of-conviction-ii-proving-gods-existence>.

249 Alija Izetbegović, *Islam between East and West*, 110.

250 Richard Garner, “Morality: The Final Delusion?,” *Philosophy Now*, 82 (2011): 18–20.

When pressed, people’s deepest moral values are based not on decisive arguments that they discovered while pondering moral questions, but on deeply inculcated sentiments.²⁵¹

Ultimately, our values have to be grounded in something beyond the subjective and relativistic human whims. As Alija Izetbegović observes, “Reason can only examine and determine the relations between things; it cannot give a judgment of value when the question is of moral approval or moral renouncement.”²⁵² If wealth and power are situated at the top of one’s value hierarchy, then domination and exploitation of others will seem to be a rational conclusion. Even when altruistic virtues are incorporated into a secular value hierarchy, they are typically defined loosely in ways that leave them vulnerable to manipulation. When moral disagreements arise, having a common reference point anchored in divine revelation with a clearly defined value hierarchy prevents the inexorable slide towards self-interest or political manipulation. Professor Ovamir Anjum writes:

...[T]he secular overlords of the world have altered, and continue to alter, what counts as being good, and the perceptions of the masses are often shaped by propaganda. Just a century ago, for instance, serving one’s parents would have been universally deemed among the most important ethical virtues throughout the world, from Europe and the Islamic world to China and India. Today, secular, liberal societies have dropped this virtue, if not turned it into a vice. Greed, similarly, had always been recognized as the greatest of evils and its particular form, usury or interest, the most hated crime in all cultures and all history until modern capitalism began to consider it both a virtue and a necessity.

251 Prinz, *The Emotional Construction of Morals* (Oxford: OUP, 2008), 29.

252 Alija Izetbegović, *Islam between East and West*, 116.

This points to a deeper problem than economic exploitation and increasing inequality: it is our very sense of right and wrong that is mass manipulated by the elite. This I call epistemic imperialism—the colonization of knowledge-production, meaning, and values by certain key global institutions. Since the rise of globalism in the 1980s, these institutions are no longer merely “Western,” but have extended to include the ultra-rich “global” elite in the global South, joining hands against the majority of people everywhere.²⁵³

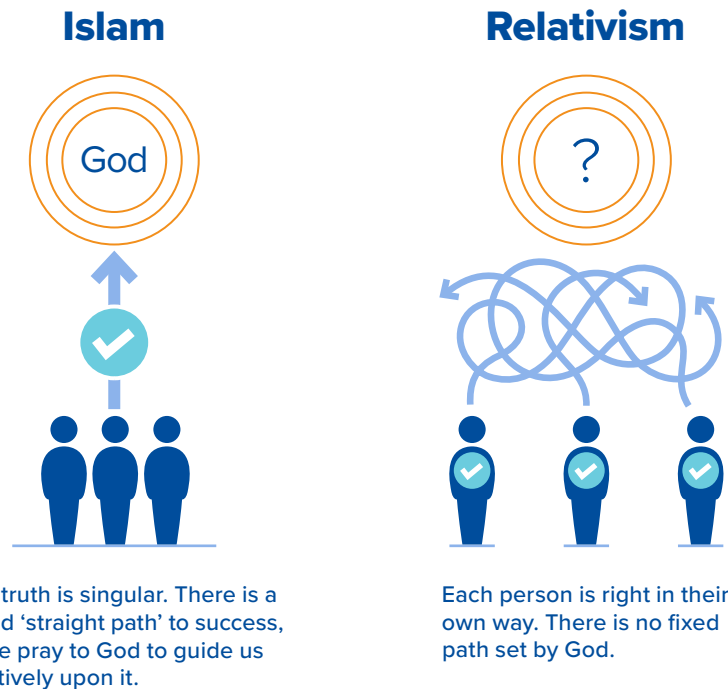
The third level is **moral development (psychology)**: how do we develop within people the motivation to make tremendous sacrifices in order to strive for moral outcomes? There is nothing in the atheistic worldview or the materialistic picture of reality to motivate a person to endure discomfort or hardship for ethical aims. Alija Izetbegović writes:

Atheism is quite helpless against the rush of purely utilitarian, selfish, and immoral or amoral claims. What can be done against this crippling logic? If I live only today and have to die tomorrow and be forgotten, why should I not live as I like and without obligations, if I can?²⁵⁴

Left to their own devices, human beings invariably act to maximize their own pleasure, demonstrating selfishness and greed. A person may be fully aware that a particular goal is noble and virtuous but may entirely lack the willpower to pursue it. He may affirm that a particular behavior is immoral but may still choose to indulge in it. By contrast, the entire theological system of Islam constantly motivates a human being to pursue spiritual

253 Ovamir Anjum, “Being a ‘Good Person’ is Not Enough: Why Ethics Need Islam,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, January 27, 2022, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/being-a-good-person-is-not-enough-why-ethics-need-islam>.

254 Alija Izetbegović, *Islam between East and West*, 139.



purification and moral development. The Qur'an indicates the relationship between beliefs and ethical restraint in many instances, for example: “As for one who fears standing before his Lord and restrains himself from evil desires, surely Paradise will be his refuge” (Qur'an 79:40–41).

In addition to problems with adhering to morals, in the absence of divine guidance there is also no psychological motivation to engage in moral introspection. The ability to assess one's own moral deficiencies is vital to moral growth. An aphorism in the Islamic tradition counsels, “Blessed is he who is preoccupied with his own defects rather than those of others.”²⁵⁵ If a person does not possess any guiding framework by which to revise his own behavior, complacency kicks in and there is no psychological drive to improve and better oneself by eliminating bad character

255 *Musnad al-Bazzār*, no. 6237.

traits and replacing them with positive ones. While everyone agrees that there are good people and bad people in the world, the irony is that no one considers himself bad: even bad people think they are good. And why wouldn't they? Without guidance, the criteria for goodness can be as malleable as one wishes. Islam, on the contrary, provides the optimal rubric for self-evaluation in the form of the moral example of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: "Indeed in the Messenger of Allah you have an excellent role model to follow for one who hopes in Allah and the Last Day and remembers Allah much" (Qur'an 33:21).

The fourth level is that of **moral society (sociology)**: how do we create a society that cares about promoting virtue rather than just acting on the basis of pure selfishness? The early Muslim jurist Imam al-Sha'bī (d. 104 AH) said:

Social dealings were rooted in religion (*dīn*) for a long time until religion was gone. Then people lived according to honor until honor was gone. Then they lived according to a sense of shame, and then they lived according to reward and punishment, and I suspect that what is worse is yet to come.²⁵⁶

In his journey to find Islam, Muhammad Asad also expressed this sentiment poignantly:

The world in which I was living—the whole of it—was wobbling because of the absence of any arrangement as to what is good and evil spiritually and, therefore, socially and economically as well. I did not believe that individual man was in need of 'salvation': but I did believe that modern society was in need of salvation. More than any previous time, I felt with mounting certainty, this time of ours was in need of an ideological basis

for a new social contract: it needed a faith that would make us understand the hollowness of material progress for the sake of progress alone—and nevertheless would give this life of this world its due; that would show us how to strike a balance between our spiritual and physical requirements—and thus save us from the disaster into which we were rushing headlong.²⁵⁷

Humanity, of course, requires both individual and collective salvation, and both are to be found within Islam. On the other hand, in secular modernity, religious beliefs have been deemed irrelevant to public reason and to the development of a moral society. The consequence of this view is a pervasive relativism where personal beliefs and values become totally meaningless. In 2001, a viral campaign encouraged people to record their religious belief as "Jedi" (in reference to the population science fiction franchise *Star Wars*), which was done by 70,000 Australians, 21,000 Canadians, and in the UK a whopping 390,127 people, making it the fourth largest religion in Britain, even surpassing Sikhism, Judaism, and Buddhism.²⁵⁸ What this viral stunt illustrates is that technically speaking, in a secular society there is in fact no basis for distinguishing between someone who is a passionate Buddhist, Christian, or Jew from someone who is a passionate fan of Harry Potter or the Lord of the Rings, so long as a person claims something or other as his religious identity. All "religions" are deemed equally irrelevant to the public order, and all truth claims are subjective and relative. Moreover, modern culture emphasizes the importance of being different and standing out from the crowd, and people seek to make a name for themselves on social media by courting controversy to

256 Al-Sulamī, *Ādāb al-ṣuḥbah* (Ṭanṭā: Dār al-Ṣaḥābah li-l-Turāth, 1990), 73.

257 Muhammad Asad, *The Road to Mecca*, 305.

258 Tom de Castella, "Have Jedi Created a New 'Religion'?", BBC, October 25, 2014, <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-29753530>.

attract followers. Yet, one of the meanings of the “straight path” is sticking to the path of the mainstream Muslim community, that of the “vast majority.”²⁵⁹ God’s guidance does not manifest in chasing eccentric views or “hot takes.”

Why do we need religion to be good?

Four domains of morality

1 Moral truths

Do good and evil exist?

Without religion, we have no basis to affirm that there is even such a thing as objective morality. In fact, some atheists have called for abolishing morality.

2 Moral knowledge

How do I know what is good and what is evil?

Without proper guidance, people have no uniform point of reference to determine what actions are good and what actions are evil.

3 Moral development

How is one motivated to strive for good and avoid evil?

Without faith in God and the afterlife, there is no enduring motivation to strive against one’s own personal interest or forgo worldly pleasures.

4 Moral society

How do people make a society that cares about promoting good and avoiding evil?

Without a foundation of sacred values, there is no way to organize society around shared ethical aims and objectives.

By dislocating human beings from their commitment to a singular ultimate truth, society has inadvertently diminished the value of truth altogether. But truth does matter, and it is worth pursuing earnestly and with sincere conviction. The COVID-19 pandemic showed that even a secular society may be required to arbitrate between two polarized groups with radically opposing beliefs; the problem is that it has lost the value structure and dialectical tools to do so effectively. The age of alternative facts, fake news, and post-truth politics has aptly illustrated the modern epistemic crisis. In Islam, truth and justice are inseparable and both are encompassed in the meaning of the Qur’anic term *ḥaqq* (truth). Imam Ibn Taymiyyah notes that *ḥaqq* is used to encompass both truths of existence (*ḥaqq mawjūd*) and truths of purpose (*ḥaqq maqṣūd*); the former is the basis of true knowledge and the latter is the basis of true action, in accordance with justice.²⁶⁰ A society that undermines its commitment to the truth inevitably undermines its commitment to justice.

Returning to the verse “Guide us on the straight path,” Ibn ‘Abbās explained it to mean “Enable us to realize Your true religion.”²⁶¹ We acknowledge that there is a singular true path of guidance.²⁶² This verse dismisses the notion of perennialism, the notion that various religions all express the same fundamental truth. It also dismisses religious universalism, the idea that there are multiple truths of comparable value in differing religions.²⁶³ For the perennialist, the choice between religions is deemed as inconsequential as choosing between different flavors of ice cream.

²⁶⁰ On the distinction between truths of essence and truths of purpose, see Ibn Taymiyyah, *Majmū‘ al-fatāwā*, 2:102 and 15:241. On truth being inclusive of justice, see Ibn Taymiyyah, *al-Radd ‘alā al-manṭiqiyyīn* (Beirut: Mu‘assasat al-Rayyān, 2005), 480–81.

²⁶¹ Al-Ṭayyār, *Mawsū‘at al-tafsīr al-ma‘thūr*, 1:36. Arabic: *al-himnā dīnaka al-ḥaqq*. Similarly, al-Sa’dī explains, “Guidance to the straight path means adhering to the religion of Islam and forsaking all other religions.” ‘Abd al-Raḥmān Nāṣir al-Sa’dī, *Tafseer as-Sa’dī*, trans. Nasiruddin Khattab (Riyadh: IIPH, 2018), 1:29.

²⁶² Zarabozo, *Al-Fātiḥah*, disc 18.

²⁶³ On these terms, see Mark Sedgwick, *Traditionalism: The Radical Project for Restoring Sacred Order* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2023), 31–32.

²⁵⁹ Al-Tha‘labī, *al-Kashf wa-l-bayān*, 2:448. See also *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 3950.

A society that undermines its commitment to the truth inevitably undermines its commitment to justice.

Shaykh Muḥammad al-Ghazālī writes:

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points and is therefore unique. Whoever leads a straight and righteous life will be on the right path to God, for that is the one and only sure and direct way that leads to Him. God's religion is one religion, preached by all prophets and messengers at all stages of human history. It is founded on the oneness of God, who deserves total allegiance and full praise and on whom everyone and everything depend.²⁶⁴

Imam Ibn al-Qayyim notes that the wording of this verse specifically highlights the singularity of the straight path by using the definite article *al-* in *al-ṣirāṭ* (the path), thus indicating it to be the only true path of guidance.²⁶⁵ Moreover, the next verse repeats the word *ṣirāṭ* (path) alongside an elaboration, as though specifically intended to respond to the objection that those opposed to the truth also presume to be following the straight path. Thus, the very next verse contains an apposition (*badal*): “Guide us on the straight path—the path of those whom You have favored,” thus making it clear that the path of true guidance is only that path traversed by the prophets and the righteous.²⁶⁶ The linguistic eloquence (*balāghah*) in the precise phrasing of the verse emphasizes the singularity of the straight path.

²⁶⁴ Muhammad al-Ghazali, *Thematic commentary*, 3. See also al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:402.

²⁶⁵ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā'i' al-fawā'id*, 412.

²⁶⁶ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā'i' al-fawā'id*, 410.

By dislocating humans from their commitment to a singular ultimate truth, society has inadvertently diminished the value of truth altogether. But truth does matter, and it is worth pursuing earnestly and with sincere conviction.

Relativism rejects the singularity of the straight path and thus undermines the concept and value of truth itself. Perennialism combines numerous contradictory paths into a nebulous shared path, rendering the path effectively meaningless and directionless. Tom Facchine notes that perennialism plays a role that is conducive to the goals of secularism:

Perennialism makes a parallel move [to secularism], searching out the lowest common denominator of religious belief and practice, and in the process watering down and depoliticizing its notion of truth. This neutered vision, in turn, provides secularism with an important tool for neutralizing rival claimants to transcendent truth and alternative transcendent political imaginations. The perennialist project of lending theological legitimacy to other religions sits comfortably adjacent to liberal political values of tolerance, inclusion, and multiculturalism. Indeed, perennialism, in addition to universalism, postmodernism, and other ideologies that undermine alternate claims to ultimate truth, are actually key conscripts of secularism allowed to flourish in order to undermine its Others.²⁶⁷

Perennialism might seem like a good pluralistic solution to the problem of religious diversity: people simply find some basic truth shared by the different religions that everyone can agree upon and then dismiss religious differences as trivial. What this ends up doing, however, is incapacitating genuine truth-seeking, which requires wrestling with deep and irreconcilable theological, moral, and metaphysical disagreements in order to ascertain worthy objects of belief and worthy goals of action.

²⁶⁷ Tom Facchine, “Are All Religions the Same? Islam and the False Promise of Perennialism,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, September 13, 2023, <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/are-all-religions-the-same-islam-and-the-false-promise-of-perennialism>.

Sūrah al-Fātiḥah provides us with an alternative and far more robust basis for approaching religious pluralism or diversity in a manner that does not undermine our singular commitment to the truth: the values of mercy, gratitude, and justice. Recognizing that Allah is *al-Raḥmān* and that His mercy encompasses all creation cultivates within one the desire to extend compassion to all others and to share the truth with them out of an earnest desire to seek their betterment. Ahmad Zaki Hammad writes, “It is foreign to the nature and the logic of Islam that one should be passive in belief and not share it with others, for it is the inalienable right of every person to hear the words of the Lord of creation and have access to His guidance.”²⁶⁸

Furthermore, cultivating one’s gratitude towards Allah through the expression *alḥamdulillāh* also requires sharing one’s appreciation towards others for the good they offer and the good that comes through them. A hadith states, “Wisdom is the lost property of the believer; wherever he finds it, he is most worthy of adopting it.”²⁶⁹ The Turkish sociologist Prof. Recep Şentürk argues that Islam acknowledges multiple layers (“multiplexity”) of reality and discourse, affirming an ultimate truth while also acknowledging the diversity in perspectives of different communities. This allows him to conclude that “unity of Muslims and humanity can be achieved best by adopting a multiplex worldview, which allows pluralism without falling into the trap of relativism.”²⁷⁰ Moreover, Islam’s approach to pluralism without relativism focuses on cooperating on goals of justice: “Cooperate in virtue and piety, but do not cooperate in sin or aggression” (Qur’an 5:2) and “Do not let others’ hatred allow you to deviate from justice;

²⁶⁸ Hammad, *The Opening*, 27.

²⁶⁹ *Jāmi’ al-Tirmidhī*, no. 2687. Though the authenticity of this hadith is weak, its meaning has been accepted by scholars as sound and attested by other evidence in the Qur’an and Sunnah.

²⁷⁰ Recep Şentürk, “Unity in Multiplexity: Islam as an Open Civilization,” *Journal of the Interdisciplinary Study of Monotheistic Religions (JISMOR)* 7 (2011): 49–60.

be just—that is closer to piety” (Qur’an 5:8). Shaykh Muṣṭafā al-Sibā’ī writes, “Differences of religion should not make people fight one another or commit aggression against one another; rather, they should cooperate in doing good and warding off evil.”²⁷¹ The common moral values embedded within human nature (*fiṭrah*) provide a solid basis for collaborative efforts to achieve justice and compassion and to alleviate human suffering.²⁷²

Recognizing that Allah is *māliki yawm al-dīn* allows one to focus on ensuring that rights are fulfilled while relegating ultimate judgment of the moral standing of other individuals to God alone: “Your duty is but to deliver the message, and judgment is for Us” (Qur’an 13:40). While God has made clear to us that Islam is the sole path to salvation, He alone will judge as to whether someone sincerely sought to find His path or not and how far he moved in its direction and the direction of its lofty aims. Reiterating our commitment to seek out that straight path and seeking His support in traversing its ethical precepts are therefore the most noble of objectives.

“Differences of religion
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aggression against
one another; rather,
they should cooperate
in doing good and
warding off evil.”

Shaykh Muṣṭafā al-Sibā’ī

²⁷¹ Al-Sibā’ī, *Civilization of Faith*, 119.

²⁷² On the *fiṭrah* and natural human ethics, see Muhammad al-Tahir Ibn Ashur, *Ibn Ashur: Treatise on Maqasid Al-Shari’ah*, trans. Mohamed El-Tahir El-Mesawi (Washington: The International Institute of Islamic Thought, 2006), 83–86.



*Ṣirāṭ alladhīna
anʿamta ʿalayhim*

The path of those
whom You have favored

Progressivism dismantled

After requesting that Allah guide us along the straight path, we realize the need for travel companions for the long journey that lies ahead.²⁷³ *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* further elaborates the path as “the path of those whom You have favored.” Shaykh Muḥammad ʿAbdullāh Dirāz notes that the description of the path in this chapter describes both its intrinsic value (it is inherently correct, or *mustaqīm*) and its extrinsic value (it leads to our being blessed by God).²⁷⁴ Building upon this, we can say that Islam motivates ethical action through both deontological (rule-based) and teleological (consequence-based) considerations while also indicating worthy ethical role models for us (an important basis for virtue ethics). What exists as conflicting ethical

Progressivism

The idea that humans today are morally enlightened and that people of the past were morally inferior and backwards.

²⁷³ See al-Khuwayyī, *Yanābīʿ al-ʿulūm*, 318.

²⁷⁴ Muḥammad ʿAbdullah Dirāz, “*Naẓarāt fī fātiḥat al-kitāb al-ḥakīm*,” *al-Majallah* 7 (Dhū al-Ḥijjah 1376 AH), 97–107.

paradigms in the Western tradition are eloquently harmonized throughout Islamic discourse, including in this concise description of the straight path. Who are those whom Allah has favored? Scholars often note that this is answered in the Qur'an itself:

Whoever obeys Allah and the Messenger will be in the company of those whom Allah has favored: the prophets, the *ṣiddiqīn* (people of truth), the martyrs, and the righteous—how fine are such companions! (Qur'an 4:69)²⁷⁵

In Western philosophy, ethics is typically divided into three approaches:

① **Deontological ethics:**

the morality of an action is determined by whether it adheres to a set of rules.

② **Teleological ethics:**

the morality of an action is based on its outcomes.

③ **Virtue ethics:**

the morality of an action is determined by whether it is performed by a person of good character.

Islam provides a **balanced view** that harmonizes the positive elements within these approaches while avoiding their extremes.

But why not mention those favored directly in *al-Fātiḥah* itself? Why not say, “Guide us to the straight path, the path of the prophets and the righteous”? Ibn al-Qayyim explains that the actual phrasing of the verse (“the path of those whom You have favored”) makes it clear that the reason for which they received divine favor was on account of their guidance along the path to God. Moreover, the phrasing indicates our desire to be alongside them in also receiving divine favor.²⁷⁶ The fact that this path has been traversed before is also an acknowledgment that it is something practicable rather

than a matter of mere idealism, as the Sudanese scholar Professor Jaafar Sheikh Idris pointed out, “The straight path described in the Quran is not a theoretical path; it is an actual path that some people before us have taken.”²⁷⁷ This verse tells us that guidance is found in following the well-trodden path of these timeless ethical role models. This is in stark contrast to the notion of progressivism that tells us that we have become morally superior to people of the past and must abandon their guidance. A related notion, modernism, tells us that the ways of the past may have been valid for those times but are no longer morally relevant for our own times. This verse of *al-Fātiḥah* therefore directly addresses the fallacy underlying both progressivism and modernism.²⁷⁸ Since both are closely connected and share the same error in reasoning, we will suffice with analyzing the former in this discussion.

Before delving into some of the details related to how this verse addresses progressivism, there are a number of other basic concepts and important considerations to outline with respect to the verse. This verse connects our personal quest towards God with that of others, learning from those who have preceded us on the path towards God. One cannot take guidance only from the books without the tutelage of teachers and the examples set by role models.²⁷⁹ For a person sincerely seeking to live a virtuous life according to the truth, the clearest compass he has is the example of those who have exemplified virtue in every aspect of their lives. This again underscores the collectivist element within human epistemology: we come to know the truth through the

275 This was mentioned by Ibn Jarir al-Ṭabarī, Ibn 'Aṭīyah, Ibn Taymiyyah, Ibn Kathīr, and others. Note also that a very similar explanation was provided by Ibn 'Abbās, who explained the verse to mean “the path of those you have favored of the angels, the prophets, the people of truth, the martyrs, and the righteous, those who obey You and worship You.” See al-Ṭayyār, *Mawṣū'at al-tafsīr al-ma'thūr*, 2:43–44.

276 Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā'i' al-fawā'id*, 418–20.

277 Jaafar Sheikh Idris, “A Commentary on the First Chapter of the Quran,” IslamReligion, November 1, 2010, <https://www.islamreligion.com/articles/10190/first-chapter-of-quran>.

278 Zarabozo, *al-Fātiḥah*, disc 19.

279 Muḥammad Shafī, *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, 1:80–81.

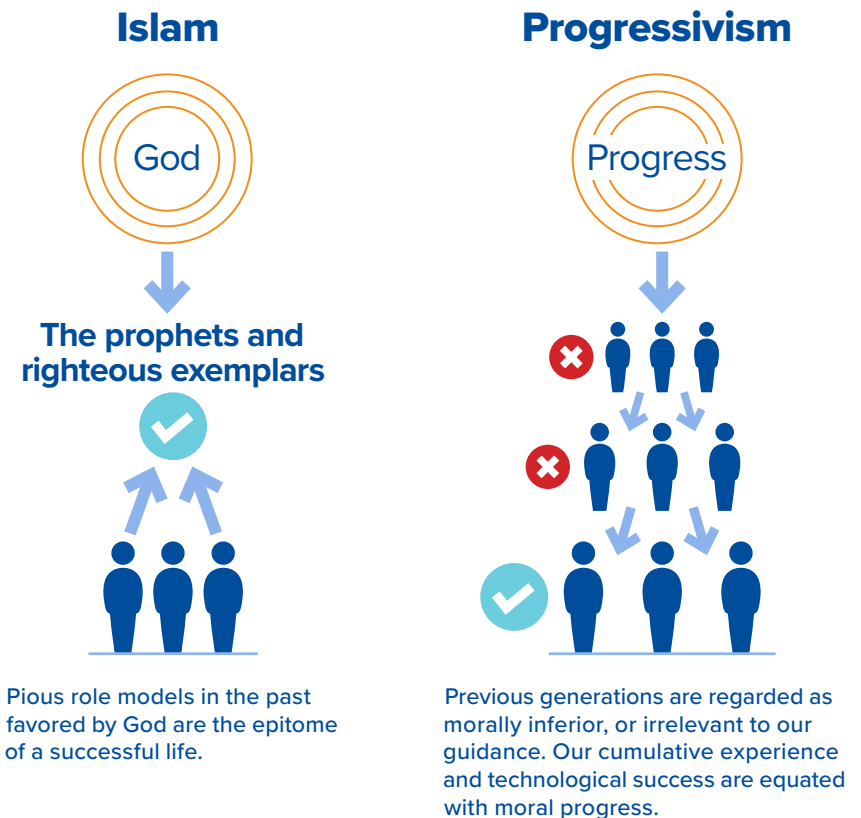
moral example and the guidance of the people of truth.²⁸⁰ This is particularly evident in much of the online social commentary around the genocide in Gaza. On the one hand, people witness the actions of the so-called “most moral army in the world”: Israeli soldiers rifling through women’s underwear, posing over the ruins of Palestinian homes, joking about killing children, laughing as they desecrate mosques, mocking Palestinians as they knock on the doors of demolished houses. On the other hand, people witness the resolute and serene faith of those being bombed and starved, standing firm despite losing their family members, prostrating to God amidst the rubble, giving preference to the needs of others over themselves. Any sound human conscience can distinguish between the moral standing of these two groups and will naturally find an affinity with the latter. Indeed, many people have embraced Islam during the Gaza genocide as a result of recognizing the path of virtue exemplified in the faith of the Palestinians.

The righteous (*al-ṣāliḥūn*) are those who go above and beyond their required obligations and strive to fulfill voluntary acts of virtue in order to be closest to God.²⁸¹ Two special categories of the righteous have been singled out for mention in verse 4:69: those who live by the truth (*al-ṣiddīqūn*) and those who die for it (*al-shuhadāʾ*, or martyrs).²⁸²

²⁸⁰ At first glance, this principle may seem to conflict with the saying attributed to ‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib: “Verily, truth and falsehood are not recognized by the ranks of men. Know the truth and you will recognize its people; know falsehood and you will recognize the one who brings it.” See al-Balādhurī, *Ansāb al-ashraf* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1996), 3:64. However, ‘Alī’s statement refers to declaring a particular opinion to be correct solely based on the name of someone who adopts the opinion, whereas the principle established in this verse is about recognizing the path of guidance and moral virtue through the collective example of all those who lived righteously, first and foremost amongst them being the infallible prophets of God.

²⁸¹ Muḥammad Shafīʿ, *Maʾārif al-Qurʾān*, 1:78.

²⁸² The Prophet’s Companion and first caliph Abū Bakr was the person most widely known as *al-Ṣiddīq*, given his consistent acceptance of the truth without hesitation including his acceptance of the Prophet’s night journey to Jerusalem when the Quraysh reacted with skepticism. Abū Bakr said, “Verily, I believe in that which is even more astounding—that he receives news from heaven in the morning and evening.” See al-Bayhaqī, *Dalāʾil al-nubuwwah*, (Beirut: DKI, 1988), 2:361. Given Abū Bakr’s pre-eminence in carrying this title, al-Rāzī even includes the appointment of Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq as the first caliph as one of the allusions of “the path of those whom You have favored.” See al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:405.



Those who are killed unjustly, including those killed for their faith or in defense of their homes or family, testify through their death to the demands of truth and justice. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, “He who is killed while protecting his property is a martyr, and he who is killed while defending his family, his blood, or his religion is a martyr.”²⁸³ They have an honorable rank because they paid the ultimate sacrifice in the cause of Allah, and the community bears witness to the injustice by which a sacred life was taken from this world.²⁸⁴

²⁸³ *Sunan Abī Dāwūd*, no. 4772.

²⁸⁴ For a correction of some of the contemporary misapprehensions surrounding martyrdom, see Jonathan Brown, “Is Islam a Death Cult? Martyrdom and the American-Muslim Imagination,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, September 12, 2017, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/is-islam-a-death-cult-martyrdom-and-the-american-muslim-imagination>

We belong to an unbroken tradition of worshipers of God who sacrificed everything in seeking the pinnacle of virtue, and the best hope we have for moral progress is in emulating their example.

Understanding that those who were killed unjustly are recompensed by Allah is a source of tremendous comfort for the grieving. Hala Abulebdeh is a Palestinian pharmacist from Gaza whose entire family of doctors, engineers, therapists, and teachers were killed by the Israeli army during the genocide in Gaza. In an interview, she described the horror of her family not being able to find the bodies of the deceased beneath the rubble, and when describing the intensity of the psychological trauma she has endured, she said, “At some point, I feel like even experts in psychology will never be able to help me, but I feel like my religion does because we have this belief that our families are still alive.”²⁸⁵

Allah says concerning the fate of martyrs:

And never think of those who have been killed in the cause of Allah as dead. Rather, they are alive with their Lord, receiving provision. Rejoicing in what Allah has bestowed upon them of

²⁸⁵ Hala Abulebdeh, “Israel Killed My Entire Family of Doctors, Engineers, Teachers and Therapists in Gaza,” Interview with Ahmed Alnaouq, Palestine Deep Dive, YouTube video, April 11, 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tuzcOPNTars>.

His bounty, and they receive good tidings about those [to be martyred] after them who have not yet joined them—that there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve. They receive good tidings of favor from Allah and bounty and [of the fact] that Allah does not allow the reward of believers to be lost. (Qur’an 3:169–171)

Let us return to the subject of progressivism. In this verse, “the path of those whom You have favored,” we recall the historical memory of the righteous who have preceded us upon this path: prophets, martyrs, and all those who lived their lives according to the lofty ethical teachings of divine revelation. We belong to an unbroken tradition of worshipers of God who sacrificed everything in seeking the pinnacle of virtue, and the best hope we have for moral progress is in emulating their example. This directly negates one of the most enduring myths at the heart of Western civilization, namely, the myth of moral progress or progressivism. Wael Hallaq calls this “theology of progress” one of the “most essential and potent tools of imperialism.”²⁸⁶ There is an imagined trajectory in history that supposedly leads from “primitive barbarism” to the rationally superior values of the European Enlightenment. Aníbal Quijano and Michael Ennis write:

The fact that Western Europeans will imagine themselves to be the culmination of a civilizing trajectory from a state of nature leads them also to think of themselves as the moderns of humanity and its history, that is, as the new, and at the same time, most advanced of the species. But since they attribute the rest of the species to a category by nature inferior and consequently anterior, belonging to the past in

²⁸⁶ Hallaq, *Restating Orientalism*, 214.

the progress of the species, the Europeans imagine themselves as the exclusive bearers, creators, and protagonists of that modernity.²⁸⁷

A common fallacy lies in mistaking technological progress for moral progress. Technological advancements have equipped the modern nation-state with the security and surveillance forces to replace certain forms of premodern violence and torture with forms of modern warfare and “enhanced interrogation techniques” that the state deems in its interests.²⁸⁸ Innovations in medical science have significantly reduced the burden of a vast array of diseases, although the modern lifestyle has itself precipitated a plethora of new illnesses. At least a third of global deaths are caused by just four industries: tobacco, ultra-processed food, fossil fuel, and alcohol.²⁸⁹

Even if it were the case that statistical measures of violence and disease were uniformly reduced in the modern era, it would not logically follow that human beings have actually made moral progress in the sense that they are more inclined to think ethically and behave selflessly. Instead, they are merely compliant with modern social structures that regulate human behavior. In the face of true injustice, their lack of moral courage becomes readily apparent. Indeed, some of the most vocal proponents of the West’s supposed moral progress

brazenly decry people of the past as “morally retarded,”²⁹⁰ although the same individuals appear to lack the rudimentary moral sensibility to condemn the mass murder of children in Gaza.²⁹¹ These vacuous ideologues epitomize the moral depravity of secular modernity as they continue to champion the project of Western imperialism which has visited some of the worst forms of carnage and tyranny upon the world.

While moral depravity certainly existed in the past in great abundance as well, the best exemplars of moral virtue for us to follow likewise lived in the past. In Islamic theology, the most moral human beings are the prophets chosen by God, the greatest of whom is the final messenger, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Prophet Muhammad’s companions are the next in line in piety, followed by the early generations of the Muslim community. They responded to God with the utmost sincerity, abandoning every worldly comfort and every personal convenience for the attainment of moral virtue. The Prophet Muhammad said, “The best people are those of my generation, then those who will come after them (the next generation), then those who will come after them.”²⁹²

287 Anibal Quijano and Michael Ennis, “Coloniality of Power, Eurocentrism, and Latin America,” *Nepantla: Views from South* 1, no. 3 (2000): 533–80. Patrick Deneen points out another irony: “Those whose view of time is guided by such belief implicitly understand that their ‘achievements’ are destined for the dustbin of history, given that the future will regard us as backward and necessarily superseded.” Patrick Deneen, *Why Liberalism Failed* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2018), 74.

288 For a relevant discussion, see Talal Asad, *Formations of the Secular*, 100–124.

289 Anna Gilmore et al., “Defining and Conceptualising the Commercial Determinants of Health,” *Lancet* 401, no. 10383 (2023): 1194–213.

290 Steven Pinker, *The Better Angels of Our Nature: Why Violence Has Declined* (New York: Penguin Publishing Group, 2011), 795. See also Nick Spencer, “Are the Better Angels Really Winning?,” *Theos*, January 17, 2024, <https://www.theosthinktank.co.uk/comment/2024/01/17/are-the-better-angels-really-winning>. Pinker’s methodological failures in claiming that violence has declined in the modern era were noted by Pasquale Cirillo and Nassim Nicholas Taleb, “On the Statistical Properties and Tail Risk of Violent Conflicts,” *Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena* 452 (June 15, 2016): 29–45. Pinker also falls into the same tired Islamophobic tropes which have been used to legitimate violence against Muslims. See Steven Pinker, *Enlightenment Now: The Case for Reason, Science, Humanism, and Progress* (New York: Penguin Books, 2018), 439–40.

291 Steven Pinker referred to accusations of genocide against Israel as “blood libel”. On the abundant evidence of genocide, see the report by UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese, “Anatomy of a Genocide,” February 26–April 5, 2024, <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/anatomy-of-a-genocide-report-of-the-special-rapporteur-on-the-situation-of-human-rights-in-the-palestinian-territory-occupied-since-1967-to-human-rights-council-advance-unedited-version-a-hrc-55/>.

292 *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 6429.

Can the world of secular modernity fathom the magnanimous forgiveness of the Prophet Muhammad towards those who tortured and persecuted him and his followers, including those who pelted him with stones in Ṭā'if?²⁹³ Is there any modern leader who demonstrates the humility of such noble figures as Abū Bakr and 'Umar? The forbearance of 'Uthmān? The courage of 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib? The care and devotion of Khadījah or 'Ā'ishah? The piety of Fāṭimah? The problem with progressivism is that it requires that we abandon the moral paradigm of such figures in exchange for that offered by secular ethics. We must rightfully object, “Would you take a lesser thing in exchange for what is better?” (Qur'an 2:61).

Modernist Muslims seduced by the allure of liberalism fall prey to the same fallacy in dismissing the scholars of the Islamic tradition and their collective works out of undue confidence in the West's putative moral superiority and progress. In truth, they uncritically adopt the assumptions of secularism and liberalism and fail to understand the intricate considerations behind rulings in the Islamic tradition (see author's previous article *Difference of Opinion: Where do we draw the line?*).²⁹⁴ Shaykh Amjad Mohammed also observes that modernists advocating a move from the Islamic tradition to liberalism “tend not to be traditionally trained scholars and are therefore not versed in the dynamic nature of the traditional approach.”²⁹⁵ Due to lack of schooling in the Islamic sciences, modernists present a caricature of the tradition as stagnant and unresponsive to change, rendering it incapable of

The problem with progressivism is that it requires that we abandon the moral paradigm of the prophets and companions in exchange for that offered by secular ethics.

dealing with the diverse needs of modern society. The reality of the matter is that Islamic scholarship includes a vast discussion on the parameters and principles that govern how rulings are tailored to unique and changing circumstances. The scholars of Islam typically described the factors that could lead to a *fatwā* (legal edict) changing based on the changing of circumstances under the topic *taghayyur*

al-fatwā bi taghayyur al-zamān

wa al-makān (a *fatwā* changing due to the changing circumstances of time and place). The moral bedrock of Islam is constituted by the vast corpus of unchanging rulings and principles that form the foundation and upon this edifice, Muslim scholars elaborate an upper layer of elements subject to interpretation in application. Thus, Islamic law contains a dual-layer morality—an immutable scripturally enshrined set of precepts (*sharī'ah*), and the human derivation and application of those principles sensitive to changes of time and place (*fiqh*).²⁹⁶

Sharī'ah

The unchanging Divine law; the guidance found in the sacred texts of the Qur'an and Hadith.

Fiqh

The human interpretation of the Divine law and its codification into rules for application in daily life.

Fatwā

A formal legal opinion provided by a qualified scholar to specific scenario or issue.

²⁹³ See Mohammad Elshinawy and Omar Suleiman, “How Muhammad ﷺ Confronted Hate and Became the Most Influential Person in History,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, January 2017, for a list of seventy such examples from his life: <https://yaqeeninstitute.ca/read/paper/how-muhammad-confronted-hate-and-became-the-most-influential-person-in-history>.

²⁹⁴ Nazir Khan, “Difference of Opinion: Where do we draw the line?,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, December 10, 2019, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/difference-of-opinion-where-do-we-draw-the-line>.

²⁹⁵ Amjad Mohammed, *Muslims in Non-Muslim Lands: A Legal Study with Applications* (Cambridge: Islamic Texts Society, 2013), 33. See also 45–46.

²⁹⁶ Muṣṭafā al-Zarqā, *al-Madkhal al-fiqhī al-ām* (Damascus: Dar al-Qalam, 2004), 1:153.

Traditional scholars certainly can re-evaluate juridical opinions where warranted in light of scriptural evidence and the contemporary context. However, their scholarly activities operate with the value structure, hermeneutics, and theological principles indigenous to Islam rather than adopting Western cultural norms and liberal ethics as a universal yardstick for morality as progressives are wont to do. The reformist agenda of “progressive Islam” invariably seeks to transpose onto Islam the incoherent values of Western liberalism and secular humanism after eviscerating Islam of its own indigenous value system. If one is trying to manipulate the interpretation of sacred texts to conform to one’s wishes, then one has not entered into true submission to Allah’s guidance as it was taught by the Prophet, understood by his Companions, and explained by the righteous of this *ummah* for fourteen centuries.

Another important element to note in this verse of *al-Fātiḥah* is that the reason for following the moral exemplars of the past is that God blessed them with the gifts of divine guidance and piety. There are several important lessons here that solve much of the confusion arising from the contemporary ‘gender wars’ online. First of all, our understanding of masculinity and femininity should follow the examples of our Islamic role models. When we examine Prophetic masculinity, we find many important attributes that are absent from today’s self-appointed digital purveyors of masculinity who thrive as hustle bros and pickup artists, teaching men money-making schemes and how to seduce women. In contrast, Prophetic masculinity emphasizes one’s responsibility to the *ummah*, one’s duty towards one’s family, and traits like mercy, humility, modesty, nobility and so forth.²⁹⁷

297 See also Yahya Ibrahim, “‘Be a Man!’ Constructing Prophetic Masculinity,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, July 24, 2019, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/be-a-man-constructing-prophetic-masculinity>.

Secondly, when we examine this verse in *al-Fātiḥah*, we find another important lesson regarding those whom Allah favored. It is virtue alone, rather than identity politics, that determines their worthiness to serve as our moral guides. The idea that someone’s gender, for instance, may disqualify them from contributing on a particular subject is one of the corollaries of such identity politics. The very phrase *an’amta alayhim* (those whom You have favored) provides a sufficient answer to any radical feminist who might object that the messengers, being men, cannot serve as guides for women.²⁹⁸ That God chose them as His messengers to humanity precludes any other consideration. Messengers aside, when it comes to the ranks of the righteous, there are undoubtedly many women whom God has favored as moral exemplars for all humanity. This debunks sentiments exhibiting the opposite extreme found within the manosphere (online forums discussing male interests), including the idea of men disavowing women altogether, a movement sometimes called MGTOW (“men going their own way”).

Indeed, a major ritual during pilgrimage commemorates the faith in Allah exemplified by Hājar, whose footsteps between Ṣafā and Marwah every pilgrim continues to retrace until today:

What is truly remarkable about this ritual is the person we emulate. Through it we commemorate the faith in God held by Hājar—a woman, originally a slave girl from Egypt, possessing no status, fame, or wealth. And yet, her devotion to God was so beloved to Him that He established it as an eternal ritual to be followed by people all over the world.

298 Every messenger was a prophet but not every prophet was a messenger. Note that a minority view in the Islamic tradition affirms the existence of women who were prophets (but not messengers) based on the definition that receiving divine communication (*waḥy*) qualifies one as a prophet. See Ibn Ḥazm, *al-Fiṣal*, 5:13. This view was also adopted by al-Qurṭubī, *al-Jāmi’ li-aḥkām al-Qur’ān*, 4:83 (Qur’an 3:46), and attributed to Abū al-Ḥasan al-Ash’arī (d. 324 AH) by Ibn Fūrak (d. 406 AH). See Halim Calis, “Mary’s Prophethood Reassessed: Overlooked Medieval Islamic Perspectives in Contemporary Scholarship,” *Religions* 15, no. 4 (2024): 461.

A righteous woman, in whose footsteps millions of men and women are commanded to walk.²⁹⁹

There is a longstanding tradition of female participation in Islamic scholarship, copiously documented in the recent 43-volume work *al-Wafā' bi-asmā' al-nisā'* by Shaykh Mohammad Akram Nadwi with over 10,000 examples.³⁰⁰ 'Ā'ishah had 300 students, narrated 2210 hadith, served as the go-to expert for male Companions of the Prophet,³⁰¹ and was declared the leading expert in Islamic jurisprudence,³⁰² as well as the best-versed in Arabic poetry and literature.³⁰³ A single scholar like Ibn al-Najjār (d. 643 AH) studied under 400 women, while Ibn 'Asākir (d. 571 AH) is noted to have learned from eighty female scholars.³⁰⁴

What we don't find, however, are scholars looking to fill "gender quotas" in their *ijāzāt* (certifications) or considering whether a teacher's gender might preclude him from teaching a particular chapter of *fiqh*. Such performative concerns are championed by the shallow ideological feminism of the West that has been conspicuously silent as women are massacred alongside their children in Gaza, unable to nurse their infants due to

299 Ibrahim Hindy and Nazir Khan, "Living Abraham's Legacy of Hajj: Relevance of Rites and Rituals in the Modern Age," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, August 13, 2018, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/living-abrahams-legacy-relevance-of-rites-and-rituals-in-the-modern-age>.

300 Akram Nadwi, *al-Wafā' bi-asmā' al-nisā'* (Jedda: Dar al-Minhāj, 2021).

301 Abū Mūsā al-Ash'arī stated "There was never a time we found a religious matter confusing except that we would go and ask 'Ā'ishah, and always find that she was knowledgeable concerning it." See *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 3883. The famous scholar of the second-generation, Masrūq (d. 62 AH), was asked whether 'Ā'ishah excelled in inheritance law, whereupon he replied, "I swear by the One true God, verily I used to see the most senior of companions consulting her on matters of inheritance law." See *Muṣannaḥ ibn Abi Shaybah* (Riyadh: Dār Kunūz, 2015), 17:244, no. 33095.

302 'Aṭā' ibn Abī Rabāh (d. 114 AH) stated that 'Ā'ishah was the leading expert in jurisprudence and the most knowledgeable of people; see *Mustadrak al-Ḥākim*, no. 6748.

303 'Urwah ibn al-Zubayr narrated that 'Ā'ishah was also the most well-versed in Arabic literature and poetry. See al-Bayhaqī in *al-Zuhd*, 216.

304 Mohammad Akram Nadwi, *al-Muhaddithat: The Women Scholars in Islam* (Oxford: Interface Publications, 2007), 138, 257–58.

starvation, living in tents unable to address basic health or hygiene needs, undergoing Cesarean sections without anesthetic, and subjected to sexual abuse and torture by Israeli soldiers.³⁰⁵ Meanwhile, they applaud "breaking the glass ceiling" of female representation in the Israeli army that bombs and massacres Palestinians.³⁰⁶ "Not only is Gaza not a universal feminist touchstone, but it also barely seems to register at all for some of the world's most famous feminists," Fatima Bhutto writes. She observes, for instance, the hypocritical stance on the genocide in Gaza of popular "feminist" icons from Hillary Clinton to Brené Brown, in addition to fifty French actresses who cut their hair in solidarity with protests against hijab in Iran. Bhutto writes:

But 9,671 dead women in Gaza and 15,370 slaughtered children have warranted no public acts of sisterhood from any of the public figures who made videos, wore T-shirts, posted, and bellowed the Iranian cry of Women, Life, Freedom during the Iranian protests against the veil... The hypocrisy of Western feminists is not a new discovery. Their shallow version of women's liberty only surfaces when the issue of women's rights aligns with Western political interests, wars, and agendas.³⁰⁷

305 Yasmine Akrimi, "What the War on Gaza Tells Us About Western Feminism," Business International Center, April 9, 2024, <https://www.bic-rhr.com/research/what-war-gaza-tells-us-about-western-feminism>; Maryam Aldossari, "For Feminists, Silence on Gaza Is No Longer an Option," Al Jazeera, January 4, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2024/1/4/for-feminists-silence-on-gaza-is-no-longer-an-option>; Nimao Ali, "The Silent Betrayal of Palestinian Women by Global Feminism," *Toronto Star*, December 10, 2023, https://www.thestar.com/opinion/contributors/the-silent-betrayal-of-palestinian-women-by-global-feminism/article_79aec4e0-95de-11ee-8e8c-a775e9ab793c.html; Jacqueline Potvin and Mayme Lefurgey, "Canada's Inaction in Gaza Marks a Failure of Its Feminist Foreign Policy," *The Conversation*, March 12, 2024, <https://theconversation.com/canadas-inaction-in-gaza-marks-a-failure-of-its-feminist-foreign-policy-225067>.

306 Tal Shalev, "IDF Co-ed Battalion Makes History by Sending Women Troops to Gaza," *Jerusalem Post*, December 15, 2023, https://www.jpost.com/israel-hamas-war/article-778101#google_vignette.

307 Fatima Bhutto, "Gaza Has Exposed the Shameful Hypocrisy of Western Feminism," Zeteo News, April 18, 2024, <https://open.substack.com/pub/zeteo/p/gaza-has-exposed-the-shameful-hypocrisy>.

The guidance of Islam leads one back to the illustrious examples of those—be they male or female—whose moral convictions were substantive, whose piety was comprehensive, whose virtue was enduring, and whose love of God was paramount.

This is why it is important to carefully evaluate the ideas behind slogans rather than simplistically adopting labels. Do the ideas arise from the paradigms and thought structures of Western colonialism or are they truly indigenous to our value structure as Muslims? For instance, the term feminism has been defined in different ways by different groups.³⁰⁸ It is important to clarify what a person means by the term to avoid unnecessary confusion. If the term is taken to mean advocating for the rights of women against injustice and mistreatment, then such an endeavor is an essential Islamic aim provided that it occurs according to the guidance of the Qur'an and Sunnah. If on the other hand, one takes feminism to entail the elimination of gender norms and differences, dismissing the guidance of the prophets because they were men, or regarding the Islamic scholarly tradition as a patriarchal institution, then such notions are indicative of European cultural imperialism and a colonized mindset.³⁰⁹

The guidance of Islam leads one back to the illustrious examples of those—be they male or female—whose moral convictions were substantive, whose piety was comprehensive, whose virtue was enduring, and whose love of God was paramount. Allah says in the Qur'an, "So their Lord responded to them: "I will never deny any of you—male or female—the reward of your deeds. Both are equal in reward" (Qur'an 3:195). *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* highlights for us the importance of following the most worthy role models based on their ethical standing with God. Embedded within this prayer to follow in their path is an indication of our love for them and our desire to be in their company. It is such love that motivates true ethical transformation.

308 "American women not identifying as feminists is perhaps more indicative of a lack of common agreement or understanding about what the word means," according to Catherine Morris. "Less than a Third of American Women Identify as Feminists," Ipsos, November 25, 2019, <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/american-women-and-feminism>.

309 See Nazir Khan, Safiah Chowdhury, and Tesneem Alkiek, "Women in Islamic Law: Examining Five Prevalent Myths," Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, July 2019, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/women-in-islamic-law-examining-five-prevalent-myths>.

Ghayri al-maghḍūbi ‘alayhim
Not (the path) of those
who have incurred anger

Liberalism dismantled

In the final phrase of the chapter, after beseeching God for His divine guidance, we request that we not follow the path of those who earned God’s anger nor the path of those who went astray.³¹⁰ Note that previously in this *sūrah*, when mentioning God’s favor, the verb is directly attributed to God (“You have favored”). In contrast, anger has not been attributed to God directly through use of a pronoun (i.e., the verse does not say “those with whom *You* are angry”). Rather, it is mentioned in the passive voice and attributed only by implication (“those who have earned anger”), thus omitting the mention of the one who is angry (*ḥadhf al-fā’il*). There is an eloquent nuance behind this distinction. If God bestows a favor, despite all the shortcomings of His servant, it is due to His immense generosity; and if a servant earns divine displeasure, despite God’s immense forgiveness and

310 Aḥmad ibn al-Khalīl al-Khuwayyī mentions that while on the path we want to avoid two dangers: bandits and getting lost. The former are those who obstruct our path toward God and toward good, while the latter regards becoming obstacles to the path ourselves. See al-Khuwayyī, *Yanābī’ al-‘ulūm*, 318.



patience, it is due to the servant’s gross misdeeds.³¹¹ Thus, God is mentioned in the former case, but not the latter. Moreover, the phrasing epitomizes the Islamic ethics of attributing the source of everything positive to God, recognizing that gratitude is due to Him and that He is the source of all bounties and blessings. Meanwhile, that which is negative is attributed to mankind, recognizing that it occurs as a consequence of human choices. Furthermore, the fact that the one who is angry is not explicitly mentioned allows us to understand that God is not the only one who is angry with those who transgress.

Liberalism

A political and moral philosophy arising from the European enlightenment which emphasizes individual freedom as the ultimate societal value.

311 See al-Khuwayyī, *Yanābī’ al-‘ulūm*, 331–32. The Yemeni scholar ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Mu’allimī (d. 1966) also observes that the stylistic choice here is consistent with the *sūrah*’s emphasis on God’s mercy, noting also that God has derived names for Himself based on the attribute of mercy but has not derived a name for Himself based upon the attribute of anger. See al-Mu’allimī, *Āthār ‘Abd al-Raḥmān ibn Yaḥyā al-Mu’allimī al-Yamānī* (Mecca: Dār ‘Ālam al-Fawā’id, 1434 AH), 7:126.

Moral transgressions earn not only divine wrath but the wrath of creation as well. Finally, since transgression is a cause of distancing oneself from the Divine, the syntax of the verse mirrors this distancing through the absence of a direct pronoun connecting one to God, in contrast to the case of those receiving His divine favor.³¹²

Avoiding God's displeasure and eschewing misguidance should be of tremendous concern to a sincere believer. In fact, this is something we can learn from the supplications the Prophet ﷺ used to make. We find examples in his supplications where he would specifically seek refuge in Allah from incurring His anger and from going astray.

When the Prophet's uncle Abū Ṭālib died, he went to preach to the people of al-Ṭā'if. When he was rejected by them, he performed two units (*rak'ahs*) of prayer and then said, "O Allah, to You do I complain of my weakness, my lack of resources, and my insignificance before people. You are the most Merciful of those who show mercy! Unto whom will You entrust me? To an enemy who regards me with contempt? Or to a distant person whom you grant control over me? As long as You are not *angry* with me, I do not care, but Your protection is more desirable for me. I seek refuge in the light of Your face—by which darkness is dispelled and the affairs of this world and the next are rectified—from ever incurring Your *anger* or receiving Your displeasure. I desire your pleasure and satisfaction until You are pleased. There is no power and no might except with You."³¹³

312 Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā'i' al-fawā'id*, 2:420–23 and al-Suhaylī, *Natā'ij al-fikr fī al-naḥw* (Beirut: DKI, 1996), 237.

313 See al-Ṭabarānī, *al-Du'ā'* (Beirut: DKI, 1413), 315; Ibn Hishām, *al-Sīrah al-nabawīyyah* (Cairo: Maṭba'at Muṣṭafā al-Bābi al-Ḥalabī, 1955), 1:420.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ never went out of my house without raising his eye to the sky and saying, "O Allah! I seek refuge in You *lest I stray or be led astray*, slip or be made to slip, cause injustice or suffer injustice, do wrong or have wrong done unto me."³¹⁴

Regarding the two paths of misguidance referred to in this verse of *al-Fātiḥah*, it is reported by 'Adī ibn Ḥātim, a Christian convert to Islam, that the Prophet Muhammad identified the Jews and Christians, respectively, as the paradigmatic examples of these errors.³¹⁵ Known in Islam as the 'people of the Book' (*ahl al-kitāb*), these two religious communities acknowledge many of the same prophets described in Islam. In mentioning them, the Prophet illustrated how religious communities can be sent guidance, scriptures, and messengers from Allah and still become misguided. It is for this reason that the example of their error is particularly salient for Muslims and one from which Muslims are commanded to take heed. The Indian Muslim scholar Amīn Aḥsan Iṣlāḥī (d. 1997) observed that the two subsequent chapters, *Sūrah al-Baqarah* and *Sūrah Āl 'Imrān*, elaborate the lessons to be learned from the mistakes of these two communities respectively.³¹⁶ It should be noted, as scholars of Islam have pointed out, that the attributes of incurring divine anger or going astray are not exclusive to

314 *Sunan Abī Dāwūd*, no. 5094.

315 *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 2954. Similar reports have been transmitted by many of the early Muslim commentators. See al-Tayyār, *Mawsū'at al-tafsīr al-ma'thūr*, 44–46. Al-Bayḍāwī notes that the Qur'anic descriptions in 5:60 and 5:77 also match the respective descriptions of the two communities. Al-Bayḍāwī, *Anwār al-tanzīl*, 1:31. An oft-cited parallel is with the Old Testament verse Judges 2:14: "So the anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel." Moreover, another narration that recounts the story of Zayd ibn 'Amir ibn Nufayl indicates this description was self-reported by the religious communities in Arabia before the Prophet's time. When Zayd asked to embrace Judaism, he was told, "You will not embrace our religion until you receive your share of Allah's anger," and when he asked to embrace Christianity, he was told, "You will not embrace our religion until you receive your share of Allah's curse." Eventually, Zayd chose neither and declared himself a truth seeker (*ḥanīf*) upon the path of Prophet Abraham. See *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, no. 3827.

316 Amīn Aḥsan Iṣlāḥī, *Tadabbur-e-Qur'an: Pondering Over The Qur'an—Volume One: Tafsīr of Surah al-Fatiha and Surah al-Baqarah*, trans. Mohammad Saleem Kayani (Petaling Jaya: Islamic Book Trust, 2016), 87.

these groups, as the Qur'anic usage indicates elsewhere (see, e.g., 16:106, 4:167).³¹⁷ Moreover, Ibn 'Āshūr explained that these are not the only groups to which this description applies but simply the most prominent examples; in mentioning these religious communities the Prophet provided examples that were familiar to the early Muslim community in its encounter with other tribes.³¹⁸ 'Abd al-Salām al-Majīdī explains that there is wisdom in the verse mentioning the attributes of misguidance rather than the names of particular groups so that Muslims would not exempt themselves from this warning:

Thus, the warning about those who have incurred wrath and those who are astray is given with their attributes, not their identities, as you may commit actions that bring about wrath, or deeds that cause misguidance... Allah did not want Muslims to consider themselves above reproach or to think that merely affiliating with Islam suffices them from performing actions. Therefore, He described the wrongdoers not by their identity but by their attributes, saying “not the path of those who have incurred wrath or have gone astray” to warn Muslims against incurring divine wrath by doing what necessitates it, or falling into misguidance by doing what leads to it.³¹⁹

The scholars, moreover, have explained that the moral failures alluded to in this verse relate to undermining either of the two foundations of faith, knowledge, and action, and their intended objectives, truth and justice. We do not follow the way of those who claim to pursue the truth but disregard justice, nor do we

follow the way of those who claim to pursue justice but disregard truth. Ibn al-Qayyim writes:

The one who incurs wrath is in error for lacking the guidance to practice his knowledge, and the one who is in error also incurs wrath for failing to acquire the knowledge that would lead to righteous action. Thus, both are in error and incur wrath. But the one who fails to act in accordance with the truth after having known it is more deserving of being associated with wrath.³²⁰

In other words, although both groups are misguided and incur wrath, the verse describes the predominant characteristic of each group. The group that is predominantly associated with earning divine anger is the group that fails to practice righteous action, while the group that is predominantly associated with going astray is the one that fails to acquire sound knowledge.³²¹

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prayed,
 “O Allah! I seek refuge in You lest
*I stray or be led astray, slip or
 be made to slip, cause injustice
 or suffer injustice, do wrong or
 have wrong done unto me.”*

³¹⁷ Al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:166. He also notes that the Qur'anic usage indicates that wrath is likewise used for the leaders and stubborn rejectors of truth, while misguidance is used for the followers. See al-Nasafī, 1:169. See also 'Abd al-Qāhir al-Jurjānī (d. 471 AH), *Daraj al-durar fī tafsīr al-Āy wa al-Suwar* (Amman: Dār al-Fikr, 2009), 103.

³¹⁸ Ibn 'Āshūr, *al-Taḥrīr wa al-tanwīr*, 1:200.

³¹⁹ Al-Majīdī, *al-Islām*, 272.

³²⁰ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:90. See also Ibn Taymiyyah, *al-Nubuwwāt* (Riyadh: Aḍwā' al-Salaf, 2000), 1:337.

³²¹ Another perspective views the two categories as referring to those who were deficient in their religious obligations versus those who indulged in excesses, respectively. The former transgression includes killing the prophets (Qur'an 2:91), while the latter transgression entails deification of a prophet (Qur'an 4:171). See Muḥammad Shafī, *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, 1:78–79. This interpretation also potentially applies to the failures of liberalism and postmodernism as the former privileges individual freedom over moral duties while the latter overzealously attempts to resist all hierarchy and authority, often adopting misguided approaches.

Ibn al-Qayyim further writes:

As for the healing of hearts, [The Opening] includes it in the most perfect fashion, for all weaknesses and illnesses of hearts revolve around two axes, the corruption of knowledge and the corruption of intention. These two lead to two lethal ailments: error and wrath. Error is the result of the corruption of knowledge and wrath the result of the corruption of intention. These two are the source of all ailments of the heart. Guidance to the straight path, thus, includes healing from the ailment of error, which is why the plea for this guidance is the greatest of obligations upon every servant every day and night in every regular prayer, due to the utter need of the servant for the guidance that is required [to avert these ailments]. No other supplication may supplant it.³²²

While traditional religions like Judaism and Christianity have declined in the West, the accompanying psychoepistemic ailments have not, as these have simply been transposed to the new ideologies of the age. In particular, liberalism epitomizes the corruption of intention, a fetishization of knowledge at the expense of action. Liberalism, born out of the European Enlightenment, is an ideology that prides itself on its commitment to the values of freedom, reason, and science in the pursuit of truth. It loudly proclaims its commitment to knowledge but ultimately disregards the importance of moral duties and ethical action. Meanwhile, postmodernism, born out of the failures of Enlightenment reason, takes aim at the power structures that perpetuate injustices in the world. However, it entirely denies the existence of objective truth and disregards pursuit of it.

322 Ibn al-Qayyim, *Ranks of the Divine Seekers*, 1:168.

Liberalism has been at the helm longer in Western culture and has aggressively been marketed as part of the project of Western imperialism. Paul Kahn writes:

Our contemporary missionaries preach democracy, free markets, and the rule of law—all institutions founded on our belief in the equality and liberty of every person. This dogged commitment to a universal community is a part of our Christian and Enlightenment traditions.³²³

Accepting the message of these “missionaries” of liberalism is not, in fact, optional, as Joseph Massad notes:

Thus if Muslims refuse to convert willingly to liberalism or at least to forms of Islam that liberalism finds tolerable, then they must be forced to convert using military power, as their resistance threatens a core value of liberalism, namely its universality and the necessity of its universalization as globalization.³²⁴

Liberalism is predicated on the West’s supremacist fantasy and has therefore been closely connected to colonialism and racial subjugation. Murzban Jal writes:

What needs to be said is that the inherent relation between colonialism and liberalism has to be seen in order to expose its imperialist characteristics. It must be noted that both John Locke and Mill were not merely advocates of liberalism, but also of colonialism... One should say that colonialism’s accumulation of capital by looting Asia, Africa and the

323 Paul Kahn, *Putting Liberalism in Its Place* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2005), 6–7.

324 Joseph Massad, *Islam in Liberalism* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015), 3.

Americas projected this white Anglo-Saxon male as the ideal figure to be revered all over the world. This white Anglo-Saxon Christian male would civilize the entire world.³²⁵

Liberalism requires the construction of an imagined barbaric and savage ‘other’ in order to justify its civilizing mission and continued violence against other populations. Indeed, as Joseph Kaminski notes, according to the architects of liberalism, “liberty is only for the Enlightened; until Enlightenment is reached, imperial domination is the savage’s only hope.”³²⁶ These thought trajectories continue to define the behavior of liberal democracies today and their violent exploitation and domination of populations around the world. Joseph Massad comments:

I am always perplexed when people question Israel’s commitment to Western liberal values because they think Western liberal values are actually the propagandistic values that Western imperialist governments put out there. I believe Israel is sincere when it says it indeed abides by Western liberal values—one of which is genocide, one of which is settler colonialism, one of which is utter racism and racial contempt for its racial inferiors—all of that is part of western values and Israel I believe is correct and sincere in claiming that it upholds them and protects them in its War.³²⁷

325 Murzban Jal, “Who Wants Liberalism?” *Critique: Journal of Socialist Theory* 47, no. 3 (2019): 473–494, at 484.

326 Kaminski, *Islam, Liberalism, and Ontology*, 59.

327 Joseph Massad, “Why genocide is a ‘Western value’”, The Electronic Intifada podcast, YouTube, Oct 11, 2024. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ODUz0a2UzEE>. Aria Nakissa writes, “Over the past 2 decades, scholarship on colonialism has challenged the widespread assumption that liberal ideology inherently opposes imperialism, authoritarianism, ethnocentrism, and racism. Instead, it is asserted that liberal ideology allows for, or even encourages, these things.” See Aria Nakissa, “Liberalism’s distinctive policy for governing Muslim populations: Human rights, religious reform, and counter-terrorism from the colonial era until the present”, *History Compass*, 20 no. 9 (2022): e12748.

Even at a domestic level, the moral and philosophical failures of liberalism have become increasingly evident, and intellectuals argue that they can no longer be ignored. Patrick Deneen writes in *Why Liberalism Failed*:

Currently we attempt to treat the numerous social, economic, and political symptoms of liberalism’s liberty, but not the deeper sources of those symptoms, the underlying pathology of liberalism’s philosophic commitments.³²⁸

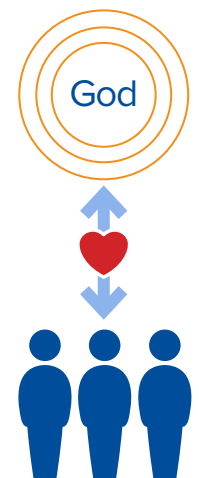
Liberalism identifies individual freedom, or liberty, as the pinnacle of its value hierarchy. This is a negative conception of freedom, that is, freedom from external constraints or interference.³²⁹ According to liberalism, with exceptions dictated by the state’s interests, people should be free to think, act, and say whatever they want. But what *should* they want? The end goal of society amounts to following one’s desires (*ittibā’ al-hawā*), and those desires are relentlessly programmed by the marketing industries of the corporate engines of society. The mindless consumerism fuels violent extraction of resources around the world and labor exploitation. This is best seen in the example of the brutal exploitation of children mining for cobalt in Congo in order to produce rechargeable batteries to sustain consumer demands for the latest smartphones, computers and electric vehicles.³³⁰

328 Patrick Deneen, *Why Liberalism Failed*, 42.

329 Deneen writes, “Liberalism rejects the ancient conception of liberty as the learned capacity of human beings to conquer the slavish pursuit of base and hedonistic desires.” Deneen, *Why Liberalism Failed*, 37.

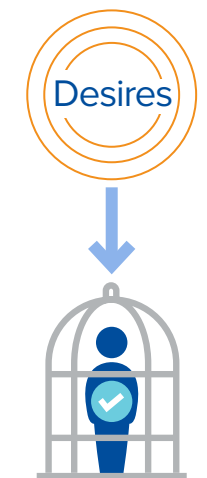
330 Siddharth Kara, “Is Your Phone Tainted by the Misery of the 35,000 Children in Congo’s Mines?” *The Guardian*, October 12, 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/oct/12/phone-misery-children-congo-cobalt-mines-drc>.

Islam



True freedom arises from knowing one's purpose in life, worshiping God alone and being free to develop spiritually, morally and intellectually.

Liberalism



Individual freedom is the ultimate goal in society. Freedom to follow one's desires becomes enslavement to the marketing and entertainment industries, which program one's desires. Individualism strips one of family and community, leaving one alone.

Moreover, the “liberated” individual is, ironically, increasingly controlled by the state and corporate interests.³³¹ Freedom to follow one's desires becomes the paramount virtue in modern culture, and those who service desires are accorded the greatest importance. Entertainers are worshiped as celebrities, while educators are devalued. Influencers replace experts, offering quick fixes to all of life's ills and shallow, feel-good motivational slogans. All of this content is, of course, punctuated with messages from sponsors and advertisements clamoring for the worship of one's wallet. This is what ends up determining how people think and act. In the end, their freedom is their slavery.

³³¹ The decline of traditional relations was accompanied by an expansion of the role of the state. See Deneen, *Why Liberalism Failed*, 38, 46.

The Prophet ﷺ said, “Wretched is the slave of the dinar, wretched is the slave of the dirham, wretched is the slave of velvet and silk embroidery.”³³² The worship of wealth and the free market is the defining feature of capitalism, a core pillar of liberalism.

When society has no overarching organizing principle besides freedom to follow one's desires, its moral and structural deterioration becomes an inevitability. The great ethicist of Islamic law Imam Abū Ishāq al-Shāṭibī (d. 790 AH) writes:

Neither material nor spiritual benefits are achieved by submitting without hesitation to one's caprices and desires or by freely pursuing earthly aims. This is clear given what such a pursuit leads to by way of disorder, strife, and destruction, all of which are contrary to these very interests.³³³

With its obsessive individualism, liberalism speaks only of individual rights and freedoms but rarely of duties, responsibilities, or communal obligations as we see in Islam.³³⁴ In liberal ethics, the very rationale of marriage and family itself is lost.

Liberalism epitomizes the corruption of intention, a fetishization of knowledge at the expense of action.

³³² *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 2375; *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 4136.

³³³ Al-Shāṭibī, *al-Muwāfaqāt*, ed. Mashhūr Ḥasan Āl Salmān (Cairo: Dār 'Affān, 1997), 2:292, as translated in Gamal el-Din Attia, *Towards Realization of the Intents of Islamic Law*, trans. Nancy Roberts (London: IIIT, 2007), 8.

³³⁴ Refer to Yousef Wahb, “Fard Kifaya: The Principle of Communal responsibility in Islam,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, June 10, 2021, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/fard-kifayah-the-principle-of-communal-responsibility-in-islam>.

Rather than the ethos of every man for himself, the Qur'an teaches that the poor and needy have an established right to one's wealth. Islam provides the human being with a true sense of belonging, situating one within a network of overlapping relationships in life.

Why sign up for lifelong marital commitments and why have kids?³³⁵ Why restrict one's freedoms unnecessarily with such duties and obligations? For the liberal hedonist, who lives life simply to maximize pleasure, children represent nothing but a physical, financial, and emotional burden. Anti-natalists take liberalism to its logical conclusion, arguing that it is unethical even to have children since they do not consent to being born. From almost every angle, the notion of family falls apart in liberalism. Indeed, social isolation may be a structural feature of liberalism:

Loneliness, we see, is not merely a sad state of mind. It is the cost of privileging individual rights and freedoms over community values and cohesion. When people are free to choose, they may choose so differently from one another that they recognize nothing of themselves in each other.³³⁶

Liberalism has stripped the human being of traditional sources of stability—faith, family, community, and tradition—leaving one helpless in the face of the tumultuous destabilizing forces he encounters in life. It numbs the pain of emptiness with heavy doses of heedlessness afforded by the massive entertainment industry. Liberalism thus sowed the seeds for the widespread crisis of meaning that has erupted in modernity, accelerated by existential angst over the looming threat of large-scale disasters like another viral pandemic, nuclear warfare, or malevolent artificial general intelligence.

335 Deneen writes, "The norm of stable lifelong marriage is replaced by various arrangements that ensure the autonomy of the individuals, whether married or not. Children are increasingly viewed as a limitation upon individual freedom, which contributes to liberalism's commitment to abortion on demand, while overall birth rates decline across the developed world." Deneen, *Why Liberalism Failed*, 39.

336 Shannon Gormley, "Why Liberalism Itself Wants Us to Be Alone," *Ottawa Citizen*, January 19, 2018, <https://ottawacitizen.com/opinion/columnists/gormley-why-liberalism-itself-wants-us-to-be-alone>.

Liberalism fosters a society based on apathy toward the world and a lifelong pursuit of self-indulgence and the gratification of one's desires.

Islam instead provides the human being with a true sense of belonging, situating one within a network of overlapping relationships. As the Prophet ﷺ taught, “The best of you are the best to their family,”³³⁷ “Whoever believes in Allah and the last day should treat his neighbor with excellence,”³³⁸ “Whoever goes to sleep full while knowing his neighbor is hungry is not a true believer,”³³⁹ “The believers in their mercy and compassion towards one another are like a single body,”³⁴⁰ and “Donate in charity to people of all faiths (*adyān*).”³⁴¹ Rather than the ethos of every man for himself, the Qur’an teaches that the poor and needy have an established right to one’s wealth: “And those within whose wealth is a known right, for the beggar and the destitute” (Qur’an 70:24–25). Indeed, “*zakāt* was one of the most important instruments of social justice”³⁴² in Islam and is built into the five pillars of faith. Liberalism fosters a society based on apathy toward the world and a lifelong pursuit of self-indulgence and gratification of one’s desires.

337 *Jāmi’ at-Tirmidhī*, no. 3895; *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 1977.

338 *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 47c.

339 Al-Ṭabarānī, *al-Mu’jam al-kabīr*, no. 751.

340 *Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī*, no. 6011; *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 2586a.

341 *Muṣannaf Ibn Abī Shaybah*, no. 1194. See also, Abū ‘Ubayd al-Qāsim ibn Sallām, *Kitāb al-amwāl* (Cairo: Dār al-Shurūq, 1989), 727–28.

342 Wael Hallaq, *Impossible State*, 123.

Manufactured consent

is a concept that refers to the process by which public opinion is shaped and controlled by powerful institutions, often through the manipulation of information, media, and propaganda.

Moreover, even the individualism promoted within liberalism is an impoverished individualism that neglects the importance of individual moral and spiritual

development, individual access to the truth, and the individual as an agent of establishing justice on earth. Under capitalism, the individual is ultimately reduced to nothing more than a consumer and individuals without financial means are treated like second-class citizens. The freedom offered is also shallow and closely connected to the capitalist system of values.³⁴³ In many cases, the freedom offered turns out to be a mirage and the instruments appointed to enable freedom are used to undermine it. Freedom of speech has become freedom to spread misinformation, dehumanizing political narratives, and fake news. Meanwhile those who speak truths that do not align with the interests of the political elite are shadow banned, censored, stigmatized, deplatformed, or canceled. Freedom of thought is undermined by the state’s **manufacturing of consent** and its manipulation of the media to ensure that its subjects do not think in ways that threaten its secular project. These measures were intended to bring human beings towards the truth, but they have led to profound moral failures instead. On the other hand, Islam offers a notion of true freedom that liberates the human soul from the shackles of subjugation to worldly powers and desires. This is evident from a cursory examination of the five pillars of Islam.

343 Hallaq writes, “The modern constitution of moral value rests on a posited metaphysic of individual freedom and rationality that in turn inheres in an enveloping political and capitalist system of value that shapes the qualities, and therefore specific types, of freedom and rationality—all this being a process formative of the self but one that was kept distinct from that (unacknowledged) metaphysic.” Hallaq, *Restating Orientalism*, 235–36.

The *shahādah* (testimony of faith) entails intellectual freedom by affirming one's true purpose in life, recognizing that there is none worthy of our worship and devotion except Allah. The *ṣalāh* exemplifies spiritual freedom, allowing us to take a moment from our busy lives to reflect on our relationship with God and ensuring that we are not consumed and controlled by a world of distractions. The *zakāt* affords freedom from attachment to wealth and materialistic possessions, *ṣīyām* (fasting) affords freedom from bodily desires, and *ḥajj* entails freedom from all that which divides us as human beings from our commitment to God and from each other.

Furthermore, the form of rationalism championed by liberalism's "Enlightenment reason" is one that suffers from many significant limitations. The concept of rationality in the modern West is effectively divorced from the concept of morality. This is entirely foreign to the Islamic concept of the *'aql* (intellect), which linguistically carries the connotation of moral self-restraint, related to *'iqāl* (the rope that binds the camel).³⁴⁴ The goal of intelligent thought is to lead one to think ethically and pursue moral self-development. This is also how the intellect has been understood in the Islamic tradition. The learned scholar of hadith Imam Ibn Ḥibbān (d. 354 AH) compiled a work on the intellect collecting fifty traits of the intelligent entitled *Rawḍat al-'uqalā'* (Gardens of the intelligent), which revolves around spiritual and moral virtues. The hadith that begins the work is the Prophet's saying, "Indeed, Allah loves the noble traits of moral character (*makārim al-akhlāq*) and dislikes the traits of wickedness."³⁴⁵ This is the essence of the *'aql*, Ibn Ḥibbān explains. Islam teaches that the intellect is concerned with moral action, not mere abstract argumentation.

Islam offers a notion of true freedom that liberates the human soul from the shackles of subjugation to worldly powers and desires.

The dysfunctional conception of the intellect that emerged from the European Enlightenment is a key factor in the modern moral failures of Western civilization. How else do we account for the fact that seemingly well-educated and cognitively intact individuals are incapable of recognizing the basic moral truth that the mass slaughter of innocent men, women and children in Gaza is evil? The dysfunctional rationality of liberalism is further compounded by the hedonistic character of liberalism with its focus on desires and distractions. The opportunity for ethical reflection does not even arise when the mind is constantly bombarded by the forces of heedlessness in the entertainment industry and throughout popular culture.

This is the path we seek to avoid in supplicating to God that He enables us to avoid the misguidance of those who earn His displeasure by claiming to uphold knowledge but disregarding moral action.

³⁴⁴ Ibn Manẓūr, *Lisān al-'Arab* (Beirut: Dār Ṣādir, 1414 AH), 11:458–59.

³⁴⁵ Ibn Ḥibbān, *Rawḍat al-'uqalā'* (Beirut: DKI, 2022), 16.

Wa-lā al-ḍāllīn

Nor (the path) of those
who have gone astray

Postmodernism dismantled

In the concluding verse of *al-Fātiḥah*, we learn that there is more than one path of error. The word used in this verse to indicate the second path of error is *al-ḍāllīn*, which refers to those who are lost and have gone astray. *Ḍalāl* (misguidance) refers to “pursuing a path other than the one intended, leading to destruction, confusion, and heedlessness.”³⁴⁶ Scholars observe that the word is mentioned in the active participle form (*al-ḍāllīn*: those who *have gone astray*) rather than the passive form (*al-muḍallīn*: those who *have been sent astray*) to clarify that misguidance is earned by the deliberate choices of those who devalue the truth.³⁴⁷ The furthest one may stray from the path of truth is by engaging in *shirk*: “those who ascribe divinity to others beside God have indeed gone far astray” (Qur’an 4:116).

Postmodernism

A late 20th-century movement in philosophy and the arts that rejects belief in an objective truth or grand narratives.

³⁴⁶ Al-Kāfijī, *al-Ghurrah*, 209.

³⁴⁷ Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā’i’ al-fawā’id*, 2:442 and al-Suhaylī, *Natā’ij al-fikr fī al-naḥw*, 239.



Tawḥīd is the ultimate truth and the very bedrock of reality. The archetypal example of straying from the straight path is the abandonment of the pure monotheism taught by all prophets. Trinitarian theology and the attribution of divinity to Jesus are key manifestations of this departure exemplified by Christianity. However, Imam Abū Ishāq al-Shāṭibī provides an important reminder regarding the generality of the warning in this verse:

And included among those who are astray are the polytheists who associated other gods with Allah, as indicated in the Qur’an, and because the Qur’anic wording in the verse “nor those who have gone astray” (*wa-lā al-ḍāllīn*) encompasses them and others. Therefore, anyone who deviates from the straight path is included in this. It is also not far-fetched to say that “those who have gone astray” includes anyone who has deviated from the straight path, whether they belong to this *ummah* (community) or not, as mentioned in the previous verses before this.³⁴⁸

³⁴⁸ Al-Shāṭibī, *al-I’tisām* (Dammam: Dār ibn al-Jawzī, 2008), 1:242.

The straight path entails both knowledge and action. The goal of knowledge is truth and the goal of action is justice. The path of *ḍalāl* is of those who fetishize action without knowledge.³⁴⁹ They make claims concerning justice but without regard for truth. The ideology that best epitomizes this in contemporary society is postmodernism. According to postmodernism, there is no universal truth.³⁵⁰ This movement emerged within Western culture as a “reaction against the suffocating embrace of modernity” and “a rebellion against the Enlightenment” and the excesses of liberalism.³⁵¹ Philosopher Stephen Hicks explains that postmodernists “deconstruct reason, truth, and reality because they believe that in the name of reason, truth, and reality Western civilization has wrought dominance, oppression, and destruction... Postmodernism then becomes an activist strategy against the coalition of reason and power.”³⁵² Postmodernism adopts relativism (discussed earlier) when it comes to beliefs (“everyone has their own truth”) but adopts objectivism when it comes to actions (“you must follow this path to justice”).

Postmodernism is liberalism’s chickens coming home to roost. In constructing an apparatus of radical skepticism to undermine the truths of religion, liberalism eventually succumbed to the same apparatus, leading to the anarchy of values in postmodernism. The radical distrust of authority initiated by liberalism is further extended and expanded under postmodernism, undermining the very notion of truth itself. Doubt is the “perpetual and perennial condition of postmodernism.”³⁵³ Muslim scholars centuries earlier

349 Ibn Taymiyyah, *Jāmi’ al-masā’il* (Beirut: Dar Ibn Ḥazm 2019), 4:50.

350 Ziauddin Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other: the new imperialism of Western culture* (London: Pluto Press, 1998), 4.

351 Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 6.

352 Stephen Hicks, *Explaining Postmodernism: Skepticism and Socialism from Rousseau to Foucault* (Tempe, AZ: Scholarly Publishing, 2004), 3.

353 Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 10.

analyzed this phenomenon of radical skepticism, or *saḥṣaṭah* or *sūfistā’iyyah* as it was known in Arabic, because it traced back to the attitudes of the ancient Greek Sophists. The heresiologist ‘Abd al-Qāhir al-Baghdādī (d. 429 AH) explains that *sūfistā’iyyah* entails denying knowledge or denying the reality of all things: some of them doubt the existence of independent realities (*shakkū fī wujūd al-ḥaqā’iq*), while others believe that realities are contingent upon one’s beliefs about them and that all beliefs are correct despite being mutually contradictory.³⁵⁴ This is the very skepticism that underlies postmodernism today. Stephen Hicks writes:

Metaphysically, postmodernism is anti-realist, holding that it is impossible to speak meaningfully about an independently existing reality. Postmodernism substitutes instead a social-linguistic, constructionist account of reality. Epistemologically, having rejected the notion of an independently existing reality, postmodernism denies that reason or any other method is a means of acquiring objective knowledge of that reality.³⁵⁵

British-Pakistani philosopher Ziauddin Sardar observes:

When Truth and Reason are dead, what becomes of knowledge? Postmodernism considers all types, as well as all sources, of knowledge with equal skepticism. There is hardly any difference between science and magic, as Feyerabend took such pains to demonstrate. For postmodernists, knowledge is acquired not through inquiry but by imagination. As such, fiction rather than philosophy, and narrative rather than theory, provide a better perspective on human behavior.³⁵⁶

354 ‘Abd al-Qāhir al-Baghdādī, *al-Farq bayna al-firaq* (Cairo: Maktabat Ibn Sīnā, 1988), 280.

355 Hicks, *Explaining Postmodernism*, 6. He also writes: “The postmodernists, by contrast, are anti-realists, holding that it is meaningless to speak of truths out there or of a language that could capture them” (p. 66).

356 Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 8–9.

Postmodernism is liberalism's chickens coming home to roost. The radical distrust of authority initiated by liberalism is further extended and expanded under postmodernism, undermining the very notion of truth itself.

All truth claims are meaningless according to postmodernism. There is no “correct” interpretation of a text nor any intended meaning residing therein: the author is metaphorically ‘dead’ and their intent holds no authority over the meaning of the text.³⁵⁷ Likewise, there is no objective way to understand reality, the postmodernist claims.³⁵⁸ There are only the ideas and narratives that legitimate the dominant power structures of society³⁵⁹ and ethical resistance to those power structures.³⁶⁰

A major feature of postmodernism is resistance against so-called grand narratives about reality (i.e., worldviews). Postmodernism entails that all metanarratives are to be met with incredulity, as indicated by the words of the French philosopher Jean-François

Lyotard.³⁶¹ The Qur’an, however, provides us with the ultimate metanarrative that explains our very purpose in life: Allah says, “I did not create jinn and humans except to worship Me” (Qur’an 51:56). The skeptical response to narratives is not new; it is, in fact, addressed in the Qur’an itself:

When Our verses are recited to him, he says, “Legends of the peoples of old!” (*asāṭīr al-awālīn*). (Qur’an 68:15, 83:13)

And whenever Our messages were conveyed to them, they would say, “We have heard [all this] before; if we wanted, we could certainly compose sayings like these [ourselves]: they are nothing but fables of ancient times!” (Qur’an 8:31)

In each of these examples, the Qur’an proceeds to remind the human being of his own personal accountability before God for the way he chooses to live. The trouble for the postmodernist is that, like any radical skeptic, sooner or later he must confront the incoherence and inconsistencies of his choices. Every human being must make sense of the big questions of life through a set of answers, that is, a “narrative.” The questions can be summarized as follows:

The big questions of life tend to aggregate into three clusters—intellectual, moral, and spiritual. No matter what culture or ideology one is raised in, one seeks to answer questions such as ‘What makes my life worth living?’ (*spiritual*), ‘How do I live a good life?’ (*moral*), and ‘What is worth knowing?’ (*intellectual*). Pursuing truth means to search for the answers that serve a purpose in making sense of these fundamental questions. Every human being intuitively prefers a system of belief and value that is able to yield meaningful answers to questions in these

357 Roland Barthes, *The Death of the Author*, trans. S. Heath (London: Fontana, 1977), 142–48.

358 It is interesting that postmodernism combines a skeptical attitude in interpreting texts with a skeptical attitude towards interpreting reality. These very same two phenomena were linked by Ibn Taymiyyah (*saṣaṭah fī al-aqliyāt, qarmaṭah fī al-sam’iyāt*). See Khan, “Atheism and Radical skepticism.”

359 Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* (New York: Vintage Books, 1995), 27. He also states, “Power produces; it produces reality; it produces domains of objects and rituals of truth” (p. 194).

360 Michel Foucault, *Ethics: Subjectivity and Truth* (New York: The New Press, 1997), 167–68, 292. Foucault viewed sadomasochism and homosexuality as forms of resistance. He was himself addicted to extreme forms of sadomasochistic torture. See Roger Kimball, “The Perversions of Michel Foucault,” *The New Criterion*, March 1993.

361 Jean-François Lyotard, *The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge*, trans. Geoff Bennington and Brian Massumi (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1984), xxiv: “Simplifying to the extreme, I define postmodern as incredulity toward metanarratives.”

three domains rather than answers that are incoherent and meaningless. Ultimately, the human being is confronted with a basic choice, between meaningfulness or meaninglessness.³⁶²

One must inevitably come to terms with the answers (a narrative) that animates one's choices in life, and those answers can either be coherent and well-substantiated or they may be incoherent and groundless. The majority of people follow the latter: "They follow nothing but conjecture and their own fanciful desires, even though true guidance has come to them from their Lord" (Qur'an 53:23). Unlike human narratives constructed to serve worldly interests or to pacify the mind with idle fantasies, the Qur'anic narrative speaks directly to the spiritual, intellectual, and moral needs of human beings, providing them with all-encompassing truth from the Divine. The Qur'an provides a simple challenge: "Say: Produce a revelation from God that would offer better guidance than either of these two [i.e., the *Tawrāt* and the Qur'an] and I shall follow it, if indeed you speak the truth!" (Qur'an 28:49). The greatest sign of truth is in the answers it provides and the guidance it offers. In the chaos of incoherent ideologies, vacillating norms, cultural shifts, and fluctuating values, the ethical worldview of the Qur'an provides one with clear truth and the only firm anchor: "Let there be no compulsion in religion, for the truth stands out clearly from falsehood. So whoever renounces false gods and believes in Allah has certainly grasped the firmest, most unfailing handhold. And Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing" (Qur'an 2:256).

Postmodernism offers nothing substantive beyond a skeptical critique of modernity and liberalism. Skepticism cannot get one very far without having a meaningful alternative, which postmodernism fails to offer: "postmodern philosophy is to be defined as an updated version of skepticism, more concerned with destabilizing

other theories and their pretensions to truth than setting up a positive theory of its own."³⁶³ Postmodernism cannot recuperate what liberalism has destroyed. Dismantling all hierarchies of value and meaning leads not only to contradictions but also to nihilism. Ziauddin Sardar writes:

Deconstruction—the methodology of discursive analysis—is the norm of postmodernism. Everything has to be deconstructed. But once deconstruction has reached its conclusion, we are left with a grand void: there is nothing, but nothing, that can remotely provide us with meaning, with a sense of direction, with a scale to distinguish good and evil.³⁶⁴

The flawed moral compass of postmodernism does not provide an accurate appraisal of the true sources of evil. There is a tendency to externalize evil onto a set of circumstances or power hierarchies outside of one's own agency, without confronting the reality of the psychological motivations within the human being. In contrast, Islam consistently emphasizes both internal and external sources of evil. Every Friday sermon typically begins with the *khuṭbat al-ḥājah* (sermon of need), an opening speech taught by the Prophet that includes the phrase "We seek refuge in Allah from the evils of ourselves and our foul deeds."³⁶⁵ The Islamic framework provides the individual with the necessary tools to pursue spiritual and moral purification by recognizing his internal inclinations towards evil and combating them. This struggle against one's lower desires (*nafs*) is necessary for achieving moral discipline, as the Prophet confirmed when he said, "The *mujāhid* is one who strives against his own *nafs*."³⁶⁶

³⁶³ Stuart Sim, "Postmodernism and Philosophy," in *The Routledge Companion to Postmodern Philosophy*, ed. Stuart Sim (London: Routledge, 2001), 13.

³⁶⁴ Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 10.

³⁶⁵ *Sunan Abi Dāwūd*, no. 1097; *Sunan al-Nasā'ī*, no. 1404; *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 1892; *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 1105.

³⁶⁶ *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, no. 1621.

³⁶² Nazir Khan, "Atheism and Radical Skepticism."

Unlike human narratives constructed to serve worldly interests or to pacify the mind with idle fantasies, the Qur'anic narrative speaks directly to the spiritual, intellectual, and moral needs of human beings, providing them with all-encompassing truth from the Divine.

In spite of its failure to provide any meaningful answers of its own, postmodernist ideas have come to dominate contemporary social discourse in media, academia, and activism, within a relatively short

Wokeism

A movement of social justice activism inspired by the ideas of postmodernism.

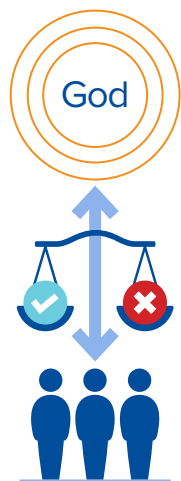
period of time. “Slowly but surely, postmodernism is taking over the world we inhabit, the thoughts we think, the things we do...”, writes Sardar.³⁶⁷ In popular culture, traditional stories of heroes in the contest between good and evil have been replaced with morally ambiguous anti-heroes defying labels of “good” or “bad,” a reflection of our own accelerating moral confusion as a society. Postmodernist thought in social justice activism has given rise to a movement sometimes referred to as “wokeism.” Philosopher Hans-Georg Moeller writes:

Wokeism shares numerous similarities with religions and particularly with Christianity. It is highly dogmatic by focusing on a few “absolute” moral values related to social justice which can only be affirmed but not denied. In this way, it does not invite argumentation or debate but, instead, fosters moral sentiment and feelings of righteousness. It promises a secular absolution from inherited wickedness and “cancels” heretics. What is more, it operates performatively with a strong emphasis on public display including demonstrations, public gestures (kneeling, etc.), memes, or signs (such as the “one love” armband which caused controversy at the 2022 soccer world cup) and, importantly, speech acts (e.g., “diversity statements,” pledges, corporate values), typically proliferated on (social) media.³⁶⁸

³⁶⁷ Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 6.

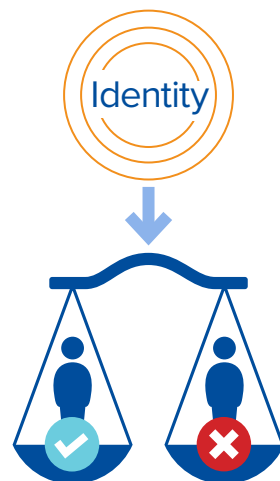
³⁶⁸ Hans-Georg Moeller, “Wokeism: A Global Civil Religion in the ‘Age of Proficiency’?”, *Meridian* 4 (March 2023): 4–5.

Islam



Islam is the ultimate truth. God provides us with guidance on how to achieve true justice in our lives and in the world. Our moral worth is determined by God on the basis of our deeds.

Postmodernism



There is no ultimate truth. Our moral worth is determined by identity politics. People are inherently good or irredeemably evil. There is no concept of spiritual purification or moral self-discipline.

As aptly illustrated, the “justice” offered by wokeism and postmodernism is rarely substantive but often amounts only to superficial performative gestures and virtue signaling. People recite land acknowledgments without any calls for accountability or action to redress the dispossession,³⁶⁹ and while conveniently ignoring their government’s support for the ongoing violent dispossession of Palestinian land. Moral evaluation is based not on actions but on identitarian considerations. A presidential candidate from an administration that has enabled the genocide in Gaza is celebrated because she is a woman of color.³⁷⁰ Wokeism considers individuals

³⁶⁹ Michael C. Lambert, Elisa J. Sobo, and Valerie L. Lambert, “Rethinking Land Acknowledgments,” *Anthropology News*, December 20, 2021, <https://www.anthropology-news.org/articles/rethinking-land-acknowledgments>.

³⁷⁰ Norman Solomon, “Harris Refuses to Change Course on US Complicity With Israel’s Genocide in Gaza,” *Common Dreams*, August 30, 2024, <https://www.commondreams.org/opinion/harris-refuses-to-change-course-on-us-complicity-with-israel-s-genocide-in-gaza>; Dorothy Tucker, “For women at the DNC, nomination of Kamala Harris is deeply personal,” *CBS News*, August 22, 2024, <https://www.cbsnews.com/chicago/news/women-dnc-nomination-kamala-harris-deeply-personal/>

to be irremediably evil or irremediably good based on where their identity lies within a matrix of power structures. Identity itself becomes the greatest object of worship. The chief concern of postmodernists becomes who is talking rather than what they are saying and what they are doing.

Many perceive postmodernism as a useful tool for identifying the injustices of modernity. In its skepticism towards liberalism and modernism, postmodernist thought has formed the basis of decolonial scholarship. Indeed, many of those critiques echo points made above and therefore may be useful to Muslims confronting Western colonialism. However, Ziauddin Sardar observes that “far from being a new theory of liberation, postmodernism...is simply a new wave of domination riding on the crest of colonialism and modernity.”³⁷¹ He writes:

While postmodernism is a legitimate protest against the excesses of suffocating modernity, instrumental rationality, and authoritarian traditionalism, it has itself become a universal ideology that kills everything that gives meaning and depth to the life of non-western individuals and societies. ...If postmodernism had a slogan it would be ‘anything goes’; but when ‘anything goes,’ everything stays and expediency guides thought and action. Postmodernism preserves—indeed enhances—all the classical and modern structures of oppression and domination. ...Seen from this perspective, postmodernism emerges as a worldview conjured from the pathological necessity of the west to define reality and truth as its reality and truth. Now that the west itself doubts the validity of its own reality and truth it seeks to maintain the status quo and continue unchecked on its trajectory of expansion and domination by undermining all criteria of

³⁷¹ Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 13.

reality and truth. Western oppression of Other cultures seems to move in endless spirals, each ushered in with the promise of infinite freedom and expansion of civilisation. Postmodernism is the latest of these spirals, taking over from modernity, which itself is a product of colonialism.³⁷²

Muslims seeking to advocate for their rights will thus find themselves pressured by wokeism to abandon their indigenous Islamic values and adopt the “enlightened” values of Western cultures. For example, Western cultural imperialism and postmodern colonialism takes the shape of subjugating traditional Muslim values to new Western notions of sexual identity and orientation.³⁷³ Muslim scripture is assigned new meanings to accord with whatever suits the latest fancy of secular morality. There is no truth preserved in the fourteen centuries of Islamic scholarship that cannot be waved away by the postmodernist wand of reinterpretation.

Postmodernism degrades and disrespects traditional sources of authority including classically-trained Muslim scholars. Power is given instead to the online influencer who commands an army of keyboard warriors. In order to legitimize their own authority, the influencer builds a platform by launching tabloid refutations against popular scholars drawing on the utility of ‘cancel culture’ as a popular tool of wokeism. They fail to recognize that such methods do not compensate for their own lack of scholarly learning and only serve to sow distrust towards all scholars of Islam among the general public. The online *da’wah* scene becomes more consumed with refutations of popular speakers

372 Sardar, *Postmodernism and the other*, 14–15.

373 Yaqeen Institute, “Islam and the LGBT Question: Reframing the Narrative,” Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, October 7, 2022, <https://yaqeeninstitute.org/read/paper/islam-and-the-lgbt-question-reframing-the-narrative> (summarized from a July 2022 presentation by Carl Sharif El-Tobgui).

and teachers than with actually guiding people towards Allah and towards good deeds. Even when criticism of an individual is valid it must be done according to sound Islamic principles rather than the digital vigilantism of postmodernism. Imam al-Biqā’ī (d. 885 AH) writes on the subject of criticism in the introduction to his work *Maṣā’id al-naẓar fī maqāṣid al-suwar*:

The way of the sincere critics—if their criticism was based upon insight and offered sincerely for the sake of God with the goal of *naṣiḥah* (sincere advice), was to come to me in person or send me a message, in order to see whether I could inform them of the correct meaning of my words regarding the substance of their criticism, or in order that I might recognize my mistake. Thus, if I corrected the error, then we would have been of those who cooperate in *birr* (righteousness) and *taqwā* (piety), and if I let it remain in my work (disregarding their feedback), then criticism would be required according to the degree warranted by the erroneous meaning. However, if they did not take such steps, then their refutation of me was due to either one of two reasons. It was either due to ignorance, because the one who is ignorant of something opposes it (how many have faulted a true concept when their failure was due to a misunderstanding?) or it was due to envy towards one who should not be envied. Their work was thus the work of one who wishes only to smear a Muslim.³⁷⁴

Much of the online refutation culture amounts to nothing more than smear campaigns to humiliate and disparage fellow believers. There is a world of difference between supporting a person of knowledge through valuable feedback and trying

374 Al-Biqā’ī, *Maṣā’id al-naẓar fī maqāṣid al-suwar* (Riyadh: Maktabah al-Ma’arif, 1987) 1:105.

to publicly discredit him. This phenomenon arises from the postmodernist emphasis on disparaging traditional authority and the focus on public judgment of people rather than the moral evaluation of statements and actions.

In its rejection of an ultimate narrative and a fixed reality, postmodernism has no objective standard for guidance. As a result, much of the resistance, criticism, and skepticism that postmodernism marshals invariably fall upon generational fault lines in Western culture. The young reject the ways of thinking of the old, and so too will they be rejected by future generations. Embodying ethical virtue becomes an unattainable fantasy, never realized. As Syed Naquib al-Attas aptly illustrates:

Western civilization is constantly changing and ‘becoming’ without ever achieving ‘being’, except that its ‘being’ is and always has been a ‘becoming’. This is and has been so by virtue of the fact that it acknowledges no single, established Reality to fix its vision on; no single, valid Scripture to confirm and affirm in life; no single human Guide whose words and deeds and actions and entire mode of life can serve as a model to emulate in life, but that each and every individual must find for himself and herself each one’s identity and meaning of life and destiny. Western civilization affirms the evanescent (*fanā*) aspect of reality, and its values pertain to the secular, material and physical realities of existence.³⁷⁵

Al-Attas proceeds to explain that in Western society, a generational divide exists among the youth, the middle-aged, and the elderly. Each generation embarks on its own quest for identity, often rejecting the values of the previous generation. This perpetual

search for identity and meaning across generations, combined with dissatisfaction with self-derived values, creates a cycle of perpetual unfulfillment. As al-Attas writes:

The three generations that in such wise comprise Western society are forever engaged in the search for identity and meaning of life...And this condition, we maintain, is what we mean by injustice (*ẓulm*). This condition is further aggravated by the fact that in Western society there exists also a crisis of identity between the sexes, in that women are engaged, as women, in the search for their own, separate identity.³⁷⁶

An identity crisis can be located in every arena of Western culture, fueled by the polarizing approach of postmodernism which pits identities against one another. Postmodernism does not allow for true moral growth or rectification. Islam, by contrast, recognizes the dynamic moral status of the human being in accordance with their deeds, efforts, and intentions in seeking God. Thus, Islam offers a tangible path to combat internal and external forms of evil in order to achieve guidance and avoid the paths that lead one astray. In order to achieve real justice in the world, one must not lose sight of the truth. Although postmodernism has rapidly achieved a wide range of influence throughout popular culture and academia and has challenged colonialism on many fronts, it does not provide a successful strategy for true moral development. The Qur’anic worldview provides the ethical framework vital for such an endeavor.

³⁷⁵ Al-Attas, *Prolegomena*, 81.

³⁷⁶ Al-Attas, *Prolegomena*, 83.

Conclusion

Sūrah al-Fātiḥah is a prayer for guidance, and the Prophet ﷺ instructed us upon reaching its conclusion to say *āmīn* (amen).³⁷⁷ This is a confirmation of our prayer and a request for God to accept it.³⁷⁸ Having undertaken the journey of examining the dominant ideologies of our time, it becomes evident that the guidance contained in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* is incredibly comprehensive and direly needed. The elevated principles embedded in *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* provide the human being with a clear understanding of the moral purpose for which God placed humanity on this earth. It highlights the moral and philosophical failures of atheism, materialism, secularism, polytheism, naturalism, relativism, progressivism, liberalism, and postmodernism. It calls upon us to engage in the ethical restoration of our world and ourselves, to reclaim our humanity by recovering the value structure indigenous to the human natural constitution (*fiṭrah*). It offers a complete worldview that is consonant with our natural inclination to know our Creator, thank Him, love Him, worship Him, and strive to serve Him by caring for His creation. It establishes the importance of both knowledge and action, as well as truth and justice. It provides a curriculum for our spiritual, moral, and intellectual cultivation.

This message is one that should resonate with every human being as every soul is beckoned to the pursuit of justice, truth and wisdom. Muslims have a unique responsibility to act as ambassadors of the Qur'an by living its ideals and inviting others to work together towards its goals: "cooperate in righteousness and piety, and do not cooperate in sin and aggression" (Qur'an 5:2). The ethical aims of Islam are to be internalized and actualized

377 Ṣāḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, no. 782.

378 Al-Tha'labī, *Kashf al-bayān 'an tafsīr al-Qur'ān*, 2:471–87.

by every believer. There is wisdom in the regular recitation of this chapter in every unit of prayer as it continues to affirm our covenant anew and develop our moral sensibilities. Shaykh Muḥammad al-Ghazālī writes:

We recite these blessed words of supplication and praise for the benefit of our own souls, just as washing regularly is necessary for the health of our bodies. The benefits we reap justify the regularity and repetition of the recitation. A body would not remain clean by washing it only now and then; it needs to be washed regularly all through one's life.

Likewise, human temperament and behavior are never put right by a short prayer, casually repeated but soon forgotten. One has to stand before God as frequently as possible, because human recklessness and imprudence, as well as Satan's insinuations, never cease nor know any bounds. Prayer, supplication, and submission to God have to be observed and performed as a matter of habit.³⁷⁹

Despite its brevity, *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* is incredibly comprehensive.³⁸⁰ The subtle nuances of its linguistic eloquence are inexhaustible.³⁸¹ It contains the subcategories of *tawḥīd*, as well as an affirmation of prophethood, the Day of Judgment, the divine decree and free will, and the importance of sincerity (*ikhhlāṣ*) in worship.³⁸² It contains both incentivizing the right path and disincentivizing the wrong path (*targhīb wa al-tarhīb*), providing spiritual motivation through hope in divine mercy and fear of divine

379 Muḥammad al-Ghazālī, *Thematic Commentary*, 5.

380 Abū Ḥafṣ al-Nasafī provides a very detailed discussion of the various categories of knowledge that are subsumed within this chapter while discussing the fact that the chapter is called *Umm al-Kitāb* (Mother of the Book). See al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:72, 76–86.

381 Ibn al-Qayyim discusses twenty issues in the concluding verses alone. See Ibn al-Qayyim, *Badā'ī' al-fawā'id*, 406–53.

382 Al-Sa'dī, *Tafseer*, 1:29–30. See also Sa'id Ḥawwā, *Asās fī al-tafsīr*, 1:40.

punishment.³⁸³ It contains the foundations of faith, the methods of worship, the cultivation of virtue (*akhlāq*), and the lessons from past nations.³⁸⁴ It corrects misapprehensions about fate and free will, affirming our freely chosen actions in *īyyāka naʿbudu* (You alone do we worship) but also reminding us when we say *ihdinā* (guide us) that guidance occurs ultimately by God's divine will.³⁸⁵ Allah makes it clear that He will guide those who sincerely turn to Him, striving to come closer to Him (Qur'an 29:69) and seeking His guidance (Qur'an 13:27, 42:13).

Moreover, there is a profound connection between *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* as a supplication for guidance and the opening of the subsequent chapter, *Sūrah al-Baqarah*, which declares that the Qur'an provides guidance for those with *taqwā*.³⁸⁶ The opening chapter of the Qur'an is articulated from our perspective and voice, expressed as our collective address to God, while the remainder of the Qur'an is expressed as the divine address to humanity; *al-Fātiḥah* poses a question, and the rest of the Qur'an provides the answer.³⁸⁷ The entire Qur'an speaks to its audience on the basis of this prerequisite, namely, that we have already made the choice to exist as ethical beings and to fulfill our purpose in life, and that we have willingly sought out divine guidance and are spiritually prepared to meet its demands with acceptance and responsiveness. Having implored God by His *rahmah* (mercy) and His sovereignty over *al-ālamīn* (the worlds), He provided the perfect response to our request in sending us Prophet Muhammad, "a mercy to all the worlds" (*rahmatun li al-ālamīn*) (Qur'an 21:107).

383 Riḍā, *Tafsīr al-Manār*, 1:47.

384 Al-Qūnawī and Ibn al-Tamjīd, *Hāshiyat al-Qūnawī 'alā tafsīr al-Bayḍāwī wa ma'ahu ḥāshiyat Ibn al-Tamjīd*, 1:56.

385 Al-Qurṭubī, *al-Jāmi' li-aḥkām al-Qur'an*, 1:149; al-Zahrānī, "Aḍwā' alā al-i'jāz al-balāghī fī Sūrat al-Fātiḥah," 129.

386 Sa'īd Ḥawwā, *Asās fī al-tafsīr*, 1:50.

387 Dirāz, *Naẓarāt*, 105.

Scholars have also noted the intricate structure that runs through *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*. Imam Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī noted that the *sūrah* mentions five divine names (Allāh, *al-Rabb*, *al-Raḥmān*, *al-Raḥīm*, and *al-Mālik*) and five human goals (worship, seeking help, seeking guidance, seeking steadfastness, and seeking favor), and the two lists correspond to each other in the exact same sequence.

It is as though one were to say, "We worship You alone because You are Allah, we seek Your help because You are the *Rabb*, we seek Your guidance because You are *al-Raḥmān*, we ask You to grant us steadfastness in following it because You are *al-Raḥīm*, and we ask You to make us among those who will receive Your favor and not to make us among the misguided because You are the *Mālik/Malik* (sovereign) who will judge us all on the Day of Recompense."³⁸⁸

One may also identify within *al-Fātiḥah* a message that comes full circle, with the first half mirroring the second half. We can construct one potential representation of this mirroring relationship with the concentric "ring structures"³⁸⁹ in the diagram below. We can observe how the two groups mentioned at the end of *al-Fātiḥah* are linked with the Divine names mentioned at the beginning. The name 'Allah' signifies *ilāhiyyah* (Divinity) and the name '*al-Rabb*' signifies *rubūbiyyah* (Lordship). Those who disregarded the moral and legislative authority of God are in defiance of His Lordship,³⁹⁰ and those who misconstrue the Divine nature or disregard ultimate truth are in defiance of His Divinity.

388 See al-Rāzī, *Great Exegesis*, 1:444; al-Zahrānī, "Aḍwā' alā al-i'jāz al-balāghī fī Sūrat al-Fātiḥah," 140. Al-Nasafī enumerates six human actions in the *sūrah*; however, the correspondence structure remains the same. See al-Nasafī, *al-Taysīr fī al-tafsīr*, 1:75–76.

389 See also another approach to identifying concentric ring structures in the *sūrah* by Munir Eltal, "Structural Cohesion in the Qur'an: Surah al-Fatihah," Muslim Matters, May 19, 2023, <https://muslimmatters.org/2023/05/19/structural-cohesion-in-the-quran-a-series-surah-al-fatihah/>.

390 'Adī ibn Ḥātim heard the Prophet reciting "They took their rabbis and monks as lords besides Allah" (Qur'an 9:31). The Prophet explained this by saying, "Although they did not worship them, when they made something lawful for them, they considered it lawful, and when they made something unlawful for them, they considered it unlawful." See *Jāmi' at-Tirmidhī*, no. 3095. Another connection between this verse and the corresponding verse indicated in the concentric structure is that these groups all fall under *al-ālamīn*.

The ring structure of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*

In the name of Allah, the All-Merciful, the Ever-Merciful.



Sūrah al-Fātiḥah ultimately represents a conversation with the Divine, one that reflects our continued commitment to renew our moral covenant with Allah in order to fulfill our purpose in this world. In a famous *ḥadīth qudsī*, the Prophet ﷺ told us that Allah has said:

I have divided the prayer into two halves between Me and My servant, and My servant will receive what he asks for.

When the servant says: Praise be to Allah, Lord of the universe, Allah Most High says: My servant has praised Me (*ḥamidanī ‘abdī*).

And when the servant says: The Most Compassionate, the Merciful, Allah Most High says: My servant has lauded Me (*athnā ‘alayya ‘abdī*).

And when the servant says: Master of the Day of Judgment, Allah says: My servant has glorified Me (*majjadanī ‘abdī*).³⁹¹

And when the servant says: You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help, Allah says: This is between Me and My servant, and My servant will receive what he asks for.

Then, when the servant says: Guide us along the straight path, the path of those whom You have favored, not of those who have incurred Your anger, nor of those who have gone astray, Allah says: This is for My servant, and My servant will receive what he asks for.³⁹²

³⁹¹ In one narration we also read, "My servant has entrusted his affairs to Me." See *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 395.

³⁹² *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 395; *Sunan Abī Dāwūd*, no. 821; *Sunan al-Nasā’ī*, no. 909; *Jāmi’ al-Tirmidhī*, no. 2953; *Sunan Ibn Mājah*, no. 3784.

As this powerful hadith illustrates, the recitation of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* in prayer is a deeply intimate conversation with the Divine, one that is guaranteed a response by Allah when made with sincerity. The emotional dimension and spiritual connection are actually integral to internalizing the meanings of this chapter and realizing the fruits of this knowledge within our souls. When we recite this chapter, we are engaged in an emotional conversation with our Creator, clinging to hope in His divine guidance. This is a supplication to God, and in order to receive a response, one's heart must be engaged and attentive. The Prophet said, "Invoke Allah while being certain of [His] response, and know that Allah does not respond to a prayer from a heart that is heedless and distracted."³⁹³ In another narration, the special status of *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* is further emphasized along with its guaranteed response:

Abdullāh ibn 'Abbās reported that while Angel Jibrīl was sitting with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, he heard a sound above him. He lifted his head, and said, "This is a gate which has been opened in heaven today. It was never opened before." Then an angel descended through it and Jibrīl said, "This is an angel who has come down to earth, having never descended before today." He conveyed the greetings of peace and said, "Rejoice with two lights given to you. Such lights were not given to any Prophet before you. These lights are the opening of the book (*Sūrah al-Fātiḥah*), and the concluding verses of *Sūrah al-Baqarah*. You will never recite a word from them without being granted (your supplication)."³⁹⁴

The Qur'an is not a text of mere abstract information; it is meant to connect us directly with Allah in order to transform our souls and lead us to spiritual purification. Our knowledge of God is

grounded through direct participation in the relationship of *'ubūdiyyah* (servitude to God), as exemplified in our prayers, supplications, and worship. In other words, all the lessons described in the previous pages need to be internalized through the practice of worship and love for the Divine. Every prostration to God is an expression of absolute love and reverence and, simultaneously, a refusal to surrender to the false idols of our age. It is our deeply held conviction that through renewing and rectifying our relationship with Allah, we can effect a true transformation of our situation as individuals and as a collective.

Every transformation unfolds according to a sequence of events orchestrated by Allah's divine wisdom. Allah prepares the world according to His will, providing us with opportunities to rise up and answer His call. No human being could have imagined the chain of events that would lead us to where we are today. The COVID-19 pandemic ushered in an era of greater reliance on social media for news and connection, which in turn facilitated social justice movements through hashtags and viral posts, most notably in the case of the Black Lives Matter protests.³⁹⁵ Western support for Ukraine during Russia's invasion highlighted the moral inconsistency in the attitudes of these same nations towards the suffering of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.³⁹⁶ All these events were beyond human prediction and imagination, yet they set the stage for the global solidarity movement for Gaza that we are witnessing today. Understanding Allah's divine decree (*qadar*) allows us to recognize the wisdom in the cascade of events that have brought us to this point and humbly to acknowledge that only Allah knows what the future holds.

³⁹³ *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhi*, no. 3479.

³⁹⁴ *Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*, no. 806.

³⁹⁵ H. H. Chang, A. Richardson, and E. Ferrara, "#JusticeforGeorgeFloyd: How Instagram Facilitated the 2020 Black Lives Matter Protests," *PLoS One* 17, no. 12 (2022): e0277864.

³⁹⁶ Andreas Motzfeldt Kravik, "We Must Avoid Double Standards in Foreign Policy," *Al Jazeera*, April 18, 2024, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2024/4/18/we-must-avoid-double-standards-in-foreign-policy>.

This teaches us the profound lesson of focusing our efforts on fulfilling the moral responsibilities entrusted to us by Allah and placing our trust in His divine promise. As Allah says:

Or do you think that you will enter Paradise without facing the trials of those who came before you? They were afflicted with poverty and hardship and were so severely shaken that even the Messenger and the believers with him cried out, “When will the help of Allah come?” Indeed, the help of Allah is always near. (Qur’an 2:214)

The genocide in Gaza has undoubtedly caused indescribable pain and grief. But it has also awoken us to the failures of the existing thought structures and ideologies of the modern secular world. It has awoken us to the immeasurable value of the Qur’anic worldview. And it has awoken within us an undying resolve to turn back to Allah and renew our covenant with Him, remaining steadfast in our faith and standing firm for justice for all humanity. It is a pillar of the Islamic faith to believe in Allah’s divine decree (*qadar*) and to recognize that there is always wisdom in His decree. Even difficult tribulations and calamitous events can be a source of glad-tidings for those who patiently persevere (Qur’an 2:155). Viewed from this perspective, Allah has blessed the people of Gaza with tremendous patience and granted them an indescribable honor in becoming the means by which light has overcome darkness. They have made the greatest sacrifice, and in the afterlife, their reward and solace will be with God. In this life, it is through them that Allah has enabled thousands to see reality for what it is, to seek the truth, and to stand up against oppression. Through the indomitable faith that permeates their flesh, blood, and bones, the cries for truth and justice have emerged more intensified than ever before. It is through their steadfastness that Allah has inspired countless hearts to turn towards truth, turn towards justice, and turn

towards Him and embrace His divine message. And it is through their courageous example that hope has been rekindled anew for a free Palestine and freedom for all peoples suffering under tyranny and oppression.

Our faith is our greatest source of strength and resilience and our most trusted guide through the hardest times. In the face of overwhelming darkness, *Sūrah al-Fātiḥah* reminds us that Allah’s mercy is always near and that He is the final and ultimate Judge before whom all will be summoned for reckoning. Reflecting upon the meaning of these short but profound verses is the beginning of a project to rebuild the moral order that our souls and the world desperately need.

May Allah, the Most Compassionate and Most Just, guide us in fulfilling this aim, and help us to walk upon the straight path, *āmin*.

آمین

Glossary

Authoritarianism

An autocratic form of leadership that does not care about the views or opinions of others.

Atheism

The ideology that rejects belief in the existence of God.

Capitalism

An economic system defined by private ownership of capital goods and free market competition. Society becomes increasingly controlled by the interests of wealthy corporations and moral values are superseded by the goal of maximizing profit.

Colonialism

The practice of seizing political control over a territory from its indigenous population in order to establish settlements or for economic exploitation.

Communism

An economic system defined by communal ownership of wealth and property. Communism, like capitalism, is a manifestation of materialism and has historically involved significant human rights abuses and suppression of religious beliefs.

Consumerism

Consumerism is a psychological and cultural form of materialism that focuses entirely on acquiring worldly possessions.

Deism

Belief in a God who created the world but is not involved in it and does not send guidance or answer prayers.

Feminism

A movement aiming to establish social and political equality between genders by eliminating gender differences in society, traditional gender roles, and male-dominated institutions (NB: this term is often given diverse definitions, and therefore it is important to clarify what one means by the term before it may be evaluated).

Individualism

A social theory that emphasizes the personal preferences, freedoms, and desires of the individual rather than their social responsibilities and role within the community.

Liberalism

A political and moral philosophy arising from the European enlightenment which emphasizes individual freedom as the ultimate societal value.

Materialism

A philosophical stance positing that nothing exists except physical matter.

Modernism

The belief that the teachings of the past may have been valid and appropriate in those times but are no longer morally relevant for our times.

Naturalism

The philosophical belief that everything can be explained through the properties and forces of nature without the need to invoke Divine intervention or supernatural explanations.

Nihilism

A philosophical belief that life is without objective meaning, purpose, or intrinsic value.

Perennialism

The idea that all of the world's religious traditions share a common metaphysical truth.

Pluralism

The peaceful coexistence of diverse groups of people with different beliefs, cultures, and values within a society.

Polytheism

The belief in, or worship of, more than one god.

Postmodernism

A late 20th-century movement in philosophy and the arts that rejects belief in an objective truth or grand narratives.

Progressivism

The idea that humans today are morally enlightened and that people of the past were morally inferior and backwards.

Racism

Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

Radical Skepticism

A philosophical mode of thinking that emphasizes doubt, suspicion, and distrust of claims to knowledge.

Relativism

The doctrine that moral values and truth claims differ between cultures and peoples, and there is no absolute correct answer.

Religious universalism

The doctrine that all religions ultimately lead to salvation even if they each express different beliefs and truths.

Scientific Anti-Realism

The view that the aim of science is not to find true theories or descriptions of the world, but to find theories that are empirically adequate or useful.

Scientific Realism

The view that the aim of science is to provide true descriptions of the nature of reality, including both observable and unobservable elements.

Scientism

The idea that science alone provides us with knowledge of the truth.

Secularism

The ideology that seeks to remove religion from the public domain and confine it to the private affairs of the individual.

Totalitarianism

A system of government that is dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state, ruling through fear, repression, and subjugation.

Western Imperialism

The political, economic, and cultural domination of Western nations over other countries, often through colonization, military force, or other means of coercion.

Wokeism

A movement of social justice activism inspired by the ideas of postmodernism.

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