

# Al ghazali on the remembrance of death the afterlife

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**What did Al-Ghazali believe?** Al-Ghazzali's writings built on ancient Greek philosophical and scientific thought, whilst also rejecting significant aspects of it. He wanted to balance reason and science with a faith in God, also arguing that reason alone was not sufficient because the deepest truths could only be gained by a faith in God.

**What was Ghazali's Islamic ideology?** Al-Ghazali asserts that education as a process that must lead human beings towards the consciousness of the Creator in order to obey His commands. Muslims need a different model independent of the western influence, based on fundamental assumptions of Muslim about his life.

**What were the last words of Imam Ghazali?** Imam Al Ghazzali woke up one early morning and as usual offered his prayers. He then enquired what day it was and his younger brother, Ahmad Ghazzali replied, "Monday." He asked him to bring his white shroud, kissed it, stretched himself full length and saying "Lord, I obey willingly," breathed his last.

**What was Al-Ghazali's political thought?** This study finds that Al-Ghazali's political thought is theodemocracy, where the people must support the leadership under religion's demands (Islam). Thus, Al-Ghazali did not replace one of the sects: Shi'a or Sunni, related to Islamic leadership, but he took to combine the two of them.

**What was Ghazali's moral philosophy?** Al-Ghazali stressed the importance of purifying the soul as a path to spiritual enlightenment and bliss, emphasizing the transformative power of inner purification in guiding human behavior and achieving moral excellence.

**What was Al-Ghazali's spiritual crisis?** He underwent a spiritual crisis in 1095, which some speculate was brought on by clinical hysteria, abandoned his career and left Baghdad on the pretext of going on pilgrimage to Mecca. Making arrangements for his family, he disposed of his wealth and adopted an ascetic lifestyle.

**Why is Al-Ghazali known as the proof of Islam?** One of al-Ghazali's nicknames is "The Proof of Islam," and he is called that not only because of the sagacity of his writings, but because of the quality of the life he lived. He was appointed Professor of Theology at the University of Baghdad at the tender age of thirty-three.

**What was Al-Ghazali's theory of caliphate?** In his own approach al-Ghazali definitely confuses the terms obligatory (moral) and necessary (natural). The argument is simply: there ought to be a Caliph, therefore there must be a Caliph, therefore there is a Caliph.

**Was Ghazali a Shia?** Al-Ghazâlî (c. 1056–1111) was one of the most prominent and influential philosophers, theologians, jurists, and mystics of Sunni Islam.

**Was Ghazali a Sufi?** All the sunni people including Shaikh Ghazali are both Sufi and Sunni which means we trust in one God and follow Muhammad pbuh.

**What did Al-Ghazali say about music?** Ghazali's own position is that music in itself is permissible, though under certain circumstances it can be unlawful or undesirable. Ghazali emphasises awareness of the omnipresence of God in creation and the importance of using the mind, hearing and sight to bring one closer to God.

**What does Al-Ghazali say about miracles '?** Ghazali's concern is to guard against compromising divine omnipotence. This becomes a distinct possibility when miracles are denied on the strength of a belief in a causal order which is not subject to divine power.

**What is the theory of justice by Al-Ghazali?** According to Ghazali, justice among the individuals is best explained when a person does not desire the things for others which he does not desire for himself. And anything which brings harm to other person is considered oppression.

**What is the social thought of Imam Ghazali?** Imam Ghazali says that need of a person increases as he busies himself in worldly matters and the fulfilment of these needs, cause social progress and evolution.

**What were the ideas of Al-Ghazali on in the concept of Islamic social welfare function?** Of this concept was born the term masalih (utilities, benefits) and mafasid (disutilitas, damage) in a position to strengthen social welfare. According to Al-Ghazali, the welfare of the society will only be realized if it maintains five basic objectives, namely religion, life, intellect, property and offspring.

**What is human nature according to Al-Ghazali?** al-Ghazali would remind that man is a unique creation due to his nature that is of spiritual and physical realm, by stating that man is the reflection of the universe. Hence man is to balance the two aspects of him and to free himself from the obedience of anything other than God.

**What is the epistemology of Al-Ghazali?** In Ghazalian epistemology, Reason and Intuition are the two main sources of human knowledge. We can recognize things with the help of reason or Aql as Ghazali says it is the basic apprehending faculty. Besides reason, he also considered that humans are also bestowed with intuition.

**What is knowledge according to Al-Ghazali?** If someone will ask about what knowledge is, Al-Ghazali will answer: “knowledge is the set of beliefs created in us by God whenever the conditions of knowledge are satisfied”. This account of knowledge is very simple, such that anyone can understand it. And this kind of simplicity paved the way for its dominance.

**What was the philosophical thought of Al-Ghazali?** 2) al-Ghazali accepted the philosophical thought of divinity (ilahiyun), in several respects as a whole—for example logic, physics, mathematics, etc., and in terms of metaphysics, al-Ghazali accepted with certain conditions—in accordance with the texts of the Qur'an and hadith.

**What are the key concepts of Al-Ghazali's moral philosophy?** Al-Ghazali focused his studies on the congenital behavior on the spiritual direction, which is the ultimate goal of moral behavior, and on showing virtue and self-control, taming and elevating the soul of impurities, and achieving mental happiness (Morsi, 1992).

**What were Al-Ghazali's political thoughts?** Theo-democratic Nature of State Believing that religion and the state are inseparable, as both, have functions that mutually reinforce each other, Al-Ghazali considers the state as a theo-democracy, where the people must support the leadership under religion's demands (Islam).

**Who influenced Al-Ghazali?** Muslim theologians: Al-Ghazali was deeply influenced by the Islamic theological tradition, particularly the work of theologians such as Al-Ash'ari and Al-Maturidi.

**Is Ghazali A Sunni?** Ahmad Ghazali (Persian: احمد غزالی; full name Majd al-Din Abi al-Fotuh Ahmad Ghazali) was a Sunni Muslim Persian Sufi mystic, writer, preacher and the head of Al-Nizamiyya of Baghdad (c. 1061–1123 or 1126).

**Is music haram in Islam?** Imam al-Ghazali, reported several hadith and came to the conclusion that music in and of itself is permitted, saying: "All these Ahadith are reported by al-Bukhari and singing and playing are not haram." He also references a narration from Khidr, wherein a favorable opinion of music is expressed.

**What is Al-Ghazali's ethical system?** In short, al-Ghazali (1985) only lists five manners or ethics when one deals with people who do not recognize them. The five manners are: 1) Do not join people that talk nonsense or on unbeneficial issues. 2) Do not hear bad words. 3) Do not mind the words of those who want to do bad things to you.

**Who was Imam Al-Ghazali summary?** Article Summary. Al-Ghazali is one of the greatest Islamic jurists, theologians and mystical thinkers. He learned various branches of the traditional Islamic religious sciences in his home town of Tus, Gurgan and Nishapur in the northern part of Iran. He was also involved in Sufi practices from an early age.

**What is the teaching of Al-Ghazali?** With respect to religious education, Al-Ghazali recommends an early introduction to the fundamentals of religion through inculcation; memorization and repetition, thus he feels no need for understanding at first. A subsequent stage involves explanation understanding and conscious practice.

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