

islam answers atheism

Islam Answers Atheism: Exploring Faith in a Secular World

Introduction:

In an increasingly secular world, the question of faith versus reason often takes center stage. Atheism, the disbelief in the existence of God, presents a powerful counterpoint to the theistic worldview. But for many, the answers offered by atheism feel incomplete, leaving a void that traditional philosophical arguments struggle to fill. This article delves into how the Islamic faith addresses the core concerns and challenges raised by atheism, exploring the intellectual and spiritual arguments that offer alternative perspectives on existence, purpose, morality, and the nature of reality. We'll dissect common atheist arguments and present Islamic responses, fostering a respectful and informed dialogue between these two contrasting belief systems. Prepare to embark on a journey of intellectual exploration, challenging assumptions and considering alternative viewpoints.

I. Addressing the Problem of Evil and Suffering:

One of the most prominent arguments against the existence of a benevolent God is the problem of evil. Atheists often point to the suffering and injustice in the world as incompatible with the existence of an all-powerful and all-good deity. Islam, however, offers a nuanced response. The Quran acknowledges the existence of suffering but frames it within a broader context of divine justice, free will, and the testing of faith. The concept of fitna (trial or tribulation) is central; suffering is viewed not as a sign of God's absence, but as a test of one's faith and an opportunity for spiritual growth and reward in the afterlife. Furthermore, Islam emphasizes the temporary nature of this world and the ultimate justice that will be rendered on the Day of Judgment. This perspective reframes suffering, not as evidence against God, but as a part of a larger divine plan with a purpose beyond immediate human comprehension.

II. The Argument from Design and the Complexity of the Universe:

The argument from design, or the teleological argument, suggests that the complexity and order of the universe point towards an intelligent creator. While atheists often counter with scientific explanations of natural processes, Islam embraces the scientific understanding of the universe while simultaneously asserting the role of God as its ultimate creator and designer. The Quran repeatedly emphasizes the signs of God's power and wisdom manifested in the natural world, urging reflection and contemplation upon the intricacies of creation. Islamic cosmology acknowledges the vastness and complexity of the universe, seeing it not as a random occurrence but as a testament to divine artistry and power, subtly woven into the fabric of scientific discovery. The intricate balance of ecosystems, the laws of physics, and the very existence of life itself are seen as evidence of a supreme intelligence.

III. The Moral Argument and the Source of Ethical Values:

Atheists often grapple with the source of morality in a world without God. If there is no divine lawgiver, how can objective moral principles be established? Islam, conversely, grounds morality in the divine commands revealed in the Quran and the Sunnah (teachings and practices of the Prophet Muhammad). Islamic ethics provide a comprehensive framework for moral behavior, encompassing individual piety, social justice, and environmental responsibility. The emphasis on compassion, honesty, and justice provides a robust ethical system that resonates with many, even those outside the Islamic faith. This divinely ordained moral framework offers a compelling alternative to secular ethical systems, which often struggle to provide an objective basis for morality.

IV. The Experience of Faith and the Role of Spirituality:

Many atheists emphasize empirical evidence and reason as the primary sources of knowledge, discounting the role of personal experience and spiritual intuition. However, Islam recognizes the importance of both reason and faith, acknowledging that some truths are accessible through spiritual experience. The experience of iman (faith) is deeply personal and profound, often involving a sense of connection to the divine, peace, and purpose. This subjective dimension of faith is not easily dismissed or measured by scientific methods, yet for many Muslims, it forms the cornerstone of their belief. This lived experience transcends purely intellectual arguments and adds another layer to the debate.

V. The Quran and the Scientific Method:

Some interpret the Quran as being in direct conflict with scientific understanding, but a deeper examination reveals a more nuanced relationship. The Quran encourages the pursuit of knowledge and understanding of the universe, encouraging observation and reasoning. While the Quran doesn't offer detailed scientific explanations, it frequently alludes to scientific phenomena, often in metaphorical language that resonates with later scientific discoveries. The emphasis on the exploration and understanding of God's creation encourages scientific inquiry as a path to appreciating the divine wisdom manifested in the natural world, rather than seeing it as contradictory to faith.

Book Outline: Islam Answers Atheism

Name: Bridging the Divide: An Islamic Response to Atheism

Introduction: Defining atheism and Islam, outlining the scope of the book.

Chapter 1: The Problem of Evil: Islamic perspectives on suffering and divine justice.

Chapter 2: Cosmic Design: Exploring the teleological argument and the Islamic view of creation.

Chapter 3: Moral Foundations: Islamic ethics versus secular morality.

Chapter 4: The Inner Experience: Faith, spirituality, and the limits of reason.

Chapter 5: Science and Revelation: Reconciling scientific discovery with religious belief in an Islamic context.

Conclusion: Synthesizing the arguments and offering a concluding perspective.

(Detailed explanation of each chapter would follow here, expanding on the points already made in the main article. Each chapter would be approximately 200-300 words, providing in-depth analysis and supporting evidence.)

FAQs:

1. Does Islam deny scientific findings? No, Islam encourages the pursuit of knowledge and sees scientific discoveries as a way to understand God's creation.
2. How does Islam address the existence of suffering? Islam views suffering as a test of faith and an opportunity for spiritual growth.
3. What is the Islamic perspective on morality? Islamic morality is rooted in divine commands and emphasizes compassion, justice, and social responsibility.
4. Can faith be proven scientifically? No, faith is a matter of personal belief and spiritual experience, not scientific proof.
5. How does Islam reconcile faith and reason? Islam values both faith and reason, seeing them as complementary ways of understanding the world.
6. What about the historical criticisms of Islam? Historical criticisms need to be examined in their proper historical and cultural contexts.
7. Does Islam promote intolerance? No, the true spirit of Islam promotes peace, tolerance, and justice. Misinterpretations and extremist groups do not represent the majority of Muslims.
8. How does Islam address the complexities of the universe? Islam sees the complexities of the universe as evidence of God's power and wisdom.
9. What is the Islamic view of the afterlife? Islam emphasizes the importance of the afterlife and the accountability for one's actions in this life.

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implications for social justice.

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7. The Concept of Tawhid in Islam: Explores the concept of the oneness of God in Islam.
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islam answers atheism: The Divine Reality Hamza Andreas Tzortzis, 2019-09-30 In *The Divine Reality*, (Newly Revised Edition 2019) Hamza Andreas Tzortzis provides a compelling case for the rational and spiritual foundations of Islam, whilst intelligently and compassionately deconstructing atheism. Join him on an existential, spiritual and rational journey that articulates powerful arguments for the existence of God, the Qur'an, the Prophethood of Muhammad and why we must know, love and worship God. He addresses academic and popular objections while showing how contemporary atheism is based on false assumptions about reality, which leads to incoherent answers to life's important questions. Does hope, happiness and human value make sense without the Divine? Do we have an ultimate purpose? Can we have consciousness and rational minds without God? Did the universe come from nothing? Does evil and suffering negate Divine mercy? Has scientific progress led to the denial of God? Are revelation and prophethood myths? Is God worthy of our worship? If you want to know how the Islamic intellectual and spiritual tradition answers these questions then this is the book for you. Hamza Andreas Tzortzis's new book presents a much needed comprehensive account of Islamic theism that draws upon Western and Islamic thought. Hamza Tzortzis is an international speaker, writer and instructor. He has a PgCert and an MA in philosophy and is currently continuing his postgraduate studies in the field. Hamza has studied Islamic thought and theology under qualified scholars. He has delivered workshops and courses on topics related to Islamic thought and philosophy. Hamza has debated prominent academics and thinkers on Islam and atheism.

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islam answers atheism: *Answering Islam* Norman L. Geisler, Abdul Saleeb, 2002-08 Apologetic guide compares the major tenets of Islam with Christianity.

islam answers atheism: 20 Answers Matt Fradd, 2015

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islam answers atheism: *Celebrating the Birth of the Prophet* Sayyid Muhammad Alawi al-Maliki, 2020-10 This book, which is a work of the late Muhaddith of Makkah, Sayyid Shaykh Muhammad Alawi al-Maliki, may Allah have mercy upon him, seeks to present the case for celebrating the birth of the Best of Creations, Sayyidna Muhammad, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. What Will I Learn? The Proofs of the Permissibility of Celebrating the Birth of the Prophet; Learn what Shaykh Muhammad Alawi al-Maliki says about the five categories of innovation; Learn what some of Islam's scholarly giants have said about the Mawlid throughout history. New Additions in the Second Edition from Habib 'Umar bin Hafiz: Being with Allah and His Messenger; When the Month of Rabi al-Awwal Arrives; Dealing With Those Who Disagree With the Mawlid.

islam answers atheism: *The Young Atheist's Handbook* Alom Shaha, 2012-07-19 Growing up in a strict Muslim community in south-east London, Alom Shaha learnt that religion was not to be questioned. Reciting the Qur'an without understanding what it meant was simply a part of life; so, too, was obeying the imam and enduring beatings when he failed to attend the local mosque. But Alom was more drawn to science and its power to illuminate. As a teen, he lived between two worlds: the home controlled by his authoritarian father, and a school alive with books and ideas. In a charming blend of memoir, philosophy and science, Alom explores the questions about faith and the afterlife that we all ponder. This is a book for anyone who wonders what they should believe and how they should live. It's for those who may need the facts and the ideas, as well as the courage, to break free from inherited beliefs. In this powerful narrative, Alom shows that it is possible to live a compassionate, fulfilling and meaningful life without God.

islam answers atheism: A Universe from Nothing Lawrence Maxwell Krauss, 2013 This is a provocative account of the astounding new answers to the most basic philosophical question: Where did the universe come from and how will it end?

islam answers atheism: The Prophet Muhammad's Knowledge of the Unseen Qadi Yusuf Al-Nabahani, 2021-10-18 Translation of Hujjatullah `ala al-`alamin fi mu'jizat sayyid al-mursalin (The Overwhelming Proof of Allah over the Worlds in the Stunning Miracles of the Master of Prophets) 712 hadiths related to the Prophet Muhammad's (upon whom be peace and blessings) knowledge of the unseen translated, documented and indexed for the first time in English. the Prophet's knowledge of the unseen counts among those miracles of his that are known categorically and definitely, reaching us through mass transmission with vast numbers of narrators and congruent meanings. Qadi `Iyad, al-Shifa b-Ta`rif Huquq al-Mustafa. The knowledge of the Tablet and the Pent are a mere few lines out of the lines of the Prophet's knowledge and a mere river from the seas of his knowledge. Mulla `Ali al-Qari, al-Zubda fi Sharh al-Burda.

islam answers atheism: Common Ground Between Islam and Buddhism Reza Shah-Kazemi, 2010 [Common Ground is] ... an earnest attempt to help Muslims to see Buddhism as a true religion, and Buddhists to see Islam as an authentic Dharma.--Professor Mohammad Hashim Kamali (from his Foreword) --Book Jacket.

islam answers atheism: The Evolution of Atheism Stephen LeDrew, 2016 In The Evolution of Atheism, Stephen LeDrew argues that militant atheists have more in common with religious fundamentalists than they would care to admit, advancing what LeDrew calls secular fundamentalism. LeDrew draws on public relations campaigns, publications, podcasts, and in-depth interviews to explore the belief systems, internal logics, and self-contradictions of atheists. He argues that evolving understandings of what atheism means, and how it should be put into action, are threatening to irrevocably fragment the movement.

islam answers atheism: Does God Exist? J. P. Moreland, Kai Nielsen, 2009-12-02 Is there a God? What is the evidence for belief in such a being? What is God like? Or, is God a figment of human inspiration? How do we know that such a being might not exist? Should belief or disbelief in God's existence make a difference in our opinions and moral choices, in the way we see ourselves and relate to those around us? These are fundamental questions, and their answers have shaped individual lives, races, and nations throughout history. On March 24, 1988, at the University of Mississippi, J.P. Moreland, a leading Christian philosopher and ethicist, and Kai Nielsen, one of today's best-known atheist philosophers, went head-to-head over these questions. Does God Exist? records their entire lively debate and includes questions from the audience, the debaters' answers, and the responses of four recognized scholars - William Lane Craig, Antony Flew, Dallas Willard, and Keith Parsons. Noted author and philosopher Peter Kreeft has written an introduction, concluding chapter, and appendix - all designed to help readers decide for themselves whether God is fact or fantasy.

islam answers atheism: God Is Not Great Christopher Hitchens, 2008-11-19 Christopher Hitchens, described in the London Observer as "one of the most prolific, as well as brilliant, journalists of our time" takes on his biggest subject yet-the increasingly dangerous role of religion in the world. In the tradition of Bertrand Russell's Why I Am Not a Christian and Sam Harris's recent bestseller, The End Of Faith, Christopher Hitchens makes the ultimate case against religion. With a close and erudite reading of the major religious texts, he documents the ways in which religion is a man-made wish, a cause of dangerous sexual repression, and a distortion of our origins in the cosmos. With eloquent clarity, Hitchens frames the argument for a more secular life based on science and reason, in which hell is replaced by the Hubble Telescope's awesome view of the universe, and Moses and the burning bush give way to the beauty and symmetry of the double helix.

islam answers atheism: The Happy Atheist PZ Myers, 2014-05-06 On his popular science blog, Pharyngula, PZ Myers has entertained millions of readers with his infectious love of evolutionary science and his equally infectious disdain for creationism, biblical literalism, intelligent design theory, and other products of godly illogic. This funny and fearless book collects and expands

on some of his most popular writings, giving the religious fanaticism of our times the gleeful disrespect it deserves by skewering the apocalyptic fantasies, magical thinking, hypocrisies, and pseudoscientific theories advanced by religious fundamentalists of all stripes. Forceful and articulate, scathing and funny, *The Happy Atheist* is a reaffirmation of the revelatory power of humor and the truth-revealing powers of science and reason.

islam answers atheism: *Approaching the Qur'an* Michael Sells, 2023-10-05 *Approaching the Qur'an* presents brilliant translations of the short, hymnic chapters, or Suras, associated with the first revelations to the Prophet Muhammad. These early Suras contain some of the most powerful, prophetic, and revelatory passages in religious history, offering the vision of a meaningful and just life that anchors the faith of one fifth of the world's inhabitants. In addition to these translations, Michael Sells provides an introduction to the Qur'an, commentaries on the Suras, a glossary of technical terms, and discussions of the auditory nature and gender aspects of the Arabic text. An ideal resource for students and interested lay readers, this third edition also includes a new full Sura and associated commentary, a new preface, and a thoroughly updated bibliography.

islam answers atheism: The Burhān Mohammed Hijab, 2021-12-15 In *The Burhān* Mohammad Hijab analyses Ibn Sīnā's argument for the existence of God. Regards as being most invulnerable to any type of counterattack, Ibn Sīnā's Burhān argument postulates that a world with only contingent existences is inconceivable, as a contingent existence cannot cause itself. Ibn Sīnā argues that the only way to explain the existence of anything is to postulate the existence of auncaused necessary being, or a wājib al-wujūd ('necessary existence'). However, despite its impact, the Burhān has not been packaged for apologetic use for a modern audience. Hijab's novel contribution to the discourse surrounding God's existence is found in his re-articulation of this argument for theists attempting to make the case for religion to atheist audiences. Using the Burhān as his guide, Hijab provides his own proofs for the necessary existence of God and answers some of the most prominent objections. Hijab applies the arguments for a necessary being by referring to potential pastoral and apologetic settings using two fictitious characters, Richard and Betty.

islam answers atheism: *Islam and the Future of Tolerance* Sam Harris, Maajid Nawaz, 2015-10-06 "A civil but honest dialogue...As illuminating as it is fascinating." —Ayaan Hirsi Ali Is Islam a religion of peace or war? Is it amenable to reform? Why do so many Muslims seem to be drawn to extremism? And what do words like jihadism and fundamentalism really mean? In a world riven by misunderstanding and violence, Sam Harris—a famous atheist—and Maajid Nawaz—a former radical—demonstrate how two people with very different religious views can find common ground and invite you to join in an urgently needed conversation. "How refreshing to read an honest yet affectionate exchange between the Islamist-turned-liberal-Muslim Maajid Nawaz and the neuroscientist who advocates mindful atheism, Sam Harris...Their back-and-forth clarifies multiple confusions that plague the public conversation about Islam." —Irshad Manji, New York Times Book Review "It is sadly uncommon, in any era, to find dialogue based on facts and reason—but even more rarely are Muslim and non-Muslim intellectuals able to maintain critical distance on broad questions about Islam. Which makes *Islam and the Future of Tolerance* something of a unicorn...Most conversations about religion are marked by the inability of either side to listen, but here, at last, is a proper debate." —New Statesman

islam answers atheism: Freethinkers of Medieval Islam Sarah Stroumsa, 1999-01-01 This book studies the phenomenon of freethinking in medieval Islam, as exemplified in the figures of Ibn al-R wand and Ab Bakr al-R z . It reconstructs their thought and analyzes the relations of the phenomenon to Islamic prophetology and its repercussions in Islamic thought.

islam answers atheism: Religion for Atheists Alain De Botton, 2012-03-06 From the author of *The Architecture of Happiness*, a deeply moving meditation on how we can still benefit, without believing, from the wisdom, the beauty, and the consolatory power that religion has to offer. Alain de Botton was brought up in a committedly atheistic household, and though he was powerfully swayed by his parents' views, he underwent, in his mid-twenties, a crisis of faithlessness. His feelings of doubt about atheism had their origins in listening to Bach's cantatas, were further developed in the

presence of certain Bellini Madonnas, and became overwhelming with an introduction to Zen architecture. However, it was not until his father's death -- buried under a Hebrew headstone in a Jewish cemetery because he had intriguingly omitted to make more secular arrangements -- that Alain began to face the full degree of his ambivalence regarding the views of religion that he had dutifully accepted. Why are we presented with the curious choice between either committing to peculiar concepts about immaterial deities or letting go entirely of a host of consoling, subtle and effective rituals and practices for which there is no equivalent in secular society? Why do we bristle at the mention of the word morality? Flee from the idea that art should be uplifting, or have an ethical purpose? Why don't we build temples? What mechanisms do we have for expressing gratitude? The challenge that de Botton addresses in his book: how to separate ideas and practices from the religious institutions that have laid claim to them. In *Religion for Atheists* is an argument to free our soul-related needs from the particular influence of religions, even if it is, paradoxically, the study of religion that will allow us to rediscover and rearticulate those needs.

islam answers atheism: Give Me an Answer Cliffe Knechtle, 1986-03-31 Cliffe Knechtle offers clear, reasoned and compassionate responses to the tough questions skeptics ask.

islam answers atheism: *The Advent of the Promised Messiah* Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, 2016-06-01 At a time when injustice, immorality and sin ran rampant, the religion of Islam dawned to revive the bond between humanity and its Creator, and to establish peace in the world. It was at the hand of the Prophet of Islam that an unparalleled moral and spiritual transformation took place. But the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, prophesied that a time would come when the true teachings of Islam would be forgotten and at this time a divinely appointed reformer would appear to rejuvenate Islam. In fulfilment of this prophecy, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, peace be upon him, appeared in Qadian, India, and claimed to be the divinely appointed reformer awaited by all the world religions. This book comprises an address delivered by the Promised Messiah, in which he speaks about the purpose of his advent and what it means to be an Ahmadi.

islam answers atheism: *A Manual for Creating Atheists* Peter Boghossian, 2014-07-01 For thousands of years, the faithful have honed proselytizing strategies and talked people into believing the truth of one holy book or another. Indeed, the faithful often view converting others as an obligation of their faith—and are trained from an early age to spread their unique brand of religion. The result is a world broken in large part by unquestioned faith. As an urgently needed counter to this tried-and-true tradition of religious evangelism, *A Manual for Creating Atheists* offers the first-ever guide not for talking people into faith—but for talking them out of it. Peter Boghossian draws on the tools he has developed and used for more than 20 years as a philosopher and educator to teach how to engage the faithful in conversations that will help them value reason and rationality, cast doubt on their religious beliefs, mistrust their faith, abandon superstition and irrationality, and ultimately embrace reason.

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demanding to know: 'Have you ever heard of Jesus?' We burst out laughing. Maybe not our finest parenting moment, given that he was genuinely distraught. He felt that he had woken up one day to a world in which his peers were expressing beliefs he found frighteningly unreasonable. He began devouring books like *The God Delusion*, books that helped him formulate his own arguments and helped him stand his ground. Dawkins's new book is special in the terrain of atheists' pleas for humanism and rationalism precisely since it speaks to those most vulnerable to the coercive tactics of religion. As Dawkins himself says in the dedication, this book is for 'all young people when they're old enough to decide for themselves.' It is also, I must add, for their parents."—Janna Levin, author of *Black Hole Blues* "When someone is considering atheism I tell them to read the Bible first and then Dawkins. Outgrowing God—second only to the Bible!"—Penn Jillette, author of *God, No!*

islam answers atheism: Arguments for God's Existence in Classical Islamic Thought Hannah C. Erlwein, 2019-07-22 The endeavour to prove God's existence through rational argumentation was an integral part of classical Islamic theology (*kalām*) and philosophy (*falsafa*), thus the frequently articulated assumption in the academic literature. The Islamic discourse in question is then often compared to the discourse on arguments for God's existence in the western tradition, not only in terms of its objectives but also in terms of the arguments used: Islamic thinkers, too, put forward arguments that have been labelled as cosmological, teleological, and ontological. This book, however, argues that arguments for God's existence are absent from the theological and philosophical works of the classical Islamic era. This is not to say that the arguments encountered there are flawed arguments for God's existence. Rather, it means that the arguments under consideration serve a different purpose than to prove that God exists. Through a close reading of the works of several *mutakallimūn* and *falāsifa* from the 3rd–7th/9th–13th century, such as al-Bāqillānī and Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī as well as Ibn Sīnā and Ibn Rushd, this book proffers a re-evaluation of the discourse in question, and it suggests what its participants sought to prove if it is not that God exists.

islam answers atheism: The Twilight of Atheism Alister McGrath, 2007-12-18 In this bold and provocative new book, the author of *In the Beginning* and *The Reenchantment of Nature* challenges the widely held assumption that the world is becoming more secular and demonstrates why atheism cannot provide the moral and intellectual guidance essential for coping with the complexities of modern life. Atheism is one of the most important movements in modern Western culture. For the last two hundred years, it seemed to be on the verge of eliminating religion as an outmoded and dangerous superstition. Recent years, however, have witnessed the decline of disbelief and a rise in religious devotion throughout the world. In *THE TWILIGHT OF ATHEISM*, the distinguished historian and theologian Alister McGrath examines what went wrong with the atheist dream and explains why religion and faith are destined to play a central role in the twenty-first century. A former atheist who is now one of Christianity's foremost scholars, McGrath traces the history of atheism from its emergence in eighteenth-century Europe as a revolutionary worldview that offered liberation from the rigidity of traditional religion and the oppression of tyrannical monarchs, to its golden age in the first half of the twentieth century. Blending thoughtful, authoritative historical analysis with incisive portraits of such leading and influential atheists as Sigmund Freud and Richard Dawkins, McGrath exposes the flaws at the heart of atheism, and argues that the renewal of faith is a natural, inevitable, and necessary response to its failures. *THE TWILIGHT OF ATHEISM* will unsettle believers and nonbelievers alike. A powerful rebuttal of the philosophy that, for better and for worse, has exerted tremendous influence on Western history, it carries major implications for the future of both religion and unbelief in our society.

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partly historical, *The Rage Against God*, written by the brother of prominent atheist Christopher Hitchens, assails several of the favorite arguments of the anti-God battalions and makes the case against fashionable atheism.

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perennial theological and philosophical questions: the nature of the God-head, the ultimate constitution of matter, the world's origin, causality, divine providence and the existence of evil, freedom and determinism, political wisdom, and the reaches of human knowledge, The contributions include historical and analytical expositions of these issues in medieval Islam as well as discussions of individual thinkers, translations of Arabic texts with commentary, comparisons of Greek and Islamic thought, and bibliographical and textual sources. As a whole, these essays offer a wealth of philosophical, theological, bibliographical, philological, and historical information. Among the outstanding contributions are: an article by Charles Butterworth on Aristotle's rhetoric and how it was understood by al-Farabi, Avicenna and Averroes; Richard M. Frank's essay on the concepts of atoms and bodies, one of the most complex subjects in Islamic theology; and an article by Shams Inati on Ibn Sina and single expressions that discusses how language relates to mental processes and the unknown. Michael E. Marmura develops a new perspective on the subject of efficient causality, emphasizing the paradigmatic position of God's relationship to the world; Muhsin Mahdi analyzes a treatise of Averroes' that deals with the relationship between philosophy and law.

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There is No God: Atheists in America explore the growing number of atheists in America. While the United States is still a religious nation, there is an increasingly visible number of people who profess faith in no god, and yet, beyond their most famous spokespeople, we know little about this growing group. There is No God draws on national survey data, original research, and in-depth interviews to present an accessible overview of who atheists in America really are, how they come to their beliefs and explain them to others, and how their beliefs shape their lives, particularly regarding politics.

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