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# Al Ghazali On Disciplining The Soul And On Breaking The Two Desires

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Book 9 of The Revival of the Religious Sciences ; Iḥyā' 'ulūm Al-dīn

The Remembrance of Death and the Afterlife

Marvels of the Heart

The Prophetic Ethics and the Courtesies of Living

On Disciplining the Soul

On Disciplining the Soul

AN EXPOSITION OF THE HEARTS

Al-Ghazali on Responses Proper to Listening to Music and the Experience of Ecstasy: Book XVIII of the Revival of the Religious Sciences

Al-Ghazzali on Repentance

Al-Ghazzali on the Treatment of Anger, Hatred and Envy

Invocations & Supplications

A Treasury of Ghazali

The Book of Assistance

Al-Ghazzali on Knowing Yourself and God

[مكاشفة القلوب] انكليزي

Al-Ghazali's Philosophical Theology

The Origins of Suicidal Terrorism

The Ninety-nine Beautiful Names of God

Imam Al-Ghazali

Al-Ghazzali on the Treatment of the Harms of the Tongue

Abstinence in Islam

Al-Ghazali on Vigilance and Self-Examination

Wonders of the Heart

The Alchemy of Happiness (Kimiya Al-Saadat)  
Al-Ghazālī's Theory : a Translation, with an Introduction and Annotation, of Al-Ghazālī's Kitāb Jawāhir Al-Qur'ān  
The Alchemy of Happiness  
Kasr Al Shahwatayn (Curbing the Two Appetites) from Iḥyā' 'ulūm Al-dīn (Revivification of the Sciences of Religion)  
Al-Ghazzali on Disciplining the Self  
The Beginning of Guidance  
The Degrees of the Soul  
Science of the Spirit  
Kitāb Al-'ilm  
Al-ghazali on Disciplining the Soul and on Breaking the Two Desires  
A Concise Life  
Bombing Without Moonlight  
The Imam and Proof of Islam : Complete Arabic Text with Facing English Translation  
Spiritual Stations on the Sufi Path

*Al Ghazali On  
Disciplining The Soul  
And On Breaking The  
Two Desires*

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## REYNA PEARSON

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**Book 9 of The Revival of the Religious Sciences ; Iḥyā' 'ulūm Al-dīn** The Other Press

On Disciplining the Soul  
Islamic Texts Society's Al-Gha

*The Remembrance of Death and the Afterlife* Oxford University Press

General Description: In al-Ghazzali's view, everything begins by knowing who you

are. He says that you should know that you are born with an outer form and an inner essence and it is that inner essence or the spiritual heart that you have to come to know in order to know who you are.

*Marvels of the Heart Fons Vitae* Al-Ghazali  
General Description: Al-Ghazzali places great emphasis on the virtue and spiritual reward of having a good disposition. He also discusses how to recognize the sicknesses of the spiritual heart, the signs of a good character, the raising and training of children, and the prerequisites

of becoming a disciple.

*The Prophetic Ethics and the Courtesies of Living* Kazi Publications

In this work, here presented in a complete English edition for the first time, the problem of knowing God is confronted in an original and stimulating way. Taking up the Prophet's teaching that 'Ninety-nine Beautiful Names' are truly predicated of God, Ghazali explores the meaning and resonance of each of these divine names, and reveals the functions they perform both in the cosmos and in the soul of the spiritual adept. Although some of the book

is rigorously analytical, the author never fails to attract the reader with his profound mystical and ethical insights, which, conveyed in his sincere and straightforward idiom, have made of this book one of the perennial classics of Muslim thought, popular among Muslims to this day. This volume won a British Book Design and Production Award in 1993.

**On Disciplining the Soul** SUNY Press Responses Proper to Listening to Music and the Experience of Ecstasy is the eighteen chapter of the Revival of the Religious Sciences (Ihya' 'ulum al-din), a monumental work of classical Islam written by the renowned theologian-mystic Abu Hamid al-Ghazali (d. 1111). This chapter of the Revival deals with the controversial topic of music. In the Islamic legal tradition, there is disagreement as to whether or not performing and listening to music is lawful, even more, whether music might be used as a path to ecstasy. Basing himself on the Qur'an, hadith, the first generations of Muslims and the mystical tradition, Ghazali presents the arguments both for and against listening to 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. In Responses Proper to Listening to Music and the Experience of Ecstasy he gives lyrical expression to his love of poetry and music, and their legitimate place not only in human celebrations, but in divine worship and as aids on the path to gnosis and ecstasy. All such responses he sees exemplified in the life of the Prophet with his family. This volume also includes a translation of Imam Ghazali's own Introduction to the Revival of the Religious Sciences, which gives the reasons that caused him to write the work, the structure of the whole of the Revival and which places each of the chapters in the context of the others.

*On Disciplining the Soul* Islamic Texts Society's Al-Gha

The Muslim thinker al-Ghazali (d. 1111) was one of the most influential theologians and philosophers of Islam and has been considered an authority in both Western and Islamic philosophical traditions. Born in northeastern Iran, he held the most

prestigious academic post in Islamic theology in Baghdad, only to renounce the position and teach at small schools in the provinces for no money. His contributions to Islamic scholarship range from responding to the challenges of Aristotelian philosophy to creating a new type of Islamic mysticism and integrating both these traditions-falsafa and Sufism-into the Sunni mainstream. This book offers a comprehensive study of al-Ghazali's life and his understanding of cosmology-how God creates things and events in the world, how human acts relate to God's power, and how the universe is structured. Frank Griffel presents a serious revision of traditional views on al-Ghazali, showing that his most important achievement was the creation of a new rationalist theology in which he transformed the Aristotelian views of thinkers such as Avicenna to accord with intellectual currents that were well-established within Muslim theological discourse. Using the most authoritative sources, including reports from al-Ghazali's students, his contemporaries, and his own letters, Griffel reconstructs every stage in a turbulent career. The al-

Ghazali that emerges offers many surprises, particularly on his motives for leaving Baghdad and the nature of his "seclusion" afterwards. Griffel demonstrates that al-Ghazali intended to create a new cosmology that moved away from concerns held earlier by Muslim theologians and Arab philosophers. This new theology aimed to provide a framework for the pursuit of the natural sciences and a basis for Islamic science and philosophy to flourish beyond the 12th century. Al-Ghazali's Philosophical Theology is the most thorough examination to date of this important thinker.

**AN EXPOSITION OF THE HEARTS** Kazi Publications

First published in 1983. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Al-Ghazali on Responses Proper to Listening to Music and the Experience of Ecstasy: Book XVIII of the Revival of the Religious Sciences Samaira Book Publishers

The spiritual life in Islam begins with riyadat al-naafs, the inner warfare against the ego. Distracted and polluted by

worldliness, the lower self has a tendency to drag the human creature down into arrogance and vice. Only by a powerful effort of will can the sincere worshipper achieve the purity of soul which enables him to attain God's proximity. This translation of two chapters from The Revival of the Religious Sciences (Ihya' 'Ulum al-Din) details the sophisticated spiritual techniques adopted by classical Islam. In the first step, On Disciplining the Soul, which cites copious anecdotes from the Islamic scriptures and biographies of the saints, Ghazali explains how to acquire good character traits, and goes on to describe how the sickness of the heart may be cured. In the second part, Breaking the Two Desires, he focusses on the question of gluttony and sexual desire, concluding, in the words of the Prophet, that 'the best of all matters is the middle way'. The translator has added an introduction and notes which explore Ghazali's ability to make use of Greek as well as Islamic ethics. The work will prove of special interest to those interested in Sufi mysticism, comparative ethics, and the question of sexuality in Islam.

Al-Ghazzali on Repentance On Disciplining

the Soul

From its origins Islam has been an expansionist religion, understanding itself as a matter of faith to be in a permanent state of war with the non-Muslim world. After the initial consolidation of the Islamic caliphate, however, it soon became apparent that constant military hostilities could not be sustained and that other forms of relationship with non-Muslim nations would be necessary. To reconcile the imperatives of faith with the limits of military power, Islamic scholars developed elaborate legal doctrines. In the second century of the Muslim era (eighth century C.E.), hundreds of years before the codification of international law in Europe by Grotius and others, Muhammad ibn al-Hasan al-Shaybani, an eminent jurist of the Hanafite school in present-day Iraq, wrote the first major Islamic treatise on the law of nations, Kitab al-Siyar al-Kabir. Translated with an extensive commentary by Majid Khadduri, Shaybani's Siyar describes in detail conditions for war (jihad) and for peace, principles for the conduct of military action and of diplomacy, and rules for the treatment of non-Muslims in Muslim lands. A

foundational text of the leading school of law in Sunni Islam, it provides essential insights into relations between Islamic nations and the larger world from their earliest days up to the present.

Al-Ghazzali on the Treatment of Anger, Hatred and Envy Dar Al Kotob Al Ilmiyah  
دار الكتب العلمية

A representative and wide range of Imam al-Ghazali's aphorisms with accompanying commentaries, presented in a beautiful gift format."

Invocations & Supplications JHU Press

The Alchemy of Happiness was an attempt to show ways in which the lives of a Sufi could be based on what is demanded by Islamic law. This book allowed Al Ghazzali to considerably reduce the tensions between the scholars and mystics. The influence of Al-Ghazzali upon both the Christian and Islamic thinkers of the Middle Ages and beyond is being more and more widely documented.

A Treasury of Ghazali Kazi Publications  
In the Mysteries of Charity and Its Important Elements (Kitab asrar al zakat wa-muhimatiha; book 5), and the Mysteries of Fasting and Its Important Elements (Kitab asrar al-iyam wa-

muhimatiha; book 6), of the forty books of the Revival of the Religious Sciences (Iya ulum al-din), Abu amid al-Ghazali explains the inner and outer meanings of charity and fasting, two pillars of worship for Muslims. These are two of the five books that deal with the inner dimensions of Islamic worship; books 3, 4, and 7 address purification, prayer, and pilgrimage, respectively. In book 5 al-Ghazali begins with a discussion of the various kinds of zakat and the conditions under which they become obligatory. He explains the manners related to zakat and its inward and outward conditions. He then discusses the recipients of zakat, who qualifies for it and in what circumstances, and the manners related to receiving it. Finally, al-Ghazali explains charity and its virtues. In book 6 al-Ghazali begins with the outward obligations and sunna elements of fasting, and what is required if the fast is broken. He explains the mysteries of fasting and its inner conditions. Finally, he discusses the voluntary fasts and their order in superogatory worship. This readable yet comprehensive work covers an array of issues from the essential outward aspects of paying charity, to the inward aspects of

the state of the heart during the fast and how to humble oneself completely. As a practical, yet profound book, it is an indispensable guide for Muslims who seek a deeper comprehension of these two fundamental practices for Muslims, and for all those interested in understanding the meaning and role of charity and fasting in Islam.

The Book of Assistance SUNY Press

Covers those dimensions of Islamic rituals of worship – prayer, almsgiving, fasting, Pilgrimage, etc. which are essential to the fulfilment of inner quality. Consists of selections from al-Ghazali's Ihya, a pivotal work in the history of Islamic thought.

Al-Ghazzali on Knowing Yourself and God Routledge

One of the most remarkable documents to have come down from classical Islamic civilization, this autobiography of the most influential thinker of medieval Islam (1058-1111) describes his education and his intellectual crisis, which left him so paralyzed by doubt that he was forced to resign the most distinguished academic appointment. His faith returned after years of wandering and seeking, during which he achieved direct knowledge of God in the

form of the illuminative experience of the Sufis. Among his most outstanding contributions to Muslim intellectual life were masterly defenses of Islamic orthodoxy, mysticism, and law, against the attacks of those who advocated purely legalistic, or entirely esoteric, readings of the religion. He hence articulated the Islam of the middle way, in balance between the extremes of the letter and the spirit. As such, his works have become a manifesto for modern Muslims struggling against extremist and hence heterodox readings of the faith.

**مكاشفة القلوب [انكليزي]** Fons Vitae Al-Ghazali

A study of Ghazali's ethical thought as shown in his extensive treatment of the virtues and their relation to the ends of life and to each other.

Al-Ghazali's Philosophical Theology Islamic Texts Society's Al-Gha

The 37th chapter of the *Revival of Religious Sciences*, this treatise focuses on the subject of intention—which is of crucial importance in Islam—posing questions such as How can someone ignorant of the meaning of intention verify his own intention? How can someone ignorant of

the meaning of sincerity verify his own sincerity? and How can someone sincerely claim truthfulness if he has not verified its meaning? Renowned theologian-mystic Abu Hamid al-Ghazali addresses these questions by expounding the reality and levels of intention, sincerity, and truthfulness and the acts which affirm or mar them. Each of al-Ghazali's responses is based on the Qur'an, the example of the Prophet, and the sayings of numerous scholars and Sufis. As relevant today as it was in the 11th century, this discourse will be of interest to anyone concerned with ethics and moral philosophy.

The Origins of Suicidal Terrorism Stosius Incorporated/Advent Books Division

This is the first volume of Goldziher's *Muslim Studies*, which ranks highly among the classics of the scholarly literature on Islam. Indeed, the two volumes, originally published in German in 1889–1890, can justly be counted among those which laid the foundations of the modern study of Islam as a religion and a civilization. The first study deals with the reaction of Islam to the ideals of Arab tribal society, to the attitudes of early Islam to the various nationalities and more especially the

Persians, and culminates in the chapter on the Shu'ubiyya movement which represents the reaction of the newly converted peoples, and again more especially of the Persians, to the idea of Arab superiority. The second essay is the famous study on the development of the Hadith, the "Traditions" ascribed to Muhammed, in which the Hadith is shown to reflect the various trends of early Islam, and in which its collection, and the subsequent literature devoted to it, is described. Goldziher's name is mainly associated with the critical study of the Hadith, of which this essay is the chief monument. The third essay is about the cult of saints, which, though contrary to the spirit and the letter of the earliest Islam, played such an important part in its subsequent development. These essays, with the author's marvelous richness of information, profound historical sense, and sympathetic insight into the motive forces of religion and civilization, are today as fresh as at the time of their original publication and are indispensable for all students of Islam. The editor, S. M. Stern, has brought the annotation up-to-date by completing, whenever necessary, the

references, by making relevant additions and by indicating the most important later literature dealing with the subjects treated in the studies.

#### The Ninety-nine Beautiful Names of God

##### Essential Ihya' 'ulum Al-Din

The Book of Poverty and Abstinence is the thirty-fourth chapter of The Revival of the Religions Sciences. It falls in the section dealing with the virtues. Ghazali gives definitions of what real poverty and abstinence should be and how the poor should conduct themselves. He goes on to describe poverty that has no virtue and which is based on greed and love of the world. For Ghazali, the virtues of real poverty and abstinence are closely linked with patience, contentment, lack of worldliness, asceticism, trust and surrender to God.

*Imam Al-Ghazali* Islamic Texts Society's Al-Gha

Marvels of the Heart is a classic Sufi manual on the 'science of the heart.' For Sufis, the heart is more than a physical organ, it is the seat of the soul, which

holds the key to the intimate relationship that exists between the body and spirit. Each heart, according to traditional wisdom accumulated over centuries of spiritual practice, possesses four qualities: predatory, animal, demonic, and angelic. The latter represents one's true origin and potential, and through the proper use of the intellect and by engaging in spiritual practices, one can restore equilibrium to his inner core. As the Qur'an says: By the remembrance of God do hearts find peace. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali (d. 1111) was the leading jurist, theologian, and mystic of premodern Islam, and remains its truest advocate in modern times. As a teacher of Sufi initiates he recorded these practical teachings in his four-volume compendium of spiritual knowledge, the *Ihya' 'ulum al-din* (The Revival of the Religious Sciences), from which the present work---Book 21---is taken. Imam al-Ghazali uses a series of traditional Sufi teachings and stories to illustrate the theme of the heart as a mirror. The light of the divine can only

shine in the heart when the seeker recalls the Prophet's teaching that "everything has a polish, and the polish of hearts is the remembrance of God." Base character traits that accumulate when the true nature of the heart is neglected are like "a smoke that clouds the heart's mirror"; rust corrodes the hearts of all but those who polish them by the remembrance of God. Hearts thus illuminated lead one to success in this life and eternal salvation in the next. Originally translated for a PhD thesis in 1938 as "The Religious Psychology of al-Ghazzali," for years this translation was only available to researchers and cognoscenti. Fons Vitae is proud to offer the complete text to the general public and specialists alike. *Al-Ghazzali on the Treatment of the Harms of the Tongue* Kube Pub Limited Presents the life of Imam al-Ghazali from his humble background as a fatherless young boy to become the preeminent Muslim scholar of the eleventh century and a towering figure in the history of Islamic thought.