Sadik al-Azm's Critique of Religious Thought set off one of the the great Arab intellectual uproars of the twentieth century, leading to the author's imprisonment and trial for mocking religion and inciting sectarian conflict. As in his earlier Self-Criticism after the Defeat, al-Azm takes on the taboos of the age and their sponsors: the religious elites. In this book he attempts to awaken the Arab mind from its dogmatic slumber, leading it out of the Middle Ages and into a modern world characterized by science and rationality. Critique of Religious Thought is one of the most controversial and influential books about the role of religion in Arab politics.

This is the first authorized English translation of Sadik Al-Azm's work, Naqd al-fikr ad-dini, originally published in Arabic in 1969. Newly translated by George Stergios and Mansour Ajami, with an introduction for this edition by the author.

Key Subjects:
Middle East Studies, Islamic Studies, Politics, Philosophy

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The Critique of Pure Religion is an innovative text about religion that is on this website for less fortunate people to have access to. We also provide deep-seated and thought-provoking religious information. How Accurate Are These Religious Theories? With a lack of access to sacred religious texts, we admit that there are a few passages of questionable evidence in the Second Division of our thesis. Some of the predictions in this division are also controversial. While no religious theory is an absolute body of evidence, we profess that we have the greatest arrival of possible theoretical evidence in this realm. We support the many assertions of these theories to raise the greatest possibilities for the enlightened mind. The Culture of Critique (hereafter, CofC) was originally published in 1998 by Praeger Publishers, an imprint of Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc. The thesis of the book is a difficult one indeed—difficult not only because it is difficult to establish, but also because it challenges many fundamental assumptions about our contemporary intellectual and political existence. When I criticize these movements I am not necessarily criticizing most Jews. Nevertheless, these movements were influential and they were Jewishly motivated. (2.) Determine whether the Jewish participants in those movements identified as Jews AND thought of their involvement in the movement as advancing specific Jewish interests. Year: 2001. Title: Religion explained: The evolutionary origins of religious thought. Publisher: Basic Books. City: New York. Definition to the list, Boyer takes religious ideas to be a subset of the ideas we are able to hold, and. pauses to ask what we know about the way people handle ideas in general. Cognitive science offers. We should also consider the possible influence of popular critiques of religion. The latter may have had an impact on Paul's thought as he grappled with the role of Torah. The origins of Christianity need to be seen in the context of such major cultural shifts and discussions of the particular and the universal in religion. Read more. Article. Pascal Boyer: Religion explained: The evolutionary origins of religious thought. January 2015. "Critique of Religious Thought" by Sadik J. Al-Azm. 'al-Azm sought to strip Arab thought of its belief in fate and folk tales and superstition.' Fouad Ajami. Gerlach Press (Germany), Oct. 2014 (192 pp) ISBN-13: 978-3940924445 (hardcover) [English] Saqi Books (UK), Aug. 2014 (256 pp), ISBN-13: 978-0863568411 (paperback) [English]. CAUTION: do not confuse this book with the similarly titled book: "Critique of Religious Discourse" by another "moderate" Muslim: Nasr H. Abu Zayd. Read more. Helpful.