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Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya and the Divine Attributes

Rationalized Traditionalistic Theology

Author: Miriam Ovadia

In *Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya and the Divine Attributes* Miriam Ovadia offers a thorough discussion on the hermeneutical methodology applied in the theology of the Ḥanbalite traditionalistic scholar Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya (d. 1350), the most prominent disciple of the renowned Ibn Taymiyya (d. 1328). Focusing on Ibn al-Qayyim's voluminous - yet so far understudied - work on anthropomorphism, *al-Sawā'iq al-Mursala*, Ovadia explores his modus operandi in his attack on four fundamental rationalistic convictions, while demonstrating Ibn al-Qayyim's systemization of the Taymiyyan theological doctrine and theoretical discourse. Contextualizing *al-Sawā'iq* with relevant writings of thinkers who preceded Ibn al-Qayyim, Ovadia unfolds his employment of Kalamī terminology and argumentations; thus, his rationalized-traditionalistic authoring of a theological manifesto directed against his contemporary Ash'arite elite of Mamluk Damascus.

Readership

All interested in Islamic philosophy, theology and jurisprudence, intellectual history of the Mamluk period, Ibn Taymiyya and his teachings, Ibn Qayyim al-Jawziyya, the theological issues of divine attributes and anthropomorphism.

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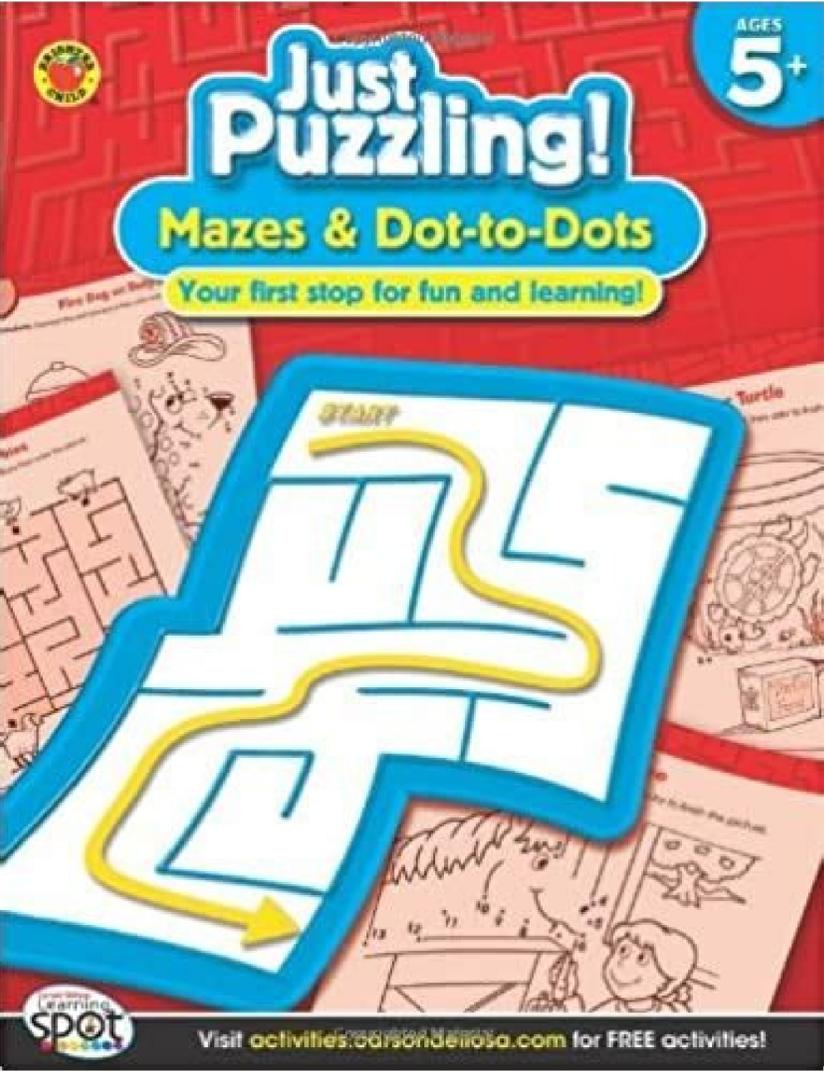




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LESSON PLAN

HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS



Hermann Cohen believed that God should be identified with the "archetype of morality," an idea reminiscent of Plato's idea of the Good.[36] Mordecai Kaplan believed that God is the sum of all natural processes that allow man to become self-fulfilled.[37] and Humanistic Judaism fully rejects the notion of the existence of a God.[38] Mandaism Main article: Hayyi Rabbi Further information: Mandaism In Mandaism, Hayyi Rabbi (Classical Mandaic: ܚܝܝܐ ܪܒܝܐ, romanized: Hīa Rbīa, lit. 'The Great Life'), or 'The Great Living God'[39] is the Supreme God from which all things emanate. pp. 89-110. Sikhs believe in a single god that has existed from the beginning of time and will survive forever. The Son the perfect image of his Father, and is consubstantial with him. ^ Donald K. Access to Insight. ^ L. Revised and edited for New Advent by Kevin Knight. Conjecture about [the origin, etc. of] the world is an unjecturable that is not to be conjectured about, that would bring madness & vexation to anyone who conjectured about it. Chicago: Encyclopædia Britannica. Then in that case, a person is a killer of living beings because of a supreme being's act of creation... Buddhism and the God-idea. until I know whether he was tall, medium, or short... Patheos.com. Reality is considered as dynamic, interactive and non-substantial, which implies rejection of brahman or of a divine substratum. God Passes By. Wilmette, Illinois: Bahá'í Publishing Trust. ^ Copenhagen, Brian P. The sutta records a loud audience he had with the Blessed One which culminated in his attainment of stream-entry. So you have acted wrongly, acted incorrectly, in bypassing the Blessed One in search of an answer to this question elsewhere. ^ Divrei HaYamim Bet, perek Vav (second Chronicles chapter six) ^ Reason and Hope: Selections from the Jewish Writings of Hermann Cohen. He is the fountainhead of all concepts but he himself cannot be conceived. In his book, The Satanic Bible, the Satanist's view of god is described as the Satanist's true "self"—a projection of his or her own personality—not an external deity.[73] Satan is used as a representation of personal liberty and individualism.[74] LaVey discusses this extensively in The Book of Lucifer, explaining that the gods worshipped by other religions are also projections of man's true self. ISBN 9788190942812. ^ Wulferf De Greef. The writings of John Calvin: an introductory guide, 2008. ^ Brodd, Jeffrey (2003). (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Jainism does not support belief in a creator deity. ISBN 9781317233794. Iqbal al-Kindi Nasr Ramadan al-Sadr Sadi al-Shahrastani Shariati Suhrawardi Shaykh Tusi Wallullah Jewish Buber Heschel Maimonides Mendelssohn Schwarzschild Solovitchik Hindu Adi Shankara Ramanuja Madhvacacharya Udayana Kumārla Bhaṭṭa Vācaspati Miśra Jayanta Bhatta Abhinavagupta Raghunatha Siromani Sri Aurobindo Ramana Maharshi J. Retrieved 2008-06-27. monograph 9: 1-38 - via Bahá'í Library Online. ^ Festugiére 1944-1954, vol. Christian History | Learn the History of Christianity & the Church. Deva may be roughly translated into English as deity, demigod or angel, and can describe any celestial being or thing that is of high excellence and thus is venerable. E. Go right back to the Blessed One and, on arrival, ask him this question. The universe is characterized by process and change carried out by the agents of free will. ^ Nyanaponika Thera. Mahadeva Lord Shiva is more often considered as first Hindu God. Hermetica: The Greek Corpus Hermeticum and the Latin Asclepius in a New English Translation, with Notes and Introduction. PBS. plato.stanford.edu. Christianity Main article: God in Christianity Trinitarianism This section needs additional citations for verification. And find out how to achieve for yourself what prayer and solicitation of forces beyond you are unable to accomplish. Archived from the original on 2013-02-04. ^ . 70. God is described in the surah Al-Ikhlās as: "Say: He is God, the One, God, the Eternal, the Absolute; He begot no one, nor is He begotten; Nor is there to Him equivalent anyone." [25] [26] Muslims deny the Christian doctrine of the Trinity and divinity of Jesus, comparing it to polytheism. God, according to Aristotle, is in a state of "stasis" untouched by change and imperfection. Aristotle's definition of God attributes perfection to this being, and, as a perfect being, it can only contemplate upon perfection and not on imperfection; otherwise perfection would not be one of his attributes. The 99 Beautiful Names for God for All the People of the Book. God-belief, however, is placed in the same category as those morally destructive wrong views which deny the kammic results of action, assume a fortuitous origin of man and nature, or teach absolute determinism. The Father and Son have perfected, material bodies, while the Holy Spirit is a spirit and does not have a body. We can know it only in God. "[77] This Life is not biological life defined by objective and exterior properties, nor an abstract and empty philosophical concept, but the absolute phenomenological life, a radically immanent life that possesses in it the power of showing itself in itself without distance, a life that reveals permanently itself. www.shivashakti.com. Nanak further emphasizes that a full understanding of God is beyond human beings, but that God is also not wholly unknowable. AN 4.77. Mahadeva literally means "Highest of all god". God is further held to have the properties of holiness, justice, omnibenevolence and omnipresence. Some believe in a female god (goddess), a passive god (Deism), an Abrahamic god, or a god manifested in nature or the universe (pantheism). While Theravada Buddhists view the Buddha as a human being who attained nirvana or arahanthood through human efforts,[55] Mahayana Buddhists consider him an embodiment of the cosmic dharmakaya (a notion of transcendent divinity), who was born for the benefit of others and not merely a human being.[56] In addition, some Mahayana Buddhists worship their chief Bodhisattva, Avalokiteshvara[57] and hope to embody him.[58] Buddhists accept the existence of beings known as devas in higher realms, but they, like humans, are said to be suffering in samsara, [59] and not necessarily wiser than us. ^ "God". The sojourner of the soul is a thrilling divine romance in which the lover, who in the beginning is conscious of nothing but emptiness, Frustration, superficiality and the gnawing chains of bondage, gradually attains an increasingly fuller and freer expression of love and ultimately disappears and merges in the Divine Beloved to realize the unity of the Lover and the Beloved in the supreme and eternal fact of God as Infinite Love.[72] Satanism Main article: LaVeyan Satanism Anton LaVey, founder of the Church of Satan, espoused the view that "god" is a creation of man, rather than man being a creation of "god". Meher Baba The spiritual teacher Meher Baba described God as infinite love: "God is not understood in His essence until He is also understood as Infinite Love. "Bahā'is". Much of this recent scholarship has been the result of the translations of the Nag Hammadi and other ancient manuscripts that were not available when older scholarly texts (such as Wilhelm Bousset's Kyrios Christos, 1913) were written. The misconception of 330 million devas is commonly objected to by Hindu scholars. 14. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The Western Wisdom Teachings present the conception of The Absolute (unmanifested and unlimited "Boundless Being" or "Root of Existence", beyond the whole universe and beyond comprehension) from whom proceeds the Supreme Being at the dawn of manifestation: The One, the "Great Architect of the Universe". Reality is not made up of material substances that endure through time, but serially-ordered events, which are experiential in nature. p. 163. Jainism Main article: God in Jainism This section needs additional citations for verification. Some believe the question of the existence of any god is most likely unascertainable or unknowable (agnosticism). Sikhism's principal scripture, the Guru Granth Sahib, starts with the figure "1", signifying the unity of God. Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. The word "binitarian" is typically used by scholars and theologians as a contrast to a trinitarian theology: a theology of "two" in God rather than a theology of "three", and although some critics[who?] prefer to use the term ditheist or dualist instead of binitarian, those terms suggests that God is not one, yet binitarians believe that God is one family. Unitarianism 5th century Arian Baptistry Chapel Within Christianity, Unitarianism is the view that God consists of only one person, the Father, instead of three persons as Trinitarianism states.[12] Unitarians believe that mainstream Christianity has been corrupted over history, and that it is not strictly monotheistic. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The Baptism of Christ by Guido Reni (c. Buddhist Publication Society, Kandy, Sri Lanka. His usual name is on namah shivaya.[66] This must not be confused with the numerous devas. God is considered omnipresent in all creation and visible everywhere to the spiritually awakened. He replies: "To think of the Transcendent Lord in that state is to enter the realm of wonder. ^ Effendi, Shoghi (1944). Hermeticism In the ancient Greek philosophical Hermetica, the ultimate reality is called by many names, such as God, Lord, Father, Mind (Nous), the Creator, the All, the One, etc.[1] However, peculiar to the Hermetic view of the divinity is that it is both the all (Greek: to pan) and the creator of the all: all created things pre-exist in God.[2] and God is the nature of the cosmos (being both the substance from which it proceeds and the governing principle which orders it).[3] yet the things themselves and the cosmos were all created by God. Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. In the Highest World of the seventh (lowest) Cosmic Plane dwells the god of the solar systems in the universe. The word Brahman is derived from the verb brh (Sanskrit: to grow), and connotes greatness and infinity. ^ Bull 2018, p. 303 ^ Copenhagen 1992, p. 216. Guru Nanak describes God as nirankar (from the Sanskrit nirākāra, meaning "formless"), akal (meaning "eternal") and alakh (from the Sanskrit alākāya, meaning "invisible" or "unobserved"). ^ Nayanar (2005b), p.190, Gāthā 10.310 ^ Soni, Jayandra (1998). ^ Koenig, Harold; King, Dana; Carson, Verna B. ISBN 978-0-88489-725-5. Bhagavan Main article: Bhagavan Bhagavan literally means "possessing fortune, blessed, prosperous" (from the noun bhaga, meaning "fate, wealth", cognate to Slavic bog "god"), and hence "illustrious, divine, venerable, holy", etc. ISBN 9782251326740. ^ Dorothy Figen (1998). From the threefold Supreme Being proceed the "seven Great Logoi" who contain within themselves all the great hierarchies that differentiate more and more as they diffuse through the six lower Cosmic Planes, like humans, develop faith in the Buddha by practicing his teachings." ^ A second deva concerned with liberation spoke a verse which is partly praise of the Buddha and partly a request for teaching. Mankind's evolutionary scheme is slowly carried through five of these Worlds in seven great Periods of manifestation, during which the evolving soul through his power, and placed it by means of angels into the human body. "Acintita Sutta: Unconjecturable". ^ "Islām". Even at that stage of sunna, he permeated all that void" (GG, 940). The Culture series, by Iain M. Seek the insights and enlightenment that come through meditative learnings. Study the Eightfold Path. Hymn to Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara. 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II, pp. Similarly, the soul of each living being is unique and uncreated and has existed since beginningless time.[67] The Jain theory of causation holds that a cause and its effect are always identical in nature and hence a conscious and immaterial entity like God cannot create a material entity like the universe. ^ Quran 112:1-4 ^ D. Hellenistic philosophy and religion Aristotelianism Main article: Aristotelian view of God This section does not cite any sources. Gimaret. La Révélation d'Hermès Trismégiste. In Saivite traditions, the term is used as part of the compound "Maheshvara" ("great lord") later as a name for Siva. ISBN 0-87808-299-9. The Buddha Teaches Deities". Becoming the Buddha: The Ritual of Image Consecration in Thailand. Both formerly & now, it is only distress that I describe, and the cessation of distress. In the majority of Vaisnavism traditions, he is Vishnu, and the text identifies this being as Krishna, sometimes referred as svayam bhagavan. 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God in Sikhism The term for God in Sikhism is Wahguru. God is genderless, fearless, formless, immutable, ineffable, self-sufficient, omnipotent and not subject to the cycle of birth and death. See Three Jewels, 6653. God cannot force anything to happen, but rather only influence the exercise of this universal free will by offering possibilities. There are different Unitarian views on Jesus, ranging from seeing him purely as a man who was chosen by God, to seeing him as a divine being, as the Son of God who had pre-existence.[13] Thus, Unitarianism is typically divided into two principal groups: Arianism, which believes in the pre-existence of the Logos, and holds that the Son was God's first creation. [14] Socinianism, the view that Jesus was a mere man, and had no existence before his birth.[15][16] Even though the term "unitarian" did not first appear until the 17th century in reference to the Polish Brethren,[17][15] the basic tenets of Unitarianism go back to the time of Arius in the 4th century, an Alexandrian priest that taught the doctrine that only the Father was God, and that the Son had been created by the Father. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Part of a series onTheism Types of faith Agnosticism Atheism Deism Henotheism Ietsism Ignoticism Monotheism Monism Dualism Monolatry Kathotheism Omnism Pantheism Panentheism Pantheism Polytheism Transtheism Specific conceptions Creator Demurge Deus Father Form of the Good God Great Architect Monad Morum Summum bonum Supreme Being Sustainer The Lord Trinity Tawhid Ditheism Deism Monism Personal Unitarianism In particular religions Abrahamic Judaism Christianity Islam Bahá'í Faith Mormonism Mandaean Samaritanism Indo-Iranian Hinduism Buddhism Jainism Sikhism Zoroastrianism Chinese Tian Shangdi Hongjun Laozu Attributes Eternalsess Existence Gender Names ("God") Omnibenevolence Omnipotence Omnipresence Omniscience ExperiencesPractices Belief Esotericism Faith Fideism Gnosis Hermeticism Metaphysics Mysticism Prayer Revelation Worship Related topics Euthyphro dilemma God complex God gene Theology Ontology Problem of evil (theodicy) Religion philosophy texts Portrayals of God in popular media Religion portal ve Part of a series on thePhilosophy of religion Religious concepts Afterlife Apophatism Cataphatism Eschatology Enlightenment Intelligent design Miracle Mysticism Religious belief Religion Religious faith Scriptures Miceli (religious text) Soul Spirit Theological vete Challenges Ethical egoism Euthyphro dilemma Logical positivism Religious language Verificationism eschatological Problem of evil Theodicy Augustinian irenaean Best of all possible worlds Inconsistent triad Natural evil God Conceptions Anthropopathism Aristotelian Brahman Demurge Divinely simple Form of the Good Holy Spirit Malicki Pandeiist Personal Process-theological Summum bonum Supreme Being Unmoved mover Existence Arguments for Beauty Christological Trilemma Resurrection Consciousness Cosmological kalam contingency metaphysical Degree Desire Experience Existential choice Fine-tuned universe Love Miracles Morality Mystical idealism Natural law Necessary existent Seddiqin Nyayakusumanjali Ontological Gôdel Modal Anselm Mulla Sadra Spinoza Pascal's wagers Reason Reformd Theological Intelligent design Natural law Watchmaker Junkyard Trademark Transcendental Arguments against 747 gambit Wager Creator of God Evil God Free will Hell Inconsistency Nonbelief Noncognitivism Omnipotence paradox Poor design Russell's teapot By religion Abrahamic Bahá'í Christianity Islam Judaism Mormonism Mandaean Buddhism Hinduism Jainism Sikhism Wicca Theologies of religion Acosmism Agnosticism Animism Antireligion Atheism Creationism Dharmism Deism Divine command theory Dualism Esotericism Exclusionivism Existentialism agnostic atheist Christian Feminist Fundamentalism Gnosticism Henotheism Humanism Christian religious secular Inclusionivism Monism Monotheism Mysticism Naturalism Humanistic metaphysical religious New Age NonDualism Nontheism Pantheism Panentheism Pantheism Perennialism Polytheism Process Spiritualism Shamanism Taoic Theism Transcendentalism Philosophers of religion Irreligious de Beauvoir Camus Critchley Dawkins Dennett Drange Draper Epicurus Foucault Goldstein Heraclitus Harris Hecht Hitchens Hume Kenny Lucretius Lyszczyński Martin Marx Mill Nietzsche Quine Rand Russell Sartre Schopenhauer Searle Singer Spinoza Voltaire Buddhist Nagarjuna Vasubandhu Budhaghosa Dignāga Dharmakīrti Jayatilke Premasiri Nanavira Nakamura Nishitani Nishida Keown Lu Thompson Smith Westerhoff Garfield Christian Adams Alston Aquinas Augustine Bell Brümmer Burns Caird Craig Dalferth Eliade Evans Gamwell Heidegger Hick Kierkegaard Kretzmann Leftow McCabe McIntyre Merks Moser Newman Otto Paley Schaeffer de Silva Smith Stewart Swinburne Taliaferro Tamer Thaiselton Ward White Wicelma Wollaston Yandell Islamic al-Amiri al-Attas Avicenna Badawi Brethren of Purity Damad al-Farabi al-Ghazali Ibn Arabi Ibn Bajjah Ibn Masarra Ibn Miskawayh M. Vol. I–IV. William Carey Library. (February 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Binitarianism is the view within Christianity that there were originally two beings in the Godhead – the Father and the Word – that became the Son (Jesus the Christ).[citation needed] Binitarians normally believe that God is a family, currently consisting of the Father and the Son(citation needed), 68-71; Bull, Christian H. 68. For Sindi Hindus, who are deeply influenced by Sikhism, God is seen as the omnipotent cultivation of all Hindu gods and goddesses.[clarification needed] In short, the soul paramatma of all gods and goddesses are the omnipresent Brahman and are enlightened beings. He is the spouse of Shakti, the goddess. UUs support each person's search for truth and meaning in concepts of spirituality. God as the ultimate logician - God may be defined as the only entity, by definition, possessing the ability to reduce an infinite number of logical equations having an infinite number of variables and an infinite number of states to minimum form instantaneously. Their conversation is an excellent example of the Buddha as "teacher of devas," and shows all beings how to work for Nibbana. The Buddha neither denies nor accepts a creator,[46] denies endorsing any views on creation[47] and states that questions on the origin of the world are worthless.[48][49] Some teachers instruct students beginning Buddhist meditation that the notion of divinity is not incompatible with Buddhism,[50] but dogmatic beliefs in a supreme personal creator are considered a hindrance to the attainment of nirvana.[51] the highest goal of Buddhist practice.[52] Despite this apparent non-theism, Buddhists consider veneration of the Noble Ones[53] very important[54] although the two main schools of Buddhism differ mildly in their reverential attitudes. Ishvara as a personal form of God is worshipped and not the 33 devas. World Religions. The Tradition of Hermes Trismegistus: The Egyptian Priestly Figure as a Teacher of Hellenized Wisdom. Wisdom Publications. Moral rewards and sufferings are not the work of a divine being, but a result of an innate moral order in the cosmos; a self-regulating mechanism whereby the individual reaps the fruits of his own actions through the workings of the karmas. Unitarianism referred to a belief about the nature of Jesus Christ that affirmed God as a singular entity and rejected the doctrine of the Trinity. Taipei: Vastplain, vol. However he answers it, you should take it to heart. sfn error: no target: CITEREFLaVey2005 (help) ~ Harvey 1995, p. 291. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the Buddha disparaged a reverential and devotional attitude of mind when it is the natural outflow of a true understanding and a deep admiration of what is great and noble. Brahman is talked of at two levels (apara and para). London: Routledge. Apara-Brahman is the same Para Brahma but for human understanding thought of as universal mind cum universal intellect from which all human beings derive an iota as their mind, intellect etc.[citation needed] Ishvara Main article: Ishvara Ishvara is a philosophical concept in Hinduism, meaning controller or the Supreme controller (i.e. God) in a monotheistic or the Supreme Being or as an Ishta-deva of monistic thought. sfn error: no target: CITEREFWright1993 (help) ^ Cavaglio & Sela-Shayovitz 2005, p. 255. Archived from the original on 2010-12-22. 216. ISBN 0-02-865733-0. sfn error: no target: CITEREFCavaglioSela-Shayovitz2005 (help) ~ LaVey 2005, pp. 44–45. Shiva is often pictured holding the damaru, an hour-glass shape drum, shown below with his trishula. "II. ^ Thera, Nyanaponka (1994). See also Religion portal Ceremonial pole Existence of God Monolatry Names of God Theism References ~ Festugière, André-Jean (1944–1954). (Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Publishing Co., 1900.) Translated by Henry Percival. In Frank Herbert's science-fiction series Dune, a messianic figure is created after thousands of years of controlled breeding. Bahá is believe that God expresses this will at all times and in many ways, including Manifestations, a series of divine "messengers" or "educators"[19] In expressing God's intent, these manifestations are seen to establish religion in the world. ^ Miano, David (2003). An Explanation of Unitarian Christianity. AUC. p. "The Concept of Manifestation in the Bahá'í Writings" ^ "shri Shri Shiva Mahadeva". Some Christian communions do not accept the Trinitarian doctrine, at least not in its traditional form. The Son returns that love, and that union between the two is the third person of the Trinity, the Holy Spirit. According to the rationalist stream of Judaism articulated by Maimonides, which later came to dominate much of official traditional Jewish thought, God is understood as the absolute one, indivisible, and incomparable being who is the ultimate cause of all existence. This article
possibly contains original research. Routledge Handbook of Minorities in the Middle East. An intelligent, metaphysical underlying basis, however, is not ruled out by Buddhism, although Buddhists are generally very careful to distinguish this idea from that of an independent creator God.[62] Hinduism Main article: God in Hinduism In Hinduism, the concept of god is complex and depends on the particular tradition. Mormonism Main article: God in Mormonism This section needs additional citations for verification. Swearer (2004). Unitarianism referred to a theological belief that all persons will be reconciled to God because of divine love and mercy (Universal Salvation).[69] Brahma Kumaris According to Brahma Kumaris, God is the incorporeal soul with the maximum degree of spiritual qualities such as peace and love.[70][71] Extraterrestrial See also: UFO religion Some comparatively new belief systems and books portray God as extraterrestrial life. "III.1, III.2, III.5". His friends & companions, kinsmen & relatives would provide him with a surging, and the man would say, "I won't have this arrow removed until I know whether the man who wounded me was a noble warrior, a priest, a merchant, or a worker." He would say, "I won't have this arrow removed until I know the given name & clan name of the man who wounded me... Retrieved 2010-08-16. In Lindsay Jones (ed.). ^ Thanissaro Bhikku (1998). Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. These great beings are also threefold in manifestation, like the Supreme Being; their three aspects are Will, Wisdom and Activity. One common variation of this idea is the belief or aspiration that humans will create a God entity emerging from an artificial intelligence. According to Jain doctrine, the universe and its constituents—soul, matter, space, time, and principles of motion—have always existed. ISBN 978-0810868175. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA. ^ Bentley, David (September 1999). Proponents of Abrahamic faiths believe that God is also transcendent, meaning that he is outside space and outside time and therefore not subject to anything within his creation, but at the same time a personal God, involved, listening to prayer and reacting to the actions of his creatures. 1988. Another example appears in the popular online novella The Metamorphosis of Prime Intellect in which an advanced artificial intelligence uses its own advanced quantum brain to resolve discrepancies in physics theories and develop a unified field theory which gives it absolute control over reality, in a take on philosophical digitalism. 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Apara-Brahman is the same Para Brahma but for human understanding thought of as universal mind cum universal intellect from which all human beings derive an iota as their mind, intellect etc.[citation needed] Ishvara Main article: Ishvara Ishvara is a philosophical concept in Hinduism, meaning controller or the Supreme controller (i.e. God) in a monotheistic or the Supreme Being or as an Ishta-deva of monistic thought. sfn error: no target: CITEREFWright1993 (help) ^ Cavaglio & Sela-Shayovitz 2005, p. 255. Archived from the original on 2010-12-22. 216. ISBN 0-02-865733-0. sfn error: no target: CITEREFCavaglioSela-Shayovitz2005 (help) ~ LaVey 2005, pp. 44–45. Shiva is often pictured holding the damaru, an hour-glass shape drum, shown below with his trishula. "II. ^ Thera, Nyanaponka (1994). See also Religion portal Ceremonial pole Existence of God Monolatry Names of God Theism References ~ Festugière, André-Jean (1944–1954). (Buffalo, NY: Christian Literature Publishing Co., 1900.) Translated by Henry Percival. In Frank Herbert's science-fiction series Dune, a messianic figure is created after thousands of years of controlled breeding. Bahá is believe that God expresses this will at all times and in many ways, including Manifestations, a series of divine "messengers" or "educators"[19] In expressing God's intent, these manifestations are seen to establish religion in the world. ^ Miano, David (2003). An Explanation of Unitarian Christianity. AUC. p. "The Concept of Manifestation in the Bahá'í Writings" ^ "shri Shri Shiva Mahadeva". Some Christian communions do not accept the Trinitarian doctrine, at least not in its traditional form. The Son returns that love, and that union between the two is the third person of the Trinity, the Holy Spirit. According to the rationalist stream of Judaism articulated by Maimonides, which later came to dominate much of official traditional Jewish thought, God is understood as the absolute one, indivisible, and incomparable being who is the ultimate cause of all existence. This article possibly contains original research. Routledge Handbook of Minorities in the Middle East. An intelligent, metaphysical underlying basis, however, is not ruled out by Buddhism, although Buddhists are generally very careful to distinguish this idea from that of an independent creator God.[62] Hinduism Main article: God in Hinduism In Hinduism, the concept of god is complex and depends on the particular tradition. Mormonism Main article: God in Mormonism This section needs additional citations for verification. Swearer (2004). Unitarianism referred to a theological belief that all persons will be reconciled to God because of divine love and mercy (Universal Salvation).[69] Brahma Kumaris According to Brahma Kumaris, God is the incorporeal soul with the maximum degree of spiritual qualities such as peace and love.[70][71] Extraterrestrial See also: UFO religion Some comparatively new belief systems and books portray God as extraterrestrial life. "III.1, III.2, III.5". His friends & companions, kinsmen & relatives would provide him with a surging, and the man would say, "I won't have this arrow removed until I know whether the man who wounded me was a noble warrior, a priest, a merchant, or a worker." He would say, "I won't have this arrow removed until I know the given name & clan name of the man who wounded me... Retrieved 2010-08-16. In Lindsay Jones (ed.). ^ Thanissaro Bhikku (1998). Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. These great beings are also threefold in manifestation, like the Supreme Being; their three aspects are Will, Wisdom and Activity. One common variation of this idea is the belief or aspiration that humans will create a God entity emerging from an artificial intelligence. According to Jain doctrine, the universe and its constituents—soul, matter, space, time, and principles of motion—have always existed. ISBN 978-0810868175. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA. ^ Bentley, David (September 1999). Proponents of Abrahamic faiths believe that God is also transcendent, meaning that he is outside space and outside time and therefore not subject to anything within his creation, but at the same time a personal God, involved, listening to prayer and reacting to the actions of his creatures. 1988. Another example appears in the popular online novella The Metamorphosis of Prime Intellect in which an advanced artificial intelligence uses its own advanced quantum brain to resolve discrepancies in physics theories and develop a unified field theory which gives it absolute control over reality, in a take on philosophical digitalism. Krishnamurti Radhakrishnan BK Matilal KC Bhattacharya Others Allans Anderson Emmet Esaulov Ferré Forman Glogau Hartsborne Hatano Hatcher Klostermaier Kvanvig Martinlich Meltzer Runzo Smart Vallicella Zank Zimmerman Related topics Criticism of religion Ethics in religion Exegesis Faith and rationality History of religions Religion and science Religion philosophy and science Religion of religion article ixdevxe Conceptions of God in monotheist, pantheist, and panentheist religions – or of the supreme deity in henotheistic religions – can extend to various levels of abstraction: as a powerful, human-like, supernatural being, or as the defication of an esoteric, mystical or philosophical entity or category; as the "Ultimate", the summum bonum, the "Absolute Infinite", the "Transcendent", or Existence or Being itself; as the ground of being, the monistic substrate, that which we cannot understand; and so on. Notable groups include the Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, Christadelphians, Unitarians,
Arians, and Adoptionists. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Although, in the 18th century, the French educator Allan Kardec brought a very similar conception of God during his work of codifying Spiritism, this differs from the interpretation of God in most religions, where he is seen to be personally involved in his creation. This conception differs from the traditional Christian Trinity; in Mormonism, the three persons are considered to be physically separate beings, but indistinguishable in will and purpose.[21] As such, the term "Godhead" differs from how it is used in traditional Christianity. Volume 20. Quote: "Lelio Soddini's Brevis explicatio in primum Johannis caput appeared in 1561, which marked the beginning of the Socinian phase among the Italian." ^ "Trinity > Unitarianism (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)". Encyclopædia of Religion. The description of 33 koti (10 million, crore in Hindi) devas is a misunderstanding. Though there is a primordial Suddhi (or, in Vajrayana, the Adi-Buddha, a representation of immanent enlightenment in nature), its representation as a creator is a symbol of the presence of a universal cyclic creation and dissolution of the cosmos and not of an actual personal being. ^ "Trinity > Unitarianism (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)". (1992). Nanak stresses that God must be seen by human beings from "the inward eye" or "heart" and that meditation must take place inwardly to achieve this enlightenment progressively; its rigorous application is what enables communication between God and human beings. In Buddhism, the sole aim of the spiritual practice is the complete alleviation of distress (dukkha) in samsara.[44][45] called by Nirvana. Teacher of the Devas. Ishvara not only creates the world, but then also enters into everything there is. Although the theology of the Trinity is accepted in most Christian churches