

Praise to God, Lord of the Worlds

An Introduction to Qur'anic Ecology and Resonances with Laudato Si'

Brief introduction to my main sources, and to the present global crises.

Laudato Si' (LS) and leading Muslim faith-based scholars' views on the roots of the current crises.

Relevant Qur'anic principles which are pertinent to addressing ecological and environmental issues.

Resonances of these principles and numerous other Qur'anic verses with *Laudato Si'* themes.

Laudato Si' on the roots of the current crisis

Pope Francis addresses the 'human roots of the ecological crisis' in LS Chapter 3.

LS 106-114 highlights the issue of 'a global technocratic paradigm'.

LS 115-136 points out the negative impacts of modern anthropocentrism which regards nature as having only utilitarian value.

LS 118: There is 'a constant schizophrenia, wherein a technocracy which sees no intrinsic value in lesser beings coexists with the other extreme, which sees no special value in human beings'.

Leading Muslim faithbased scholars on ecology and the environment

Seyyed H. Nasr

Fazlun Khalid

Osman Bakar

Ibrahim Özdemir

Like Pope Francis and some of his predecessors, Muslim scholars like Nasr, Khalid, Bakar and Özdemir have long raised the alarm on the negative impact of human pursuit of endless growth and profit.

Philosophical roots of the current crises

The Muslim authors situate the philosophical roots of the Anthropocene in two main paradigm shifts that took place in modern history.

- 1. Scientific advances and philosophical reconfigurations -> increasing exclusion of religion, spirituality, and the divine from human life -> life was then regarded as accidental, and the significance of human life was, in effect, limited to understanding this world and making the best of it.
- 2. A desacralisation of nature -> regarding it as having no intrinsic value and serving only to furnish human needs.

(Qur'anic Ecology and Resonances, pp. 35 ff.)

"When nature is viewed solely as a source for profit and gain, this has serious consequences for society.

The vision of 'might is right' has engendered immense inequality, injustice, and acts of violence against the majority of humanity ... Completely at odds with this model are the ideals of harmony, justice, fraternity and peace as proposed by Jesus.' (Laudato Si' 82)

Qur'an, Chapter 30, verse 41

'Corruption (fasād) has appeared on the land and in the sea because of what the hands of people have acquired [i.e., what people have done]; [this has been allowed by God] so that He makes them taste some of what they have done, that they might return [to doing what is good].' (Q. 30:41)

Laudato Si', paragraphs 6 and 82

'The deterioration of nature is closely connected to the culture that shapes human coexistence.' (LS 6)

'Completely at odds with this model [of might is right] are the ideals of harmony, justice, fraternity and peace as proposed by Jesus.' (LS 82)

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Foundational Qur'anic Ecological Perspectives

Creation and humankind as repositories of 'the signs of God' (āyāt Allāh)

 -> hence the view of creation as a revelatory 'book' like the Qur'an and consequently the sanctity of the natural world and of humanity.

The human being as deputy /steward on earth (khalīfah fi'l-arḍ)

 -> hence the care-taking responsibilities of humankind towards the earth and all therein.

An intimate connection between God, cosmos and humankind, rooted in God Himself, through tawḥīd

 -> hence, the understanding that our way of living impacts, and is impacted by, the rest of creation, and that this is an integral part of our relationship with God Himself.

Tawhīd

'Traditional Islamic science made the necessary ecological inference from the idea of Divine Unity [and] termed the ecological principle 'the "Unicity of Nature" ... which conveys the ideas of interrelatedness, interdependence and unity.' This is 'the most fundamental principle in Islamic ecology and environmental science.' (Bakar, *Environmental Wisdom*, 23, 25.)

'Tawḥīd is the testimony to the unity of all creation, and to the fabric of the natural order of which humankind is an intrinsic part ...[it is] the bedrock of Islam's holistic approach.' (Khalid, Signs on the Earth, 163–164).

'As part of the universe, called into being by one Father, all of us are linked by unseen bonds and together form a kind of universal family, a sublime communion which fills us with a sacred, affectionate and humble respect.' (Laudato Si' 89)

Tawḥīd, then, is the fulcrum-principle for Islamic integral ecology and a major connecting point between the Pope's teaching on integral ecology and Islamic ecological perspectives.

Qur'anic Ethical Principles / Virtues

Raḥmah Mercy Wasaṭīyah, Iʿtidal, Mīzān Moderation, Balance *ʿAdl, Taʿādul, Qisṭ*Justice, Equitability

*Istiqāmah*Integrity, Uprightness

Asmā' Allāhi al-ḥusnā
The most beautiful names of God

Contentment with little

'Christian spirituality proposes a growth marked by moderation and the capacity to be happy with little'. (LS 222)

The Islamic spiritual ideal of 'contentment with little' (al-riḍā' bi'l-qalīl) and the Qur'anic virtue of moderation are contrasted with excessiveness and the desire to accumulate more and more (takāthur), which is condemned in Q. 102.

Renewal

'There can be no renewal of our relationship with nature without a renewal of humanity itself. There can be no ecology without an adequate anthropology.' (LS 118)

The Divine
Names are a
portrait

The Islamic Divine Names are a theological portrait of God and also an anthropological portrait of humankind.

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Al-Raḥmān
the All-Gracious

al-Ḥayy the Living

al-Aḥad, al-Wāḥid the One, the Only al-Khāliq the Creator

Some Islamic Divine Names

al-Raḥīm the Merciful al-Rabb the Lord-Nurturer al-Ḥaqq the Truth, Reality

al-Wadūd the Deeply-Loving al-Ra'ūf
the
Compassionate

al-Laṭīf the Kind al-Muqītthe Nourisher

*al-Salām*Peace

al-Hādī the Guide *al-Dayyān* the Judge

al-Barr the Good, Dutiful

al-Karīm the Generous

al-ʿAdl, the Just, Justice al-Ḥāfīẓ the Protector al-Muhaymin the Guardian

al-Qayyūmthe Preserving Sustainer

al-Muqsiţ the Equitable *al-Wāsi* the Comprehensive

al-Muḥīţ
the All-Encompassing

al-Rashīd
the Rightly-Discerning,
Right-Guiding

al-Shāfī the Healer al-Muḥyī the Enlivener, the Revivifier al-Muʿīd the Restorer

Divine Names As:

God's endowment to humanity: The silent keyboard of His characteristics and qualities.

'The nature/character of God according to which He has made humanity' (fiṭrat Allāh allatī faṭara'l-nāsa 'alayhā; Q. 30:30)

Cf. LS 115: '... Man too is God's gift to man. He must therefore respect the natural and moral structure with which he has been endowed.'

A hermeneutical framework within the Qur'an relating the contextual material to God.

An *exegetical ethical framework* within the wider revelation of creation, playing a dynamic role that joins the earthly context back to God.

Humankind is directly instrumental in manifesting existential exegesis through our actions.

Simultaneous **infusion** of divine energy on earth and **re-fusion** of earthly contexts to God – through human actions harmonious with divine qualities.

Divine names as the ethical scales for weighing up human action

Divine names -> ethical scales for human action

Raḥmah -> the divine default quality
Raḥmah: mercy, compassion, beneficence, doing good even
to one who does not deserve it.
It includes strength and gentleness, forgiveness and justice,
majesty and magnanimity.

'God's infinite power does not lead us to flee his fatherly tenderness, because in him affection and strength are joined.' (LS 73)

Divine raḥmah, divine love

Qur'an, chapter 6, verses 12 & 54

'He (God) has inscribed mercy upon Himself / upon His soul' (Q. 6:12,54)

Laudato Si', paragraph
77

'God's love is the fundamental moving force in all created things.' (LS 77)

The balance of Raḥmah & Love

Raḥmah as the pivot of the scales and the goal of the balancing act.

Love, like *raḥmah*, is both the pivot and the balance to be achieved.

Some Resonances & Commonground

An emphasis on universal divine love/mercy, and tender care.

Humankind as made of spirit, will/character, and physical matter.

Humanity endowed with a moral nature.

The accountability of humankind to God.

The natural world as a 'book' of God, worthy of love and respect and through which we come to know God.

View of creation as interconnected and interdependent.

Similar concerns about the economic paradigms that dominate today.

Call for ecological conversion or tawbah.

Call to live a life of ecological awareness and virtue; to live temperate and altruistic lives.