

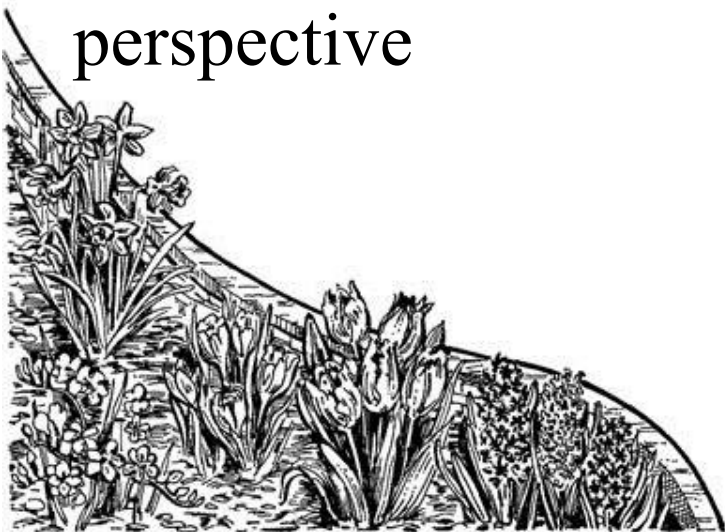
Islamic Studies

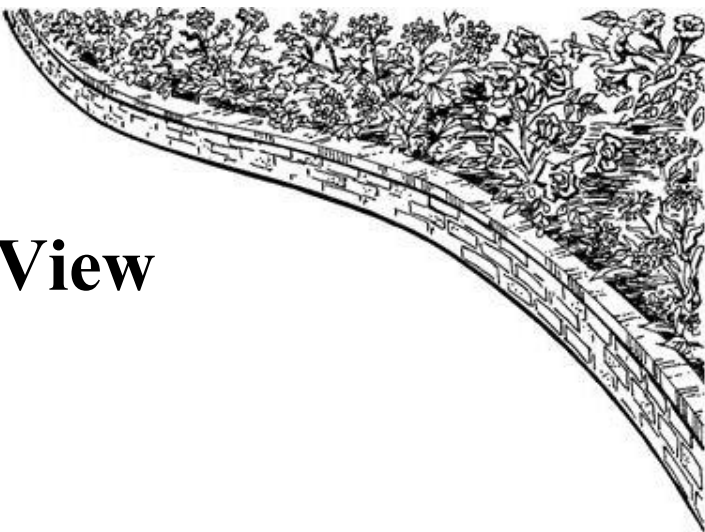
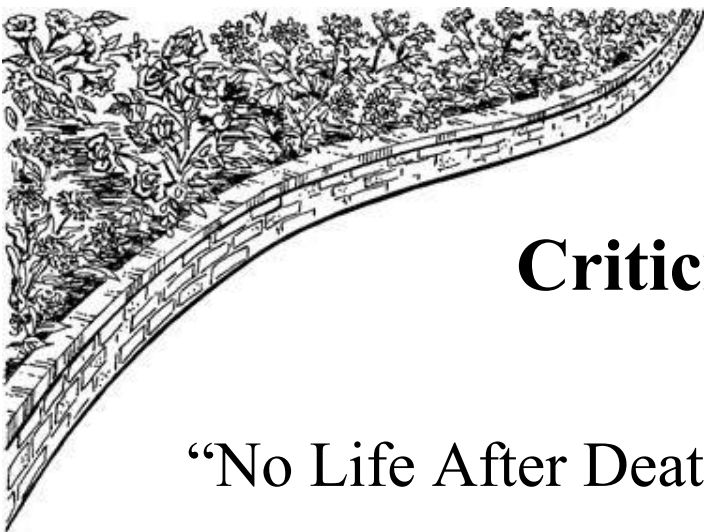
Belief in life after death and Al-Qadr



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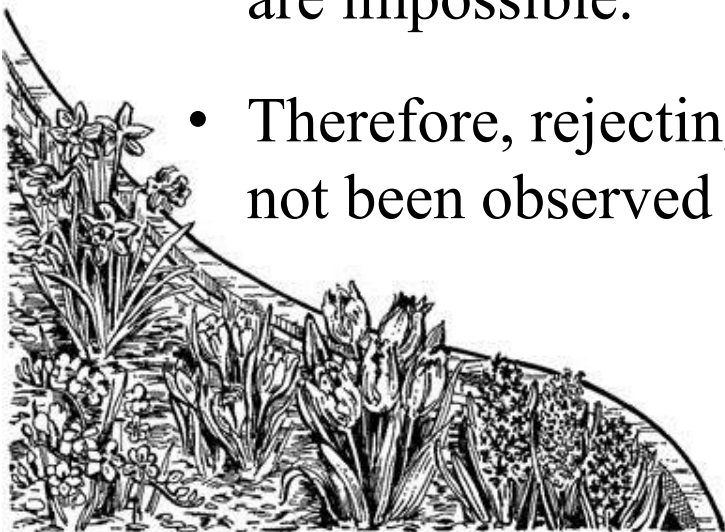
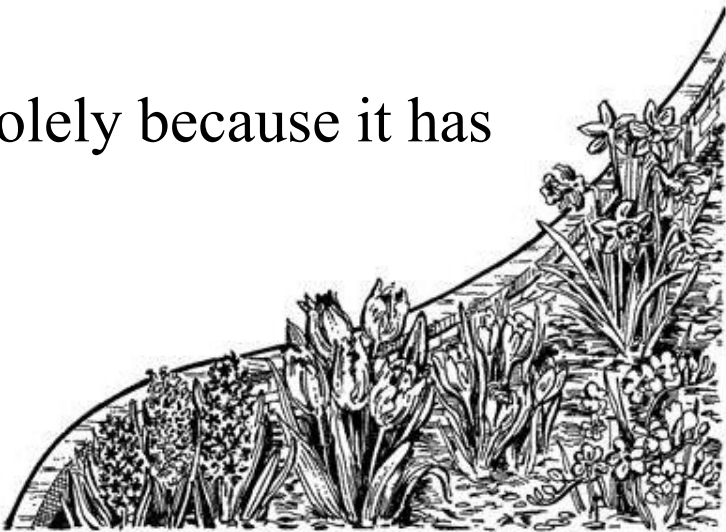
Comparing three different viewpoints on life after death—scientific materialism, reincarnation, and the religious belief in resurrection—and evaluate the logical consistency and implications of each perspective

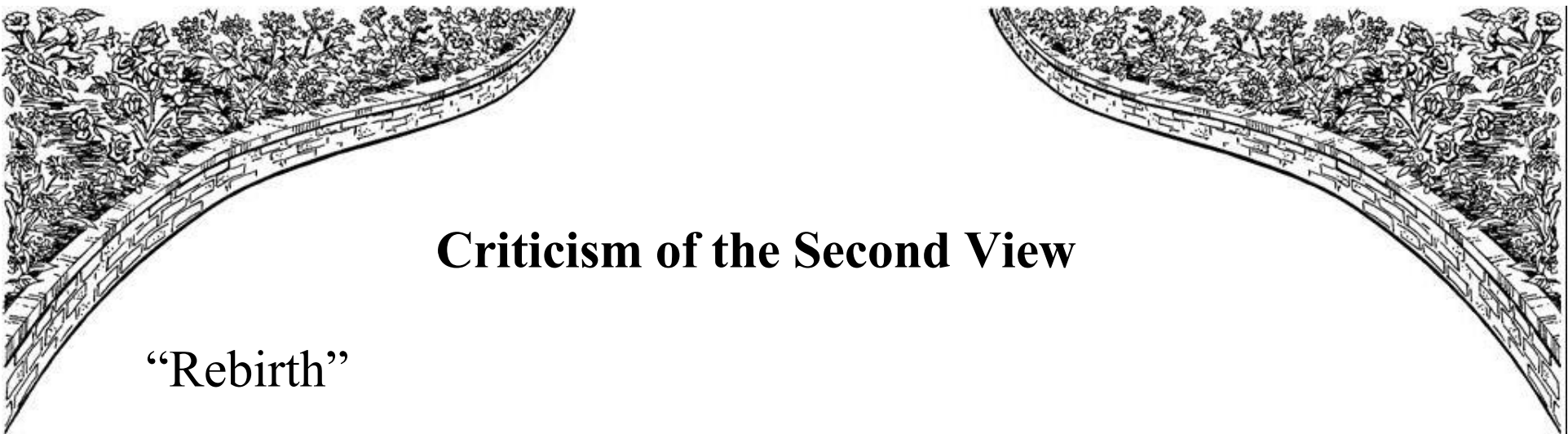




Criticism of the First View

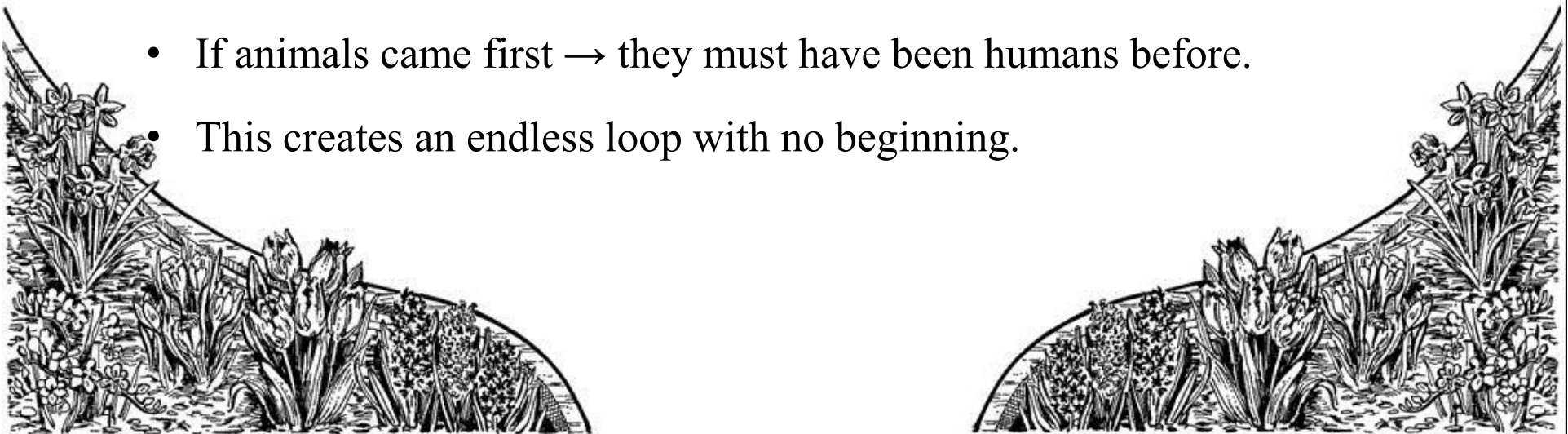
“No Life After Death”

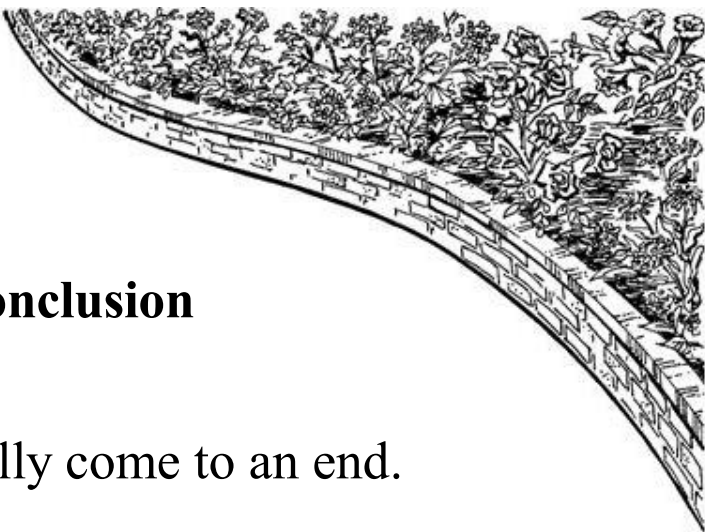
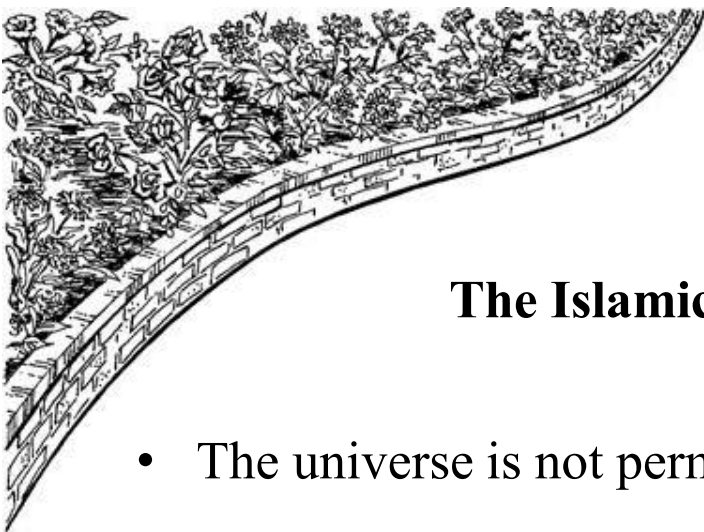
- Based on lack of evidence, not proof.
 - Not seeing something does not mean it does not exist.
 - Example: Not seeing an airplane does not prove airplanes are impossible.
 - Therefore, rejecting life after death solely because it has not been observed is unreasonable.
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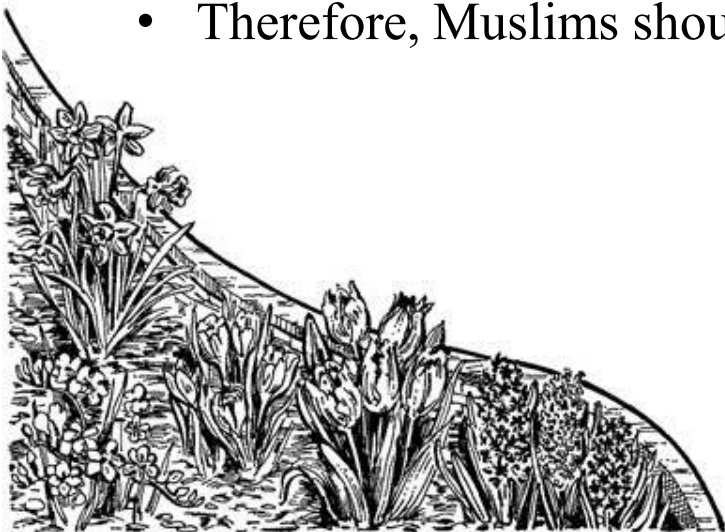
Criticism of the Second View

“Rebirth”

- Claims people are reborn based on their previous actions.
 - Creates a circular problem:
 - Were humans first, or animals?
 - If humans came first → they must have been animals before.
 - If animals came first → they must have been humans before.
 - This creates an endless loop with no beginning.
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The Islamic View – A Rational Conclusion

- The universe is not permanent and will eventually come to an end.
 - A new and higher existence after this world is possible.
 - Belief in Resurrection and the Hereafter is consistent with reason and common sense.
 - Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) confirmed this as a truth from Allah.
 - Therefore, Muslims should believe in the Hereafter with confidence.
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