

FAKHR AL-DĪN AL-RĀZĪ ON PHYSICS AND THE NATURE OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD: A PRELIMINARY SURVEY

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Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī’s conception of physics and of the nature of the physical world is explored here through a preliminary survey of a number of his early and late works. Al-Rāzī defines the three grades of meanings of the term “nature”. His definition is similar to the general consensus in Ash‘arite *kalām* which rejects the Avicennan notion of *ṭabī‘ah* as an effective causal principle inherent in natural phenomenal processes. He also explores the notion of the existence of a multiverse in the context of his commentary on the Qur’ānic verse, *All praise belongs to God, Lord of the Worlds*. He raises the interesting question of whether the term “worlds” in this verse refers to multiple worlds within this single universe or cosmos, or to many other universes or a multiverse beyond this known universe. Based on primary classical Islamic source texts, this survey provides an insight into the classical Islamic view of nature as expressed by one of its most important representatives.

Keywords: Universe and multiverse; cosmic structure of the world; Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī; *al-mawjūdāt*; *al-‘ilm al-ṭabī‘ī*; *ṭabī‘ah*; ‘*ālam*; *falsafah*, *ḥikmah*; al-Rāzī’s concept of nature; physics; nature; *ṣalāk*; *ḥarakah*; *sukūn*; *jism*; *jawhar*; ‘*arād*.

Introduction

As D. E. Pingree and S. Nomanul Haq have shown in their learned article, “al-ṭabī‘a”, the original Aristotelian term *φύσις* in the literal sense of “nature” and in its functional Arabic equivalents of *ṭabī‘ah*, *ṭibā‘* and *ṭab‘*, has accumulated complex, diverse, even mutually incompatible meanings in its long journey through the labyrinthal

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history of Islamic scientific, philosophical, and theological thought.¹ With the rise and dominance of peripatetic natural philosophy as represented by Ibn Sīnā (d. 1037 CE) and the philosophico-theological reactions it provoked, it was the Avicennan definition of the term that most attracted the critical attention of the *mutakallimūn*, including Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī² (d. 1209 CE) in a number of his works. Here we shall first explore his conception of *ṭabī‘ah* in his late work *Sharḥ ‘Uyūn al-ḥikmah (SUH)*³, his critical commentary on Ibn Sīnā’s *‘Uyūn al-ḥikmah (UH)*,⁴ and then go on to some of his other early, middle-period and late works.

The Science of Physics (*‘ilm al-ṭabī‘ah*) Defined

Following the *UH*, the *SUH* is divided into three parts: logic (*manṭiq*), which includes a long discussion of the ten Aristotelian categories of being; physics (*ṭabī‘iyyāt*), which covers the traditional ground from space, bodies, time, and motion to meteorology and psychology; and metaphysics (*ilāhiyyāt*), which includes discussion of matter and form, substance and accidents, and theology and eschatology. The physics part begins with a long introduction to philosophy (*al-ḥikmah*), its meaning and its division into the theoretical and the practical sciences. The latter (*al-ḥikmah al-‘amaliyyah*) includes the three basic sciences of politics (*ḥikmah madaniyyah*), household management (*ḥikmah manziliyyah*), and ethics (*ḥikmah khuluqiyyah*). The former (*al-ḥikmah al-naẓariyyah*) includes the three basic sciences of physics

1. *Encyclopedia of Islam*, new edition (*EI2*), article “ṭabī‘a.”

2. For a concise account of his life and works, see *EI2*, article “Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī” by G. C. Anawati who cites the relevant classical biographical sources. A critically comprehensive account of al-Rāzī’s life and works is Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ al-Zarkān, *Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī wa Arā‘uhu al-Kalāmiyyah wa al-Falsafiyyah* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1963), 8–36 passim; henceforth cited as Zarkān. An interesting nuanced reinterpretation is Tony Street, “Concerning the Life and Works of Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī” in *Islam: Essays on Scripture, Thought and Society, a Festschrift in honour of Anthony H. Johns* (Leiden: Brill, 1997), 135–46.

3. Ed., Aḥmad Ḥijāzī al-Saqā, 3 vols. in 1 (Tehran: Mu’assasah al-Ṣādiq, 1415H?).

4. Ed. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Badawī (Beirut: Dār al-Qalam, 1980).

(*ḥikmah tabī‘iyyah*), mathematics (*ḥikmah riḡāḡiyyah*), and metaphysics (*falsafah ilāhiyyah*).⁵ In commenting on this tripartite division of theoretical philosophy, al-Rāzī clarifies further the relation of physics (i.e., natural sciences or sciences of nature) to mathematics and metaphysics:

If the quiddity of a thing (*al-māhiyyah*) is in need of matter (*al-māddah*) for [realising] its external (*al-khārijī*) and mental (*fī al-dhilm*) existence, then it is [included in] the science of physics (*al-‘ilm al-ṭabī‘ī*), which is the lowest science (*al-‘ilm al-asfal*). If the quiddity [of a thing] is in need of matter for [realising] its external existence, but is independent of matter for its mental existence in the sense that the mind can grasp it without considering its materiality (*māddatiha*), then it is [included] in the science of mathematics (*al-‘ilm al-riḡāḡī*), which is the intermediate science (*al-‘ilm al-awsat*). If the quiddity is independent of matter for [both] its external and mental existence, then it is [included in] the highest science (*al-‘ilm al-a‘lā*) and the first philosophy (*al-falsafat al-ūlā*).⁶

Thus the science of nature for al-Rāzī (as for Ibn Sīnā) is the science which studies existents (*al-marwījūdāt*) that are constituted of matter (*al-māddah*). At another place, he defines physics as that science whose subject matter is the body (*al-jism*) insofar as it undergoes change (*al-taghayyur*), and is in motion (*yataḡarrak*) and repose (*yaskun*).⁷ Hence, physical or natural science is the study of material bodies that undergo change and are either in motion or repose. On the principles of this science, al-Rāzī follows Ibn Sīnā in saying that the principles constituting the bases of demonstrations in physics are derived not from physics itself but from metaphysics, and elaborates at some length on this point.⁸

5. *SUH*, 2: 16ff. Words in round brackets are al-Rāzī’s, either translated or transliterated, whereas those in square brackets are my contextual clarifications of the text.

6. *SUH*, 2: 16ff.

7. *SUH* 2: 19.

8. *SUH* 2: 19ff.

Nature (*Ṭabīʿah*) Defined

In *al-Mabāḥiṭh al-Mashriqiyyah*, an early work, al-Rāzī explains that the term *ṭabīʿah* has three grades of meanings: the generic (*al-ʿumūm*), the specific (*al-khaṣṣ*) and the more specific (*al-akhaṣṣ*). Generically *ṭabīʿah* refers to the essence of a thing; specifically it refers to the constitutive element (*muqawwim*) of the essence of a thing; and more specifically it refers to the constitutive element which is the principle of motion (*ḥarakah*) and repose (*sukūn*).⁹ This last meaning is the most relevant in the context of this study of his physics. Thus in the *SUH*, al-Rāzī comments on the Avicennan distinction between the two basic (internal) principles of motion, namely *ṭabīʿah* and *nafs* (nature and soul), in which the former is defined as:

...the faculty (*quwwah*) existing in the body (*al-jism*) which has no consciousness (*shuʿūr*) of whatever that proceeds from it (*mā ṣadara ʿanhu*), and that which proceeds from it [the body] is a single effect occurring in a single manner (*atharan wāḥidan wāqīʿan ʿalā nahjin wāḥidin*).¹⁰

An aspect of this *ṭabīʿah* is the earthly nature (*al-ṭabīʿah al-arḍiyyah*) which he describes as:

...requiring settledness (*al-istiqrār*) but on the condition that this [earthly] body (*al-jism*) is found existing in its natural place (*makānihi al-ṭabīʿi*) which is the earth (*al-arḍ*), while the motion [of this body] toward it [the earth] is on the condition that this body is outside its [natural] place. The existing faculty (*al-quwwah al-mawjūdah*) for this effect (*al-athar*) [whether of settledness or motion] is a faculty having neither consciousness nor apprehension (*idrāk*) at all of the effect, and furthermore this effect is a single effect (*athar wāḥid*) occurring in a single manner (*wāqīʿan ʿalā ṭarīqatin wāḥidatin*).¹¹

9. *Al-Mabāḥiṭh al-Mashriqiyyah*, ed., Muḥammad al-Muʿtaṣim biLlāh al-Baghdādī, 2 vols. (Beirut: Dār al-Kitāb al-ʿArabī, 1990), 1: 645; henceforth *Mabāḥiṭh*.

10. *SUH*, 2: 29–30.

11. *SUH*, 2: 29.

By this definition and example, *ṭabī‘ah* is differentiated from the soul (*al-nafs*), which, as a motive principle (*mabda‘ al-ḥarakah*), is divided into three classes: the vegetative soul (*al-nafs al-nabā‘iyyah*), the corporeal celestial soul (*al-nafs al-falakiyyah al-jismāniyyah*), and the animal soul (*al-nafs al-ḥayawāniyyah*). The vegetative soul, though unconscious, produces various actions (*af‘ālan mukhtalifatan*) which cause increase in the length (*tūl*), breadth (*‘arḍ*) and depth (*‘umq*) of the bodily organs (*al-a‘ḍā‘*), and give rise to various forms (*suwaran mukhtalifatan*) and distinct shapes (*ashkālān mutabā‘iyinah*) such as flesh (*lahm*), heart (*qalb*), and brain (*dimāgh*). The corporeal celestial soul, though producing only a single effect that occurs in a single manner, possesses consciousness; this soul is the faculty which is the immediate cause for setting into motion the celestial spheres (*al-quwwah al-mubashshirah li al-taḥrīk al-falaki*). As for the animal soul that subsists (*ḥallah*) in the bodies of animals found in this world, it is a faculty that is both conscious of the effects issuing from it; these effects are diverse (*āthāran mukhtalifatan*) and occur in diverse manners (*manāhija mukhtalifatin*).¹²

It is clear from the above that the principle by virtue of which a moving body actually moves is conceived as something distinct from the body itself. If the motive principle is intrinsic to the body then the motion is either due to nature (*ṭabī‘ah*) or due to a soul (*nafs*); but if the motive principle is extrinsic to the body then the motion is imposed or coerced (*ḥarakah qasriyyah*). So it seems that altogether there are three basic principles or causes of motion, namely, one external coercive principle, and two internal, namely, nature and soul. In brief, these three principles may be referred to respectively as the coercive (*qasriyyah*), the natural (*ṭabī‘iyyah*), and the animate (*nafsiyyah*) principles of motion.

Haq has also noted in the article mentioned above that “al-Rāzī does not admit of *ṭabī‘a* in inanimate objects, and this clearly means that he is thinking of it exclusively in psychological terms; for him, *ṭabī‘a* was a faculty which necessarily implied volition, and this was certainly not Aristotle’s *φύσις*.”¹³ This view of *ṭabī‘ah* is certainly in

12. *SUH*, 2: 29–30.

13. *EI2*, “ṭabī‘a,” 26, citing al-Rāzī’s ethical and psychological treatise

accord with the general consensus in Ashʿarite *kalām* on the rejection of the Avicennan notion of *ṭabīʿah* as an effective causal principle inherent in natural phenomenal processes.¹⁴ This is also al-Rāzī's stand in another late work of his, the *Mafātīḥ al-Ghayb*,¹⁵ where, in the long commentary on the verse, "And He (Who) has caused water to pour down from the sky, thereby producing fruits as food for you,"¹⁶ he rejects the view that God creates in the water an effective nature (*ṭabīʿah muʿaththirah*) and in the earth a receptive nature (*ṭabīʿah qābilah*) by which nature's fruits are produced for humankind. On the contrary, he says that it is totally within the power of God to produce the fruits from the very beginning without recourse to the intermediary means of water and earth. Like al-Ghazālī (d. 1111 CE), al-Rāzī considers intermediary means or causes such as water and earth not as real effective causes but as manifestative of divine custom (*al-ʿādah* or *sunnatuLlāh*) in the phenomenal regularity of the physical world.¹⁷ In a sense, the perceived causal regularity in natural processes is, as it were, an intellecto-spiritual test for humankind, for as the saying goes, "Were it not for the causes the doubter would not have doubted!"¹⁸

Therefore, the *ṭabīʿah* in inanimate things as a principle of motion and transformation has to be taken, in the case of al-Rāzī, in the metaphorical (*majāzī*) sense, in the sense of *ʿādah*,¹⁹ that is, not in the sense of a real effective causal principle independent of God. Al-Rāzī is also quite explicit in the *al-Maṭālib al-ʿĀliyyah*, yet another late work, in rejecting the ascription of effective causal agency to other

Kitāb al-Nafs waʾl-Rūḥ, ed. M. S. H. Maʿšūmī (Islamabad: Islamic Research Institute, 1968).

14. Ibid.

15. Muḥammad b. ʿUmar b. al-Ḥusayn b. al-Ḥasan b. ʿAlī al-Bakrī al-Ṭabaristānī Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī, *al-Tafsīr al-Kabīr*, 32 vols. in 11 (Beirut: Dār Iḥyāʿ al-Turāth al-ʿArabī, 1996), 1 (2): 342ff. This work is also known as *Mafātīḥ al-Ghayb*, which means *Keys to the Unseen*; henceforth *Mafātīḥ*.

16. *al-Baqarah*: 22.

17. *Mafātīḥ*, 1 (2): 343–44.

18. Ibid., 343 (*law lā al-asbābu lamā irtāba murtābun*).

19. For more on his conception of *ʿādah*, see *Mafātīḥ*, 1 (2): 342ff.

than God, thus he says, for example:

Invalid is the claim (*baṭala al-qawl*) for the existence of an effective agent (*mu‘aththir*) other than God, whether called planet (*kaṭkab*), celestial sphere (*falak*), intelligence (‘*aql*), soul (*nafs*), lofty spirit (*rūḥ ‘ulwīyy*), or lowly spirit (*rūḥ suflīyy*).”²⁰

So for al-Rāzī even the animate soul, like inanimate nature, is an effective cause only in a derived metaphorical sense, in the sense of manifest divine custom according to which things in the world are regulated as they are. That al-Rāzī rejects the notion of nature or *ṭabī‘ah* as a causal principle independent of God is also evident in his commentary on the verse: “And We have created above you seven paths, and We are never unmindful of creation.”²¹ He says that this verse:

...indicates the fallacy of the belief in nature (*al-ṭabī‘ah*) for if one of those features (*al-ṣifāt*) had come about by nature then it would have necessarily persisted and not undergone change. And if you say that those features have only changed due to change in nature, then this nature is itself in need of a creator and an originator (*mūjid*).²²

Difference Between *Ṭabī‘ah*, *Ṭab‘* and *Ṭibā‘*

In the *Sharḥ al-Ishārāt wa al-Tanbīhāt*, an early work, al-Rāzī makes a distinction between the terms *al-ṭabī‘ah* and *al-ṭab‘*:

The difference between *al-ṭabī‘ah* and *al-ṭab‘* is well known. And this [difference] is that *al-ṭabī‘ah* is a principle of motion of that [thing] in which it inheres without consciousness, whereas *al-ṭab‘* is a principle in the unqualified sense whether or not it [the thing in which the principle inheres] has consciousness. Therefore *al-ṭab‘* is more general than *al-ṭabī‘ah*.²³

20. Cited in Zarkān, 356.

21. *al-Mu‘minūn*: 17.

22. *Mafātīḥ*, 8 (23): 267–68.

23. Cited in Samīḥ Dughaym, *Mawsū‘at Muṣṭalaḥāt al-Īmām Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī* (Beirut: Maktabah Lubnān, 2001), 423, henceforth

Another meaning of *ṭabʿ* is in the sense of *khatm* (seal, stamp), which in the Qurʾānic context refers to God setting a seal on the hearts of obstinate, evil people such that they never believe. Thus in the *Mafātīḥ* al-Rāzī comments:

You have known that *al-ṭabʿ* and *al-khatm* according to us refer to the occurrence of a strong motivation (*al-dāʿiyyah al-qawwiyyah*) for disbelief which hinders the occurrence of belief. This is so because action without any motivation whatsoever is impossible. Hence when there arises a firmly grounded and strong motivation for disbelief, the heart becomes as if stamped with disbelief. Now, as for the occurrence of this motivation, if it is from the servant, an infinite regress (*tasalsul*) would ensure, but if it is from God, then the point is achieved (*fa al-maqṣūd ḥāṣil*).²⁴

As in his understanding of *ṭabīʿah* as *ʿadah*, al-Rāzī also shows himself, in this comment, to be an Ashʿarite in theology, for the Ashʿarites believe that all actions of human beings are, in the final analysis, created by God.²⁵

The World in the Totality of Being

In the *Maṭālib*,²⁶ al-Rāzī divides the existent (*al-mawjūd*) or being into three basic divisions: (1) the space-occupying (*mutaḥayyizan*), (2) that which subsists (*ḥallan*) in the space-occupier (*al-mutaḥayyiz*), and (3)

Dughaym.

24. *Mafātīḥ*, 6 (16), 157 (commentary on *al-Tawbah*: 87); also cited in Dughaym, 423.

25. The problem of human freedom of action and hence moral responsibility before God in relation to divine knowledge, will, and power is a complex philosophico-theological issue which shall understandably not be dealt with here. It suffices here to say that the Ashʿarites are neither fatalists since they believe in human choice and moral responsibility nor voluntarists since they believe in divine predestination, but are somewhere in between; however this paradox can only be resolved not at the discursive, theoretical level but at the level of intuitive spiritual experience.

26. *Al-Maṭālib al-ʿUlīyyah min al-ʿIlm al-Ilāhī*, ed., Aḥmad Ḥijāzī al-Saqā 9, vols. in 5 (Beirut: Dār al-Kitāb al-ʿArabī, 1987), 4: 9ff.

that which is neither space-occupying nor subsisting in a space-occupier. A space-occupier is either divisible (*qābilan lil-qismah*), in which case it is a body (*jism*), or indivisible, in which case it is an atomic substance (*jawhar fard*). As for that which subsists in the space-occupier, these are the accidents (*al-a‘rād*) which subsist in both bodies (*al-ajsām*) and atoms (*al-jawāhir*).²⁷

According to the philosophers, with whom al-Rāzī seems to concur, the accidents are of nine kinds (*ajnās tis‘ah*), which, together with the category of substance (*jawhar*), constitute the ten Aristotelian categories of being (*al-maqūlāt al-‘ashr lil-wujūd*). In the *Mabāḥith*²⁸ and *SUH*²⁹, al-Rāzī gives a fuller account of these nine categories of accidents, namely, the accidents of quantity (*kamm*), quality (*kayf*), relation (*mudāf, idāfah*), where or place (*ayna*), when or time (*matā*), situation or posture (*mawḍū‘, waḍ‘*), possession (*milik, an yakūna lahū*), acting, doing what (*fi‘l, an yaf‘al*), and being affected or acted upon (*an yanfa‘il, in fi‘al*).³⁰

Al-Rāzī makes it clear that the first two main divisions of being constitute the world (*al-‘ālam*), which he defines in the *Muḥaṣṣal*, a middle-period work, for instance, as “every existent other than God Most High,”³¹ and which is “either substances (*jawāhir*) or accidents (*a‘rād*).”³² Also for al-Rāzī the world is contingent (*mumkin*), i.e., “not necessary in its essence (*laysa bi wājibin li dhātihī*),”³³ and incipient (*muḥdath*), i.e., “preceded by non-existence (*masbūqan bil-‘adam*).”³⁴ He also conceives of ‘ālam epistemologically as a means for knowing God, thus he says:

27. *Maṭālib*, 4: 9ff.

28. I: 233ff.

29. I: 95ff.

30. A concise account of the Arabic categories is J. N. Mattock, *EI2*, article “al-makūlāt.”

31. *Mafāṭih*, 1 (2): 444.

32. *Muḥaṣṣal Afkār al-Mutaqaddimīn wa al-Muta‘akhhirīn min al-‘ulamā‘ wa al-ḥukamā‘ wa al-mutakallimīn* (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr al-Lubnānī, 1992), 109; also cited in Dughaym, 433.

33. *Sharḥ al-Ishārāt wa al-Tanbīhāt*, cited in Dughaym, 433.

34. Fakhr al-Rāzī, *Kitāb al-Arba‘īn fī Uṣūl al-Dīn* (Hyderabad: Da‘irah al-Ma‘arif al-Uthmaniyyah, 1934), 7; also cited in Dughaym, 685.

The world (*al-‘ālam*) is an expression (*‘ibārah*) for every thing other than God Most High, and this is so because [the term] *al-‘ālam* is derived, as previously shown, from *al-‘ilm* (*ishtiqāq al-‘ālam ‘alā mā taqaddama min al-‘ilm*); and everything that is [providing] knowledge (*‘ilman*) of God and [providing] evidence (*dallan*) of Him is an *‘ālam*. There is no doubt that every incipient thing (*muḥdath*) is evidence for God Most High (*dallan ‘ala Allāh Ta‘ālā*). Hence every incipient thing is a world.³⁵

As for the third of the three divisions of being, namely, the existent that is neither space-occupying nor subsisting in a space-occupier, al-Rāzī affirms, based on certain, sound proofs (*al-dalā‘il al-yaqīniyyah*), that God is such a being.³⁶ As he has clarified earlier, this means that God is not in space, nor is He a body or a substance and neither is He infinite space.³⁷ He however then raises the question whether or not an existent (*mawjūd*) from among the contingents (*mumkināt*), in contrast to God the necessary being, can belong to this third division?³⁸ In other words, can a contingent being, like the necessary being, be neither space-occupying nor subsisting in a space-occupier? To this question, al-Rāzī gives an interesting reply that provokes in him (and in those of us who care to read him) a profound rethinking of the perennial problem of the incipience versus eternity of the world:

The philosophers (*al-ḥukamā’*) affirm it [i.e., affirm a contingent being neither space-occupying nor subsisting in a space-occupier] while the rationalist theologians (*al-mutakallimūn*) deny it, even though the *mutakallimūn* have no proof (*dalīl*) showing the fallacy (*fasād*) of this division. Their proof for the incipience (*ḥuduth*) of the world (*‘ālam*) deals only with the space-occupiers and the accidents subsisting in them, but not with this third division. Because of this, their claim that all that is other than God is incipient (*muḥdath*) can only be completely argued for

35. *Maḥātib*, 1 (2): 444; cited also in Dughaym, 433.

36. *Maḥātib*, 4: 12.

37. *Maḥātib*, 2: 8ff.

38. *Maḥātib*, 4: 12.

either by invalidating this third division, or, granted its existence, by stating a proof showing the incipience of this third division. And since they did not state anything in these two contexts, their discourse has not completely achieved its aim (*wa lammā lam yadhkurū shay‘an fī hādihāyni al-maqāmayni kalāmuhum ghayru tāmmīn fī al-maqṣūdi*).³⁹

With this statement, al-Rāzī seems to be pointing out that the *mutakallimūn*, in arguing for the incipience of the world, have not sufficiently taken into account a class of beings that, while still contingent, are not atoms nor bodies nor accidents, i.e., not physical in nature but spiritual. This is borne out in his commentary on the verse *All praise belongs to God, Lord of the worlds*,⁴⁰ in which he specifies these contingent but non-physical entities:

As for the third [division of being], namely the contingent that is neither space-occupying nor an attribute of a space-occupier, it is the spirits [*al-arwāḥ*], and these are either lowly (*sufliyyah*) or lofty (*‘ulwiyyah*). As for the lowly spirits, these are either good (*khayrah*), and they are the pious among the *jinn*, or wicked and evil, and they are the rebellious satans (*maradat al-shayāṭīn*). The lofty spirits are either connected (*muta‘alliqah*) to bodies, and these are the souls of the celestial spheres (*al-arwāḥ al-falakiyyah*), or not connected to bodies, and these are the purified, sanctified souls (*al-arwāḥ al-muṭahharah al-muqaddasah*).⁴¹

If this is the case, then, strictly speaking, instead of three there are altogether four basic divisions of being, namely, the three divisions of contingent beings: (1) the space-occupiers which are either atoms or bodies, (2) the accidents which subsist in the space-occupiers, (3) that which is neither space-occupying nor subsists in the space-occupiers; and (4) the one division of necessary being.

39. *Maṭālib*, 4:12. For a recent monograph on this issue, see Muammer Iskenderoglu, *Fakhr al-Dīn al-Rāzī and Thomas Aquinas on the Question of the Eternity of the World* (Leiden: Brill, 2002).

40. *al-Fātiḥah*: 2.

41. *Maṭālib*, 1 (1): 198–99.

These four divisions can be further reduced to two more fundamental ones: (1) contingent beings, and (2) the one necessary being. These four, ultimately reducible to two, divisions of being, are borne out also in the same context of his commentary on the verse, *All praise belongs to God, Lord of the worlds*, only the context is now cited at length:

Know that the existent [or being = *al-mawjūd*] is either necessary in its essence (*wājiban li dhātihī*) or contingent in its essence (*mumkinan li dhātihī*). As for the necessary in its essence, it is God Most High only. As for the contingent in its essence, it is every thing other than God Most High, and it is the world. This is because the rationalist theologians (*al-mutakallimīn*) say, “the world is every existent other than God (*al-‘ālamu kullu mawjūdīn siwā Allāhī*).” The reason for the naming of this division (of being) as *‘ālam* is that the existence of every thing other than God indicates the existence of God Most High. Thus for this reason every existent other than God is named *‘ālam*. When you know this then we say: every thing other than God is either space-occupying or an attribute of the space-occupier, or neither space-occupying nor an attribute of a space-occupier. These then are the three divisions [of being].

As for the first division, the space-occupier, it is either receptive to division or it is not; if it is receptive to division then it is a body; if it is not like that then it is an atomic substance. As for the body, it is either from among the lofty bodies (*al-ajsām al-‘ulwiyyah*) or the lowly bodies (*al-ajsām al-suflīyyah*). As for the lofty bodies, these are the celestial spheres (*al-aflāk*) and the planets [or stars] (*al-kawākib*). And the revealed law (*al-sharī‘ah*) has established the existence of other entities apart from these two divisions, such as the throne (*al-‘arsh*), the chair (*al-kursīyy*), the lote-tree of the outermost boundary (*sidrat al-muntahā*), the tablet (*al-lawḥ*), the pen (*al-qalam*), and the garden (*al-jannah*).

As for the lowly bodies, these are either simple (*basīṭah*) or compound (*murakkabah*). As for the simple bodies these are the four elements (*al-‘anāšīr al-arba‘ah*). The first of these [four] is the sphere of the earth (*kurrat al-arḍ*) together with whatever within it including the deserts (*al-mafāwīz*), the mountains (*al-jibāl*) and the inhabited lands (*al-bilād al-ma‘mūrah*). The second of these is the sphere of water (*kurrat al-mā‘*), and it is the encompassing ocean (*al-baḥr al-muḥīṭ*) and these great seas [or lakes] (*al-abḥur al-kabīrah*) that are found in this inhabited quarter [of the world] (*hādihā al-rub‘ al-ma‘mūr*) together with whatever is within it [this quarter]

including the great rivers (*al-arwdī‘ah al-‘azīmah*) the number of which none knows except God Most High. And the third of these is the sphere of air (*kurrat al-hawā‘*); and the fourth of these is the sphere of fire (*kurrat al-nār*). As for the compound bodies (*al-ajsām al-murakkabah*), these are the plants (*al-nabāt*), the minerals (*al-ma‘ādīn*), and the animals (*al-ḥayāwan*) in all their numerous divisions and diverse kinds.

As for the second division (of being) it is the contingent (*al-mumkin*) which is the attribute (*ṣifāt*) of the space-occupiers, and this [division] is [that of] the accidents (*al-a‘rāḍ*). The rationalist theologians have mentioned close to forty kinds of accidents. As for the third [division of being], namely the contingent that is neither space-occupying nor an attribute of a space-occupier, it is the spirits (*al-arwāḥ*), and these are either lowly (*sufliyyah*) or lofty (*‘ulwiyyah*). As for the lowly spirits, these are either good (*khayrah*), and they are the pious among the *jinn*, or wicked, evil, and they are the rebellious satans (*maradat al-shayāṭīn*). The lofty spirits are either connected (*muta‘aliqah*) to bodies, and these are the souls of the celestial spheres (*al-arwāḥ al-falakiyyah*), or not connected to bodies, and these are the purified, sanctified souls (*al-arwāḥ al-muṭahharah al-muqaddasah*).⁴²

At another place, al-Rāzī also includes time (*al-zamān*) and place (*al-makān*) among the *‘ālamīn* = all existents other than God; thus he says:

And included in the totality of what is other than God are place and time, for place refers to open space (*al-faḍā‘*), spatial domain (*al-ḥayyīz*) and the extended void (*al-farāgh al-mumtadd*), whereas time refers to the duration (*al-muddah*) by virtue of which priority (*al-qabliyyah*) and posteriority (*al-ba‘diyyah*) occur. His (God’s) verse: “Lord of the worlds” shows that He is Lord of place and time, their Creator (*khāliqan*) and their Originator (*mūjjidan*).⁴³

Cosmic Structure of the World

Concerning the cosmic structure of the world, al-Rāzī says in the *Maṭālib*:

42. *Maṭālib*, 1 (1): 198–99.

43. *Maṭālib*, 1 (1): 163.

The world as a whole (*jumlat al-‘ālam*) is constituted by eleven spheres (*kurrah*), five of which constitute the celestial sphere of the sun (*falak al-shams*), and these [five] are the sphere[s] of Mars (*al-mirriḳh*), Jupiter (*al-mushtarī*), Saturn (*zuḩal*), the sphere of the fixed stars (*falak al-thawābit*) and the Great Sphere (*al-falak al-‘zam*). The other five [spheres] are within the sphere of the sun, and these are the sphere[s] of Venus (*al-zuḩarah*), Mercury (*‘uṭārid*), the Moon (*al-qamar*), then the sublime sphere (*al-kurrah al-laṭīfah*) of fire (*al-nār*) and air (*al-hawā’*), and the gross sphere (*al-kurrah al-kathīfah*) of water (*al-mā’*) and earth (*al-arḩ*). And since the sun is like the king of the world of bodies (*ṣultān ‘ālam al-ajsām*), it is not inappropriate that it should be located in the center among the spheres of the world (*fī wasaṭ kurrāt al-‘ālam*).⁴⁴

Commenting on the verse: *They [the sun and moon] float each in an orbit*, al-Rāzī gives an interesting interpretation of the meaning of *falak* (celestial sphere or orbit) and its relation to the movement of the celestial bodies, for it is quite clear to him, following the Qur’ān,⁴⁵ that the stars, planets, sun and moon are distinct from their respective spheres or orbits (*aflāk*) in which they move:

The *falak*, what is it? We say [that it is] the round body or the round surface or the circle, for the lexicographers (*ahl al-lughah*) agree that the whorl of the spindle (*falakah al-mighzal*) is named *falakah* due to its roundness, and the *falakah* of the tent is the wooden circular plate that is fixed to the head of the tent-pole so that the pole will not tear the tent, and it is a rounded sheet. If this is so, then it follows that the sky is circular, but most of the exegetes agree that the sky is spread out without having extremities [resting] on mountains, and it is like a flat roof; and this is indicated by the verse of the Most High: *And the raised roof* [*al-Ṭūr*: 5]. We say that there is nothing in the [Sacred] texts that indicates categorically that the sky is spread out and not circular whereas the evidence of the senses (*al-dalīl al-ḩissi*) shows that it is circular, hence it is imperative to accede to it.⁴⁶

44. *Maṭālib*, 4: 332; cited also in Dughaym, 433; Cf., W. Hartner, “al-Falak” and P. Kunitzsch, “al-Nudjūm” both articles in *EI2*.

45. *al-Anbiyā’*: 33; *Yā Sīn*: 40.

46. *Mafātīḩ* 9 (26): 279–80.

This is followed by a long and elaborate argument to prove the curvature and circular shape of the sky, after which he goes on to say:

This [verse] shows that for each planet an orbit (*falakan*).... As for the seven itinerants [i.e., sun, moon, Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury], they each have an orbit, and as for the other planets [i.e., the fixed stars=*al-kawākib*] it is said that they have collectively an orbit.⁴⁷

This followed by a long discussion on the question of the physical structure of the spheres or orbits and their relation to the motion of the stars and planets in it.⁴⁸ Earlier he has discussed the same question in the context of his commentary of another, similar verse.⁴⁹ Are the spheres or orbits to be considered as real, concrete physical bodies or are they merely the abstract circles in the heavens traced out year in and year out by the various stars and planets? Al-Rāzī relates that some people like Ḍaḥḥāk say that the *falak* is not a body but merely the abstract orbit traced by the stars.⁵⁰ Most of the learned, like the astronomers (*arbāb al-hay’ah* or *ahl al-hay’ah*) say that the *falak* are the bodies (i.e., solid spheres) on which the stars turn (*hiya ajsāmūn tadūru al-nujūm ‘alayhī*), and this view is closer to the apparent sense of the Qur’ānic verses regarding the celestial orbits.⁵¹ The solid star-carrying sphere is likened by al-Rāzī to a hollowed out globe in which inner wall a nail is implanted, and so when the globe is rotated the nail is seen by an observer at the center of the globe to be in circular motion about the center.⁵² Another possibility that al-Rāzī considers is that of four parallel circular planes encompassed within a sphere and on which planes the stars are positioned and put into orbital motion when the sphere is turned.⁵³ Quite obviously, both the sphere and the planes have to be

47. Ibid., 280–81.

48. Ibid., 9 (26): 280–83.

49. *al-Anbiyā’*: 33.

50. *Mafātīḥ*, 8 (22): 141.

51. Ibid.

52. *Mafātīḥ*, 9 (26): 281.

53. Ibid.

totally transparent to the sight in order for the stars embedded therein to be observable. But ultimately, al-Rāzī seems to be undecided as to which celestial models, concrete or abstract, most conform with external reality, for he says: “In truth, there is no way to ascertain the characteristics of the heavens except by authority [of divine revelation or prophetic traditions] (*al-khabār*).”⁵⁴ Thus it seems that for al-Rāzī (and for others before and after him), astronomical models, whatever their utility or lack thereof for ordering the heavens, are not founded on sound rational proofs, and so no intellectual commitment can be made to them insofar as description and explanation of celestial realities are concerned.⁵⁵

In volume four of the *Maṭālib*, al-Rāzī devotes a twenty-page section to elaborating further on the nature of this cosmic structure and of celestial entities like the sun, moon and stars therein and their beneficial influences on terrestrial life.⁵⁶ There is also a thirty page section in the *al-Mabāḥith* on the benefits of celestial bodies for the elementary world.⁵⁷

Universe (‘ālam) or Multiverse (‘ālamīn, ‘awālim)?

‘Ālamīn (in the genitive case as in *rabb al-‘Ālamīn* = Lord of the worlds) and ‘awālim are plural forms of ‘ālam = world. As in the case of the singular, the plural form of the word, i.e., *al-ālamīn*, is defined as “an expression for every existent other than God Most High.”⁵⁸ Both forms are used to refer to both the physical and the spiritual worlds of contingent beings. An instance of al-Rāzī’s use of ‘awālim to refer to the spiritual world is as below:

Know that the worlds of the divine disclosures (‘awālim *al-mukāshafāt*) have no terminal limit (*lā nihāyata lahā*), because these worlds represent the mind’s journey (*safar*

54. *Mafātīḥ*, 8 (22): 141.

55. Cf. Anton M. Heinen, *Islamic Cosmology: A Study of As-Suyūṭī’s al-Hay’a as-Sanīya fī l-Hay’a as-Sunnīya*, with critical edition, translation, and commentary (Beirut: Orient-Institut der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, 1982), 181–82.

56. *Maṭālib*, 4: 331–52.

57. *Mabāḥith*, 2:103–138.

58. *Mafātīḥ*, 1 (1): 24; also cited in Dughaym, 436.

al-‘aql) into the stations of God’s majesty (*maqāmāt jalāl Allāh*), the gradations of His greatness (*madārij ‘azamatihi*) and the mansions of the marks of His grandeur and sanctity (*manāzil āthār kibriyā’ihi wa qudsihi*). And just as there is no terminal limit for these stations (*al-maqāmāt*), so there is no terminal limit for the journey into these stations.⁵⁹

In the context of his commentary on the verse *All praise belongs to God, Lord of the worlds*, al-Rāzī raises the interesting question of whether the term “worlds” (*al-‘ālamīn*) refers to multiple worlds within this single universe or cosmos, or to many other universes or a multiverse beyond this known universe. In other words, is *al-‘ālamīn* to be understood intracosmically or extracosmically? In clarification of this question, he says:

It is established by evidence that there exists beyond the world a void without a terminal limit (*khalā’ la nihāyata lahā*), and it is established as well by evidence that God Most High has power over all contingent beings (*al-mumkināt*). Therefore He the Most High has the power (*qādir*) to create a thousand thousand worlds (*alfa alfi ‘awālim*) beyond this world such that each one of those worlds be bigger and more massive than this world as well as having the like of what this world has of the throne (*al-‘arsh*), the chair (*al-kursiy*), the heavens (*al-samāwāt*) and the earth (*al-arḍ*), and the sun (*al-shams*) and the moon (*al-qamar*). The arguments of the philosophers (*dalā’il al-falāsifah*) for establishing that the world is one are weak, flimsy arguments founded upon feeble premises.⁶⁰

So it is quite clear that al-Rāzī rejects the Aristotelian and Avicennan view of the impossibility of multiple universes.⁶¹ In a short three-page section of volume six of the *Maṭālib*, he overviews the main Aristotelian arguments against the existence of multiple

59. *Lawāmi‘ al-Bayyināt Sharḥ Asmā’ Allāh Ta‘ālā wa al-Ṣifāt* (Beirut: Dār al-Kitāb al-‘Arabī, 1983), 138; also cited in Dughaum, 504.

60. *Maḥāṭib*, 1 (1): 24.

61. Cf. Arif, *Ibn Sīnā’s Cosmology*, 11–13, citing mainly the *Shifā’* and *al-‘Irāqī*, 371–73.

universes and points out their weaknesses and refutes them.⁶² This rejection naturally follows from his affirmation of atomism which entails the existence of vacant space in which the atoms move, combine and separate. Al-Rāzī takes up the issue of the void in greater detail in volume five of the *Maṭālib*.⁶³

Al-Rāzī's Symbolic Understanding of Nature

The physical world can be studied on its own quite apart from the obvious fact of its ontic and causal dependence on the Creator, but it is clear in al-Rāzī's physics, as shown above, that the world is to be studied symbolically. This means that knowing the world is an integral aspect of knowing the Creator of the world, and so the world is not to be studied and known for its own sake but for the sake of knowing some aspects of the divine as manifested in the phenomenal entities, structures, and processes of the world. For al-Rāzī this symbolic view of nature is borne out by the fact that the world is not self-explanatory, i.e., the diverse physical features and characteristics of the world are not explainable by reference to processes within the world itself, but by reference to what transcends the world, thus he says in the *Mafātīḥ*:

The bodies of the world are homogenous (*mutasāwīyah*) with respect their essential corporeality (*māhiyyat al-jismiyyah*) whereas they are different (*mukhtalifah*) with respect to their characteristics (*al-sifāt*), which are their colours (*al-awān*), places (*al-amkinah*), and modes of being (*al-aḥwāl*). It is impossible that each body's specificity (*ikhtisās*) with regard to a particular characteristic be due to its corporeality per se or to the concomitants (*lawāzim*) of corporeality, otherwise the bodies will all be homogenous (*ḥuṣūl al-istiwā'*). Thus it is necessary that this specificity be due to the specifying act (*takhsīs*) of a specifier (*mukhaṣṣis*) and the organization of an organizer (*tadbīr mudabbir*). And this specifier, if it is a body, then the above will again be said of it (*'āda al-kalāmu fīhi*); but if it is not a body, then that is the required point (*al-maṭlūb*).

62. *Maṭālib*, 6: 193–95.

63. *Maṭālib*, 5: 155–85; see chapters two and four.

Now this being, if it is not living, knowing and having power but whose efficacy (*ta’thīruhu*) is due rather to emanation (*ḥayd*) and nature (*ṭabī‘ah*), then the same problem of homogeneity is again entailed; but if it is living, knowing and having power, then that is the point. Once you realised this then it will be manifest that each one of the particles (*dharrāt*) of the heavens and the earth is a truthful witness (*shāḥid ṣādiq*) to and an articulate informer (*mukhbir nāṭiq*) of the existence of the powerful, wise and omniscient God.

And my father the shaykh, al-Imām Ḍiyā’ al-Dīn ‘Umar, may Allāh have mercy on him, used to say: “That [this witnessing and informing] is so, because it is possible for every atomic substance to occur, alternatively (*‘alā al-badl*), in an infinite number of places, and it is also possible for it to be characterized, alternatively, by an infinite number of characteristics. And each of these postulated situations (*al-aḥwāl al-muqaddarah*), supposing they occur, points to their dependence [for their occurrence] on the existence of the Merciful and Wise Fashioner (*al-Ṣāni‘ al-ḥakīm, al-Raḥīm*).” Thus it is established by what we have said that this domain of investigations has no terminal end. As for the realisation of guidance by way of spiritual exercise and purification, this way is an ocean having no shore. And for each wayfarer to God his peculiar route and his particular drinking place, as indicated in His verse: *And for each a course he travels by.*⁶⁴

Conclusion

The foregoing preliminary survey of al-Rāzī’s thoughts on the nature of the physical world shows that he sees physical nature to be worthy of humankind’s intellectual reflection and investigation, for it is through nature that the reality of divine providence and wisdom is manifested. Contrary to popular modernist presumption, belief in a creative God of knowledge, will, and power does not put premature limits to the scientific curiosity innate in every human being, but rather it guides that curiosity toward genuinely fruitful ends and in

64. *Mafātīḥ*, 1 (1): 26, commenting on *al-Baqarah*: 148.

fact opens up new horizons of understanding of nature. The way before us, Muslims and non-Muslims alike, in modern science now is either God of the gaps or Chance of the gaps, for whether we like it or not, there is always an explanatory gap, however small, between what we term as cause and what we term as its effect, and our actual, practical jump across that gap is always an act of personal commitment—a personal commitment either to the god of wisdom or to the god of chance. The choice before believers is obvious, for we know that in science nothing, absolutely nothing happens by chance, for chance is merely a convenient euphemism for ignorance, but ignorance can never be a productive, creative principle. Everything happens by intelligence, and the gaps in our scientific knowledge are merely reflective of the realms of infinite intelligence we have yet to explore and the pages in the never ending story of creation we have yet to read.⁶⁵

*And if all the trees in the earth were pens,
and the sea, with seven more seas to help it, (were ink),
the words of Allāh would never be exhausted.
Lo! Allāh is Mighty, Wise.*⁶⁶

65. For more on al-Rāzī's scientific appreciation of nature, see my article in *Islam & Science*, Vol. 2 (2004) No. 1, 1–32.

66. *Luqmān*: 27. All translations of Qur'ānic verses are based on Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall, *The Meaning of the Glorious Qur'an: Text and Explanatory Translation* (Mecca: Muslim World League, 1977).