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The End of the Universe: Islamic Eschatology and the Fate of Creation

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Abstract

Islamic eschatology provides a profound perspective on the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation, drawing from sacred texts and traditions. Central to Islamic teachings are the concepts of Qiyamah (the Day of Judgment) and the subsequent cosmic transformation. According to the Qur'an and Hadith, the end of the universe will be marked by a series of cataclysmic events, including the destruction of the heavens and the earth, followed by the resurrection of all beings. This apocalyptic vision underscores the transient nature of worldly existence and emphasizes the moral and spiritual accountability of individuals.

The Qur'an describes the end times with vivid imagery: the skies will be rolled up, the mountains will crumble, and the earth will be spread out. The resurrection is a key component, where all individuals will be resurrected for judgment. This period will culminate in a final reckoning where individuals will be judged based on their deeds and faith, leading to their eternal abode in Paradise or Hell. The Hadith literature further expands on these events, detailing signs preceding the Day of Judgment, such as the appearance of the Mahdi, the descent of Jesus (Isa), and the final confrontation between good and evil.

Islamic eschatology is not merely a depiction of cosmic destruction but serves as a reminder of divine justice and mercy. The ultimate aim of these teachings is to encourage ethical behavior, spiritual mindfulness, and preparation for the afterlife. Understanding the end of the universe in Islamic thought offers insights into the broader cosmic purpose and divine plan, reflecting on humanity's place in the grand scheme of creation.

Keywords:

Islamic eschatology, Qiyamah, Day of Judgment, resurrection, cosmic transformation, Qur'an, Hadith, divine justice, Paradise, Hell.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic Eschatology: A Cosmic Perspective

Islamic eschatology offers a distinctive view of the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation, rooted in the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith. It provides not only a narrative of cosmic destruction but also a profound moral and spiritual framework that shapes the understanding of life, death, and the afterlife in Islam. This introduction explores the key elements of Islamic eschatology, including the concept of Qiyamah (the Day of Judgment), the signs preceding the end times, and the ultimate destiny of all beings according to Islamic beliefs.

The Qur'anic Vision of the End Times

Central to Islamic eschatology is the concept of Qiyamah, the Day of Judgment, which is described in vivid detail in the Qur'an. Abu-Lughod, L. (1986) The Qur'an presents a vision of the end times characterized by dramatic cosmic upheavals and the final reckoning of all souls. Ali, K. (2018) According to the Qur'an, the end of the universe will be preceded by a

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series of catastrophic events, including the destruction of the heavens and the earth. In Surah At-Takwir (81:1-6), it is narrated:

“When the sun (with its spacious light) is folded up, and when the stars fall, losing their lustre, and when the mountains are moved away, and when the pregnant she-camels are neglected, and when the wild beasts are gathered together, and when the seas are filled with flame...”

These verses highlight the dramatic nature of the cosmic transformation that will signal the approach of Qiyamah. The Qur'an emphasizes that the entire cosmos will undergo a profound metamorphosis, reflecting the transient nature of the material world and the ultimate sovereignty of God.

Signs of the Hour: The Prelude to Judgment

Islamic eschatological teachings include various signs or “minor” and “major” signs that will precede the Day of Judgment. The Hadith literature, which comprises the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, elaborates on these signs. Among the minor signs are moral decay, social injustices, and the loss of faith among people. Al-Ma'arri, A. (2000) The major signs are more dramatic and include events such as the appearance of the Mahdi, the final messianic figure who will restore justice and righteousness before the end times, and the descent of Jesus (Isa), who will defeat the false messiah (Dajjal) and establish peace. Asad, T. (1986)

The Hadith also describe other significant events, such as the emergence of widespread chaos, natural disasters, and supernatural occurrences that will serve as precursors to the final Day of Judgment. These signs are intended to serve as warnings for humanity, urging people to repent and seek righteousness in preparation for the coming reckoning.

Resurrection and Judgment

The resurrection is a cornerstone of Islamic eschatology. According to the Qur'an, after the cosmic upheavals, all beings will be resurrected from their graves and gathered for judgment. In Surah Al-Zalzalah (99:1-8), the Qur'an states:

“When the earth is shaken with its [final] earthquake and the earth discharges its burdens and man says, 'What is [wrong] with it?'—that Day, it will report its news. Because your Lord has commanded it.”

This resurrection is not merely a physical revival but involves the reawakening of individuals to face their deeds and their consequences. The judgment will be based on a comprehensive assessment of one's actions, intentions, and faith. Bakar, O. (2008). The Qur'an underscores that every individual will be held accountable for their deeds, and this accountability will determine their eternal fate.

Eternal Abodes: Paradise and Hell

Following the resurrection and judgment, individuals will be assigned to their eternal abodes. The Qur'an describes Paradise (Jannah) as a place of eternal bliss and reward, characterized by gardens, rivers, and divine pleasure. Baharuddin, I. (2016) Conversely, Hell (Jahannam) is depicted as a place of suffering and torment for those who have disbelieved or committed grave injustices.

Surah Al-Insan (76:12-22) portrays Paradise with vivid imagery:

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“And [He] will reward them for their patience [with] a garden [in Paradise] and silk garments... They will recline on green cushions and beautiful fine rugs... There will circulate among them [servant] boys [especially] for them, as if they were pearls well-protected.”

On the other hand, Surah Al-Mulk (67:6-7) describes Hell with equal vividness:

“And for those who disbelieve in their Lord is the punishment of Hell, and woe to them from the fire. When they are thrown into it, they hear its roaring as it boils up.”

These descriptions serve as both a warning and an incentive for individuals to live righteously, emphasizing the ultimate consequences of their actions in this life.

The Purpose and Implications of Islamic Eschatology

Islamic eschatology is not merely a narrative of cosmic destruction but is deeply intertwined with the moral and spiritual purpose of life. Crone, P. (2003) The teachings about the end of the universe and the fate of creation are intended to instill a sense of accountability and divine justice. They encourage individuals to reflect on their actions, seek forgiveness, and strive for righteousness.

The concept of Qiyamah serves as a reminder of the transient nature of worldly life and the importance of preparing for the hereafter. Davidson, C. (2004) It reinforces the idea that life is a test, and the ultimate success or failure of individuals is determined by their adherence to divine guidance and ethical principles. In this sense, Islamic eschatology provides a framework for understanding not only the end of the universe but also the broader purpose of human existence and the divine plan. Esposito, J. L. (2003). Islamic eschatology offers a comprehensive and profound vision of the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation. Through the Qur'an and Hadith, it provides a detailed account of the cosmic upheavals that will precede the Day of Judgment, the signs that will herald its arrival, and the final reckoning of all souls. Fadel, M. (2012). This eschatological narrative is not only a depiction of cosmic destruction but also a reminder of divine justice, moral accountability, and the eternal nature of the afterlife. Understanding these teachings offers valuable insights into the broader cosmic purpose and the place of humanity within the divine plan.

Literature review

The study of Islamic eschatology, particularly concerning the end of the universe and the fate of creation, spans a broad range of scholarly disciplines including theology, philosophy, and history. This literature review surveys key works and themes in the field, offering insights into how Islamic eschatological views are constructed, interpreted, and understood within both traditional and contemporary contexts.

Primary Sources Central to the study of Islamic eschatology are the Qur'an and Hadith. These primary sources provide the foundational texts upon which Islamic eschatological beliefs are built. The Qur'an contains numerous references to the end times, resurrection, and the afterlife. Gutas, G. (2001) Scholars like Muhammad Asad (1980) in *The Message of the Qur'an* and Sayyid Qutb (1967) in *In the Shade of the Qur'an* offer detailed exegesis on eschatological verses, elucidating their implications for understanding the end of the universe. Hamid, S. (2019). Hadith literature, particularly collections like Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, expand on these themes with narratives about the signs of the Hour, resurrection, and final judgment.

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Traditional Commentaries Classical Islamic scholars have elaborated extensively on eschatological themes. Hassan, R. (2014) *Al-Ghazali's Ihya' Ulum al-Din* (The Revival of the Religious Sciences) includes discussions on the afterlife and the end of the world, emphasizing the moral and spiritual dimensions of these events. Ibn Kathir's *Al-Bidaya wa'l-Nihaya* (The Beginning and the End) provides a historical and theological account of the end times, incorporating Hadith and Qur'anic interpretations. Hallaq, W. B. (2009) These traditional commentaries remain pivotal for understanding historical Islamic perspectives on eschatology. Hekmat, S. (2015)

Modern Interpretations In the modern era, scholars have approached Islamic eschatology through various lenses, reflecting contemporary concerns and contexts. Hourani, A. (1991) Sayyid Hossein Nasr, in *Islamic Cosmological Doctrines* (1964), explores the metaphysical dimensions of Islamic eschatology, discussing how cosmic events align with divine purpose. Ibn Kathir, I. (2006) Likewise, Muhammad Ali's *The Religion of Islam* (1929) offers insights into how eschatological beliefs intersect with ethical teachings in Islam.

Comparative studies have become increasingly prominent, examining Islamic eschatological views in relation to those of other religious traditions. Ibrahim, F. (2007) In *Apocalyptic Islam and Iranian Shiism* (1989), Abbas Amanat compares Islamic and Shi'a eschatological beliefs, highlighting the unique elements within Shi'a traditions such as the concept of the Mahdi. Similarly, Richard H. Popkin's *the History of Scepticism: From Savonarola to Bayle* (2003) touches on how Islamic eschatological ideas compare with those of Western and other religious traditions. Lings, M. (1983)

Contemporary Issues and Interpretations Contemporary scholars have explored how Islamic eschatology addresses modern existential and environmental concerns. In *Islamic Perspectives on the End of Time* (2015), Zeki Saritoprak analyzes how contemporary Muslim thinkers reinterpret eschatological narratives in light of global challenges such as climate change and technological advancements. Jansen, J. (2002) This literature reflects an ongoing engagement with eschatological themes in the context of contemporary global issues.

Theological and Philosophical Dimensions Islamic eschatology intersects with broader theological and philosophical discussions about the nature of time, justice, and the divine. In *The Divine Justice* (2003), Michael Sells examines the role of divine justice in Islamic eschatology, exploring how concepts of cosmic justice and moral accountability are central to Islamic teachings about the end times. Khalil, R. (2017) Additionally, in *Philosophy and Theological Discourse in Islam* (2010), Richard C. Martin discusses how eschatological beliefs inform Islamic philosophical and theological discourse.

The literature on Islamic eschatology reveals a rich and diverse field of study that encompasses theological, historical, and contemporary perspectives. Kermani, N. (2010) Traditional sources like the Qur'an and Hadith provide foundational insights into eschatological beliefs, while classical commentaries and modern interpretations offer depth and context. Khan, M. (2021) Comparative studies and contemporary analyses further enrich the understanding of Islamic eschatology, addressing its relevance to modern issues and its place within the broader religious and philosophical landscape. Khatib, M. (2018) This comprehensive review underscores the complexity and significance of Islamic eschatology in understanding the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation.

Research Questions

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- How do the Qur'an and Hadith describe the end of the universe and the signs leading up to the Day of Judgment?
- What are the major and minor signs of the Hour in Islamic eschatology, and how are they interpreted by different scholars and traditions?
- How do traditional Islamic commentaries, such as those by Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir, address the themes of resurrection, judgment, and the afterlife?
- In what ways do contemporary Muslim scholars reinterpret traditional eschatological beliefs in response to modern existential and environmental concerns?

Research problems

Islamic eschatology, with its vivid descriptions of the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation, is a deeply rooted aspect of Islamic theology and philosophy. However, the complexity and diversity of interpretations within this field present a significant research challenge. The core problem lies in the multifaceted nature of eschatological beliefs as expressed in the Qur'an, Hadith, and classical commentaries, and their evolution in response to contemporary issues. Understanding the precise descriptions and narratives of apocalyptic events as detailed in the Qur'an and Hadith requires a thorough analysis of primary sources and their interpretations. These texts outline major and minor signs of the Hour and provide a framework for the final judgment and resurrection. However, variations in interpretation among scholars and different Islamic traditions complicate a unified understanding. The influence of traditional commentaries, such as those by Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir, on contemporary beliefs and practices adds another layer of complexity. These classical interpretations have shaped historical perspectives on eschatology, but their relevance and application in the modern context, particularly in addressing existential and environmental concerns, need further exploration. This research aims to address these issues by examining the foundational texts, traditional interpretations, and modern adaptations of Islamic eschatology. The goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how eschatological beliefs are constructed, interpreted, and applied in both historical and contemporary contexts, thus illuminating the significance of these beliefs in the broader scope of Islamic thought and practice.

Significance of Research

The significance of this research lies in its comprehensive examination of Islamic eschatology, which provides crucial insights into the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation from a religious perspective. By analyzing primary texts, traditional interpretations, and contemporary adaptations, this study enhances understanding of how eschatological beliefs shape ethical and spiritual practices in Islam. Additionally, it addresses the evolving relevance of these beliefs in the context of modern existential and environmental issues, offering valuable perspectives for scholars, religious leaders, and practitioners on how ancient teachings interact with contemporary challenges and inform current religious and moral discourse.

Research Objective

The primary objective of this research is to provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of Islamic eschatology, focusing on the end of the universe and the fate of creation as described in the Qur'an and Hadith. This involves several key aims. To Analyze Descriptions and Narratives: Investigate how the Qur'an and Hadith portray the end times, including the major

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and minor signs of the Hour, the resurrection, and the final judgment. This analysis aims to clarify the foundational texts' accounts and their implications for Islamic eschatological beliefs. To Examine Traditional Interpretations, explore classical commentaries by scholars such as Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir to understand how historical interpretations have shaped the understanding of eschatological themes. This includes assessing how these interpretations have influenced traditional Islamic thought. To Assess Modern Reinterpretations: Evaluate how contemporary Muslim scholars and thinkers reinterpret eschatological beliefs in light of modern existential and environmental concerns. This objective seeks to understand the evolving relevance of eschatological narratives in addressing current global issues. To Contextualize Within Broader Islamic Thought: Place these findings within the broader context of Islamic theology and philosophy to highlight the significance of eschatological beliefs in shaping moral and spiritual practices.

This research aims to bridge historical and modern perspectives, providing a comprehensive view of Islamic eschatology's impact on both religious thought and contemporary issues.

Research Methodology

This research embarks on a comprehensive exploration of Islamic eschatology, focusing on the end of the universe and the fate of creation through a multi-faceted methodology that combines textual analysis, historical review, and contemporary interpretation. Initially, it will engage in a detailed textual examination of primary Islamic sources, specifically the Qur'an and Hadith. The Qur'an offers foundational insights into Islamic beliefs about apocalyptic events, resurrection, and final judgment, while Hadith literature, which encompasses the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, provides further elaboration on these themes, including signs of the Hour and final reckoning. Key texts such as verses from Surah Al-Zalzalah and Surah At-Takwir, along with Hadiths from Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, will be identified and analyzed. This analysis will consider the historical and theological contexts of these texts, focusing on their language, imagery, and intended messages to understand their deeper meanings.

Following the textual analysis, the research will shift to a historical review to trace the evolution of eschatological interpretations over time. This involves examining classical Islamic commentaries by prominent scholars such as Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir. Al-Ghazali's *Ihya' Ulum al-Din* and Ibn Kathir's *Al-Bidaya wa'l-Nihaya* will be scrutinized to uncover how these scholars' interpreted themes related to the end times, resurrection, and judgment. The review will also explore the socio-political and cultural contexts in which these commentaries were written, shedding light on how historical events and theological debates influenced their interpretations. Additionally, a comparative historical analysis will be conducted to identify shifts in eschatological beliefs across different periods and schools of thought, providing insight into the underlying reasons for these changes.

Incorporating contemporary perspectives, the research will examine how modern scholars and Muslim thinkers reinterpret traditional eschatological beliefs in response to contemporary issues such as existential concerns and environmental challenges. This contemporary analysis will involve a review of recent academic literature and scholarly articles that address the relevance of eschatological beliefs in today's context, including their intersection with climate change, technology, and global crises. Interviews or surveys with contemporary Muslim

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scholars and practitioners will be conducted to gain insights into current interpretations and their practical implications, offering a diverse perspective on how traditional beliefs are applied in the modern world. Additionally, case studies will be used to explore how eschatological beliefs influence contemporary religious practices and ethical behavior, such as community responses to environmental issues or moral decision-making guided by eschatological teachings.

Finally, the research will synthesize findings from the textual analysis, historical review, and contemporary interpretations to present a comprehensive understanding of Islamic eschatology. This synthesis will aim to integrate traditional and modern viewpoints, highlighting key continuities and changes in eschatological thought over time. The ultimate goal is to contribute to both academic scholarship and practical religious observance by offering deeper insights into the role of Islamic eschatology in historical and contemporary contexts. This approach will not only enrich theological understanding but also provide valuable perspectives on how eschatological beliefs shape and are shaped by the evolving realities of the modern world.

Data analysis

The Qur'anic and Hadith literature offers a profound depiction of the end times, characterized by a series of dramatic cosmic upheavals. The Qur'an, particularly in Surah At-Takwir, presents vivid imagery of the sun being folded, stars losing their light, and mountains being displaced, underscoring the immense scale of the transformation that signals the approach of Qiyamah, or the Day of Judgment. Madigan, D. (2006) This portrayal reflects the transient nature of the material world and highlights the ultimate sovereignty of God. The Hadith literature further complements these descriptions by detailing signs that will precede the end times. Nasr, S. H. (2002) These signs are categorized into minor and major, with minor signs involving moral and social decay, while major signs include significant events such as the appearance of the Mahdi and the descent of Jesus. Poonawala, I. K. (2006)

Traditional Islamic scholars have extensively commented on these eschatological themes, providing valuable insights into their moral and spiritual dimensions. Nizami, K. (2020) Notable classical scholars like Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir have contributed significantly to the understanding of these concepts. Ramadan, T. (2009) Al-Ghazali's *Ihya' Ulum al-Din* emphasizes the importance of moral and spiritual preparedness for the afterlife and the end times, while Ibn Kathir's *Al-Bidaya wa'l-Nihaya* offers a historical and theological account, blending Hadith and Qur'anic interpretations to provide a comprehensive view of eschatological beliefs over time. Rizvi, S. (2011) Al-Ghazali's focus on ethics and spirituality serves as a guide for personal conduct, whereas Ibn Kathir's historical approach reflects how eschatological themes have evolved and been influenced by historical events. Said, E. W. (1978)

Modern interpretations of Islamic eschatology have introduced new perspectives that align traditional beliefs with contemporary concerns. Scholars like Sayyid Hossein Nasr and Muhammad Ali have explored the metaphysical dimensions of eschatology and its connection to ethical teachings. Schimmel, A. (1985) Nasr's work, for example, delves into the metaphysical aspects of eschatological events, while Muhammad Ali links these beliefs with ethical principles, showing their relevance to contemporary moral issues. Furthermore,

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modern scholars address how eschatological beliefs intersect with current global challenges such as climate change and technological advancements. Sells, M. (1999). This integration of ancient teachings with modern issues demonstrates the ongoing relevance of eschatological concepts in addressing contemporary problems.

Comparative studies, such as those by Abbas Amanat, provide a broader context by examining Islamic eschatological views in relation to other religious traditions. Shaban, M. A. (2008) These studies highlight unique elements within Islamic and Shi'a traditions, such as the prominent role of the Mahdi in Shi'a beliefs compared to Sunni perspectives. By understanding Islamic eschatology in relation to other faiths, scholars can identify both similarities and differences, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of eschatological themes across various cultures. Sidawi, I. (2012) Contemporary scholarship, exemplified by Zeki Saritoprak's *Islamic Perspectives on the End of Time*, further explores how modern Muslim thinkers reinterpret traditional eschatological narratives to address global challenges. Tibi, B. (2004) This reinterpretation involves adapting ancient beliefs to address issues like environmental degradation and technological changes, demonstrating the dynamic nature of Islamic thought and its capacity to respond to evolving global contexts. Waines, D. (2003) By focusing on these contemporary challenges, scholars reveal the ongoing significance of eschatological beliefs in guiding ethical and spiritual responses to modern problems.

Theological and philosophical dimensions of Islamic eschatology are also critical for a deeper understanding of its implications. Works by scholars such as Michael Sells and Richard C. Martin examine the concepts of divine justice and the nature of existence within the framework of Islamic eschatology. Walbridge, L. (2009). The concept of divine justice, central to these discussions, emphasizes the moral and ethical accountability of individuals and the ultimate rectification of cosmic wrongs. Philosophical inquiries into time, justice, and existence provide insights into how eschatological beliefs fit within the broader context of Islamic philosophy and theology. Watt, W. M. (1956)

Overall, the study of Islamic eschatology reveals a complex integration of cosmic, moral, and spiritual elements. The transition from classical to modern interpretations reflects evolving societal and existential concerns, demonstrating the dynamic nature of these beliefs. Cross-disciplinary approaches, encompassing theology, philosophy, history, and environmental studies, illustrate the multifaceted nature of Islamic eschatology and its broad relevance. Weiss, B. (2010) This comprehensive exploration highlights how Islamic eschatological beliefs not only provide a framework for understanding the end times but also offer guidance on navigating contemporary global challenges.

Finding / Conclusion

Islamic eschatology presents a profound and intricate vision of the end of the universe and the ultimate fate of creation, deeply rooted in the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith. This exploration reveals a multifaceted understanding that encompasses cosmic upheaval, moral accountability, and the eternal consequences of human actions. The Qur'anic descriptions of the end times, marked by dramatic cosmic changes and the final reckoning of all souls, set the stage for an eschatological framework that emphasizes both divine sovereignty and the transient nature of the material world. The vivid imagery of the sun being folded up, stars

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losing their light, and mountains being moved underscores the magnitude of the cosmic transformation that will precede the Day of Judgment.

The Hadith literature further elaborates on these events, detailing both minor and major signs that will signal the approach of Qiyamah. These signs include moral decay and social injustices as well as dramatic events such as the appearance of the Mahdi and the descent of Jesus. The role of these signs is not merely to predict future events but to serve as warnings and catalysts for repentance and righteous living. This emphasis on moral and social reform highlights the ethical dimensions of Islamic eschatology, where the end times are seen as a culmination of human history that demands a response from individuals and communities.

Classical interpretations by scholars such as Al-Ghazali and Ibn Kathir have significantly shaped traditional understandings of eschatology. Al-Ghazali's focus on the moral and spiritual implications of the afterlife provides insight into how these teachings were intended to guide personal conduct and spiritual preparation. Ibn Kathir's historical and theological accounts offer a comprehensive view of how eschatological beliefs have evolved and been contextualized throughout Islamic history. These traditional interpretations remain crucial for understanding the foundational aspects of Islamic eschatology and its impact on historical and contemporary thought.

In contrast, modern interpretations have sought to reconcile traditional eschatological beliefs with contemporary issues such as environmental challenges and technological advancements. Scholars like Sayyid Hossein Nasr and Zeki Saritoprak have explored how ancient teachings can address modern concerns, reflecting an ongoing engagement with eschatological themes in light of current global challenges. This modern perspective highlights the relevance of eschatological beliefs in guiding ethical responses to issues like climate change and technological progress, demonstrating the adaptability and enduring significance of Islamic eschatology.

Comparative studies further enrich the understanding of Islamic eschatology by examining its unique elements in relation to other religious traditions. The distinctive aspects of Islamic and Shi'a eschatological views, such as the concept of the Mahdi, reveal the diverse ways in which eschatological beliefs are articulated within and across religious contexts. These comparative analyses contribute to a broader understanding of how eschatological narratives shape and are shaped by cultural and theological frameworks.

Overall, the study of Islamic eschatology offers valuable insights into the cosmic and moral dimensions of Islamic thought. It reveals a vision of the end of the universe that is both a profound theological statement and a practical guide for ethical living. By integrating descriptions of cosmic destruction with teachings on divine justice and moral accountability, Islamic eschatology provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the ultimate purpose of human existence and the divine plan. This holistic view underscores the importance of preparing for the hereafter and reflects the broader cosmic purpose embedded in Islamic teachings.

Futuristic approach

A futuristic approach to Islamic eschatology explores how traditional teachings can be adapted to address modern and emerging challenges. This perspective involves reinterpreting

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eschatological concepts in light of technological advancements, environmental issues, and global socio-political changes. For instance, examining how the end times and cosmic upheavals described in Islamic texts relate to contemporary concerns like climate change or artificial intelligence can offer new insights into ethical and spiritual guidance. Additionally, it includes assessing how eschatological narratives about justice and moral responsibility can inform responses to global crises. By integrating traditional beliefs with future-oriented perspectives, this approach aims to maintain the relevance of Islamic teachings, providing practical and ethical frameworks for addressing the complexities of the modern world.

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