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*Islam in the Modern World,* is yet another contribution of the Traditionalist perspective by Seyyed Hossein Nasr to an ongoing intellectual discussion concerning Islam and its increasing role in the modern world. As the current state of world affairs portrays, Islam is no longer a religion discussed only in certain academic circles here and there, but rather a subject that is hardly missing from any major headlines of the international media. In the past, the image of Islam, especially in the West, have been distorted as a consequence of the negative and biased representation of it by some Orientalists, Islamicists and missionaries. Today, several other factors have contributed to that distortion due not only to journalistic, secularist and extremist literature on Islam, but also because of various groups from within Islam such as Wahhabism, Salafism, Mahdism and their controversial conception and representation of Islam in European languages. Thus, in the midst of this fallacy and confusion that the Islamic religion has been exposed to, *Islam in the Modern World,* a book in which Professor Nasr has once again chosen to confer the perennial values and fundamental principles of Islam as it faces difficult challenges brought about by the modern world, comes as an intellectual and religious remedy for those who are truly concerned and interested in this subject. The book is a thoroughly revised and largely updated edition of his famous work *Traditional Islam in the Modern World,* written over two decades ago. However, as the author has stated, the original structure of this work and its message whose aim was principally religious and intellectual have remained the same, while everything in relation to recent events that have occurred concerning the subject of the book has been reviewed. Hence, this revised edition with newly added materials as well as the inclusion of recent scholarship and much expanded references is a new book.

Beside introductions to both the old and the new editions, and the extensive study of the nature and principles of traditional Islam presented in the “Prologue”, the book is divided into five parts. The first part is dedicated to some of the contentious issues discussed among Muslims today. An overview of the state of Islam in the present-day Islamic world, including political, revivalist, reformist and other interpretations of it which to a large extent differ from traditional Islam, is discussed in the first chapter. The second chapter deals with *jihād* understood as an attempt to attain the equilibrium in one’s life, both inwardly and outwardly. Needless to say Nasr’s exposition of *jihād* and its spiritual significance in the traditional context stands almost entirely in
contrast to the understanding that this notion has acquired in the past few decades.
The next chapter deals with Islamic work ethics and its continuing validity within
Islamic society today, despite various challenges of the modern world. Then the
study proceeds to the nature of man and woman in Islam, their relationships as well
as their respective roles in society envisaged in light of traditional Islamic sources.
Finally, the author gives an account of Shi‘ism, its historical development and the
role it plays today, especially in the Middle East, reflecting also on the relationship
between Shi‘ism as a minor branch of traditional Islam, and the Sunni world. The
spirituality of Islam is another important theme which has been given an excellent
treatment in the second part of the book where the author delves into the nature of
Islamic spirituality, its challenges and possible prospects in the future. This section
then concludes with the treatment and traditional Islamic evaluation of the notion of
development in the Islamic world where it has been commonly associated with socio-
economic progress.

Several themes concerning Islamic intellectual tradition are discussed in the third
section of the book. The first three chapters are devoted primarily to the nature of
traditional Islamic education, Muslim philosophers’ views on such an education, and
teaching philosophy according to Islamic educational principles. This is followed by
the chapter on similarities and differences between Islamic philosophy and science
and its modern Western counterparts. In the remaining three chapters, Nasr has
beautifully expounded issues related to Islamic art and architecture, highlighting
the spiritual significance of Islamic art in the contemporary world, principles of
Islamic architecture and urban design in the Islamic world, including major problems
in this domain. The Islamic world today and its challenges threatening traditional
Islam from both within and without, such as various forms of modernism and
fundamentalism were discussed in the fourth section of the book. The final part
contains four appendices to which three new chapters have been added. Here in the
first two appendices the author has brought to light the nature of traditional Islamic
education used in Persian learning institutions, the question of revival of such an
education, and the status of philosophy in the Islamic world. The other two are
solely devoted to Western academic and traditional scholars of Islam, namely Louis
Massignon (d. 1962), Henry Corbin (d. 1978), René Guénon (ʿAbd al-Waḥīd Yaḥyā,
d. 1951), Frithjof Schuon (ʿĪsā Nūr al-Dīn, d. 1998), Titus Burckhardt (Sīdī Ibrāhīm,
d. 1984) and Martin Lings (Abū Bakr Sirāj al-Dīn, d. 2005), and their valuable works
which have contributed to the better understanding of Islam in the West.

In this intellectual and religious examination of various challenges that Islam
is facing today and the authentic presentation and interpretation of central themes
pertaining to traditional Islam, in a realm in which one is certainly able to counter
and eventually overcome all those challenges, lies the main significance of *Islam in
the Modern World*. 

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**ISLAM AND CIVILISATIONAL RENEWAL**