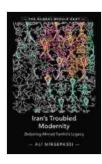
Debating Ahmad Fardid's Legacy: The Global Middle East

Ahmad Fardid was an Iranian philosopher who is considered to be one of the most important thinkers of the 20th century. His work has had a profound impact on Islamic thought and politics, and his ideas continue to be debated today.



Iran's Troubled Modernity: Debating Ahmad Fardid's Legacy (The Global Middle East Book 5) by Ali Mirsepassi

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ 4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1807 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 381 pages



Fardid was born in 1902 in Tehran. He studied philosophy at the University of Tehran and later in Paris. After returning to Iran, he taught at the University of Tehran and the University of Mashhad. He was also a member of the Iranian Academy of Sciences.

Fardid's work is characterized by its critique of Western thought and its emphasis on the importance of Islamic tradition. He argued that Western thought was based on a false dichotomy between the sacred and the secular, and that this dichotomy had led to the decline of the West. He also

argued that Islamic tradition was the only true alternative to Western thought, and that it could provide a basis for a just and prosperous society.

Fardid's ideas have been influential in a number of Islamic movements, including the Iranian Revolution. His work has also been criticized by some Western scholars, who argue that it is anti-modern and anti-democratic.

Fardid's Critique of Western Thought

Fardid's critique of Western thought is based on his understanding of the history of Western philosophy. He argues that Western philosophy began with the Greeks, who developed a dualistic understanding of the world. This dualism, which divided the world into the sacred and the secular, the mind and the body, and the male and the female, has been a fundamental characteristic of Western thought ever since.

Fardid argues that this dualism has led to a number of problems in Western society. These problems include the decline of religion, the rise of materialism, and the alienation of individuals from their community. He also argues that this dualism has led to the West's domination of the non-Western world.

Fardid's Emphasis on Islamic Tradition

In contrast to his critique of Western thought, Fardid emphasizes the importance of Islamic tradition. He argues that Islamic tradition is based on a holistic understanding of the world. This holistic understanding, which does not divide the world into the sacred and the secular, the mind and the body, and the male and the female, is the foundation of a just and prosperous society.

Fardid argues that Islamic tradition is the only true alternative to Western thought. He argues that Islamic tradition can provide a basis for a society that is both just and prosperous.

The Debate over Fardid's Legacy

Fardid's work has been the subject of much debate. Some scholars have praised his work for its originality and its insights into the problems of Western society. Other scholars have criticized his work for its antimodernism and its anti-democratic tendencies.

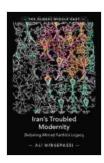
The debate over Fardid's legacy is likely to continue for many years to come. His work is a complex and challenging, and it is open to a variety of interpretations. However, there is no doubt that Fardid is one of the most important thinkers of the 20th century, and his work will continue to be debated for many years to come.

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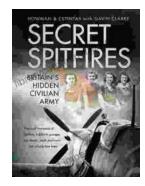
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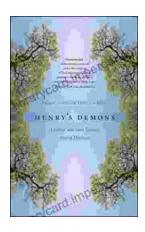
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