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STUDY THE UNIVERSE: AN ORDER FROM ALLAH (10:101)

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July 25, 2010 Shaban 13, 1431 H

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PART 1: READ

قُلِ انظُرُواْ مَاذَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ وَمَا تُغْنِي الآيَاتُ وَالنُّذُرُ عَن قَوْمٍ لاَّ يُؤْمِنُونَ

(Y. Ali) Say: "Behold all that is in the heavens and on earth"; but neither Signs nor Warners profit those who believe not.

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PART 2: LEARN

1) Examine the Table below and then put a mark beside the science which we need to study the universe.

Acoustics	The study of sound.
Aeronautics	Aircraft design, construction, and navigation.
Agronomy	science of soil management and crop production
Anatomy	The study of organisms and their parts.
Anthropology	The study of the origin, behavior, and the physical, social, and cultural development of humans.

Archaeology	The study of past human lives by examining remaining material evidence.
Astronomy	The study of outer space.
Astrophysics	The branch of astronomy that deals with the physics of stellar phenomena.
Bacteriology	The study of bacteria, especially in relation to medicine and agriculture.
Biochemistry	The study of the chemical substances and processes in living organisms.
Biology	The science of life and living organisms
Botany	The study of plants.
Cardiology	The medical study of the heart.
Cartography	The art or technique of making maps or charts.
Chemistry	The science of the composition, structure, properties, and reactions of matter, especially of atomic and molecular systems.
Cosmology	The study of the physical universe considered as a totality of phenomena in time and space.
Crystallography	The science of crystal structure and phenomena.
Ecology	The study of organisms and their environment.
Embryology	The study of the formation, early growth, and development of living organisms.
Endocrinology	The study of the glands and hormones of the body.
Entomology	The scientific study of insects.
Enzymology	The study of the biochemical nature and activity of enzymes.
Forestry	The science and art of cultivating, maintaining, and developing forests.

Gelotology	The study of laughter.
Genetics	The study of heredity and inherited traits.
Geochemistry	The chemistry of the composition and alterations of the solid matter of the earth or a celestial body.
Geodesy	The geologic science of the size and shape of the earth.
Geography	The study of the earth and its features.
Geology	The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.
Geophysics	The physics of the earth and its environment, including the physics of fields such as meteorology, oceanography, and seismology
Hematology	The study of the blood and blood-producing organs.
Histology	The study of the microscopic structure of animal and plant tissues.
Horology	The science of measuring time and making time pieces
Hydrology	The study of the properties and effects of water on earth.
Ichthyology	The study of fish.
Immunology	The study of the immune system of the body.
Linguistics	The study of language and phonetics.
Mechanics	Design, construction, and use of machinery or mechanical structures.
Medicine	The science of diagnosing and treating disease and damage to the body.
Meteorology	The study of weather and atmospheric conditions.
Metrology	The science of measurement.
Microbiology	The study of microorganisms and their effects

	on other living organisms.
Mineralogy	The study of minerals, including their distribution, identification, and properties.
Mycology	The branch of botany that deals with fungi.
Neurology	The study of the nervous system and disorders affecting it.
Nucleonics	The study of the behavior and characteristics of nucleons or atomic nuclei.
Nutrition	The study of food and nourishment.
Oceanography	The exploration and study of the ocean.
Oncology	The study of the development, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tumors.
Optics	The study of light and vision.
Paleontology	The study of prehistoric life through fossils.
Pathology	The study of disease and its causes, processes, development, and consequences.
Petrology	The study of the origin, composition, structure, and alteration of rocks.
Pharmacology	The science of the composition, use, and effects of drugs.
Physics	The science of matter and energy and interactions between the two.
Physiology	The study of the functions of living organisms.
Psychology	The study of the mental process and behavior.
Radiology	The use of radioactive substances in diagnosis and treatment of disease.
Robotics	The science of technology to design, fabrication, and application of robots.
Seismology	The study of earthquakes.
Spectroscopy	The study of radiant light.
Systematics	The science of systematic classification.

Thermodynamics	The study of relationships and conversions between heat and other forms of energy.
Toxicology	The study of poisons and the treatment of poisoning.
Virology	The study of viruses and viral diseases.
Volcanology	The study of volcanoes and volcanic phenomena.
Zoology	the study of the structure, physiology, development, and classification of animals.

NOTE: (According to http://phrontistery.info/sciences.html, there are 633 sciences.)

2) Why are some sections in the Table colored green?

3) How many sciences are listed above?

4) Do you think this number will change in the future? Give reasons for your answer.

5) Which of these sciences is recommended by Islam?

6) What sciences are missing from the list?

7) What science would you study at the university?

8) Suggest a different way of grouping these sciences.

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PART 3: THINK & CONNECT

1) Why do people in general study sciences?

2) Why should Muslim study sciences?

3) According to Quran and Hadeeth, Islam is the deen of knowledge?
Do you agree or disagree? Support your answer with examples.