

- (a) Two contributions made by Al-Ghazali include the improved status of the Sufi movement and the disputes and criticisms of philosophers rejecting the Islamic faith. Al-Ghazali was a prolific writer with over 70 works including the 'Ihya' and 'Iqad'. These books saw the Sufi movement gain more acceptance as Al-Ghazali challenged the notion of creation, resurrection and the Torah. Furthermore Al-Ghazali's attack on philosophers saw Islamic faith respected again with the acceptance of mysticism as a central focus of their worship.
- (b) Al-Ghazali's effect on Islam was a positive and revolutionary effect. This is seen in his ^{well known} work ~~the~~ 'the Proof of Islam', a handy testament to his effect. Al-Ghazali was in a time of the "deterioration of the Islamic faith" (Bevick 1998). This saw Al-Ghazali write 70 books on the Islamic faith, therefore saw the religion return to power. Al-Ghazali had an everlasting effect on Sufism. He single handedly returned and gained respect for the movement as before the movement was seen as being "Islamic hatred" (Bevick 1998). Al-Ghazali gave acceptance to the movement and also analysed the movement in accordance with Shari'ah law, therefore ensuring the movement ~~is~~ abides by the law. Al-Ghazali focused on the philosophy of religion and the criticisms of philosophers. This focus led to the study of philosophical thought and led to Al-Ghazali challenge the resurrection, stating "not a full body resurrection was not possible" however, a spiritual one is certain. He also challenged the creation of earth stating that it was always here and will remain here therefore it was not created by Allah. These challenges saw the greater acceptance of mystical movement. Al-Ghazali's effect on Islamic law saw Islam return to greatness and have new facts in the religion.

(c) The Hajj is an Islamic practice which expresses the beliefs of Islam by following and reconstructing vital events in the Torah. The Hajj is also the fifth pillar of Islam essential to their faith. The practice is a grueling and long event through the Saudi Arabian deserts where pilgrims submit to the will of Allah and repent against all sins and evil. Pilgrims submit to Allah and repent all evil by both completing the pilgrimage and by circling the Ka'bah, and throwing pebbles at the Sa'ib. Other events such as meditating at Mount Arafat and men and women having their hair cut show the person's devotion to Allah, therefore submitting to his will, and repelling sin. Furthermore if a person is unable to undertake the pilgrimage, if that person pays for someone else to take his place, he/she is therefore seen as undertaking the pilgrimage and have submitted to Allah.