It is often claimed that Islam is not only a religion but a culture and a civilization. The ‘Islamic world’ and ‘Islamic history’ are commonly used terms in public discourse and in academic writing, suggesting a unity or cohesiveness of cultures, ideas, and societies that transcend the boundaries of countries. This might lead one to ask whether Islam is more than just a religion, and whether it represents a culture and a civilization that is distinct from other cultures and civilizations.

In this context, it is important to consider the ways in which the concept of ‘Islam’ is constructed and understood. How do different cultural groups see themselves as part of the Islamic world, and how do others view them? What role does the concept of ‘Islam’ play in shaping identity and political discourse around the world?

This is a complex issue, and there are many different perspectives on the matter. Some argue that Islam is best understood as a religion that transcends national boundaries, while others see it as a culture that is characterized by certain distinctive features. Still others argue that Islam is both a religion and a culture, and that it is essential to understand the ways in which these two elements interact.

Given the diversity of views on this topic, it is clear that there is no simple answer to the question of whether Islam is more than just a religion. However, it is also clear that the concept of ‘Islam’ is a powerful one, and that it has the potential to shape the way we think about the world and our place in it.