
Overview Mystical theology is the theological field concerned with understanding, interpreting, and integrating the contents of mystical traditions. Mystical theology also stands in opposition to rational theology, a term that has become somewhat.

Mysticism, a term used by various religions, is a movement that emphasizes direct experience of something other than oneself, or self-awareness of something

greater than oneself. According to the Mystics of Islam, mysticism arose in response to the question, "What is this existence of ours?" This question was most famously asked by the Prophet Muhammad (570-632 AD). Thus, a great deal of the Muslim mystical tradition is oriented around a search for the experience of divine love, or the love of God. Mystical experience is closely related to, and frequently confused with, the experiences of human love and

sexual love. In ancient Greece and Rome, the study of mysticism was called theurgy and practiced by religious and secular orders such as the mystes (Greek: mystes), thaumaturge (Latin: thaumaturgus), iatrosophistes (Greek: iatrosophistes), and orator (Latin: orator, from the Greek ὀρθοξοσφίσις, "perfected speech"), the last of which has led to the modern use of the term "orator". In contemporary times, the term "mysticism" has

sometimes been used synonymously with "religion" or "spirituality". However, this is a misleading definition, as a religious movement by its nature is mystical. Many mystics have been religious, but most religions do not require mystical experience. Theosophy and Neopaganism are movements that include mysticism as a major component of their beliefs.

Another distinction between the two is that mystical experience is

a difficult and rare experience, and it is very difficult to define the boundary between what is mystical and what is "ordinary". Another related distinction is that mystical experience differs from other religious experiences.

Etymology The term "mysticism" is of uncertain origin. The word *mystes* (Greek: *mystes*) is used as a translation of the English "mystic", which comes from the Latin *mys* and has the Greek sense of "whisper, secret,

mysterious" (μυστήριον). Modern
use Religions that contain
mysticism include: Christian
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