

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HISTORY OF ISLAMIC CIVILISATION IN VARIOUS FIELDS

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Abstract

Islamic civilisation had a major impact on the development of science, technology, art and culture. In the field of science, Muslim scholars such as Al-Khwarizmi and Ibn Sina made significant breakthroughs that formed the basis of modern science. Technology flourished with innovations in irrigation, navigation and various mechanical devices that supported daily life as well as global exploration. Islamic art and culture offered great contributions through magnificent architecture, beautiful calligraphic art, and literary and musical works that enriched global culture, demonstrating the harmony between aesthetics and spirituality that is distinctive in Islamic culture.

Keywords: Influence, History of Islamic Civilisation, Fields.

Introduction

The history of Islamic civilisation is one of the most influential and prominent civilisations in world history. Starting from the 7th century AD with the emergence of the Prophet Muhammad as a religious and political leader, Islamic civilisation experienced rapid growth and spread to various parts of the world. The glory of Islamic civilisation is not only limited to religious aspects, but also covers various fields of life such as science, technology, art, culture, and philosophy (Saatsaz, 2020).

At that time, Science had a very important role in shaping and developing society. Muslim leaders and scholars highly valued science and encouraged research in various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, chemistry, and philosophy (Price, 2021). This can be seen in the many centres of learning such as the Baitul Hikmah in Baghdad, where scholars from different backgrounds gathered to translate and develop scientific works from previous civilisations. This respect for science was also fuelled by Islamic teachings that uphold the importance of seeking knowledge, as enshrined in various hadiths and Qur'anic teachings (Akrim, 2022).

The primacy of science in the historical era of Islamic civilisation was not only limited to the exact sciences and medicine, but also included the humanities and arts. For example, developments in the fields of literature, architecture, and philosophy show how multi-disciplinary the attention to science was at that time. These developments not only made significant contributions to Islamic civilisation itself but

also to the Western world, which adopted and developed many of the discoveries and works of Muslim scientists in the wake of the Renaissance (Islam et al., 2021). Therefore, this era of Islamic civilisation can be seen as one of the golden periods in the history of the development of science that has a long-term impact that continues to be felt today.

During the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates, Islamic civilisation was known as a centre of knowledge and policy, where there were various significant contributions that had a major impact on the development of science and technology. Muslim scientists of the time, such as Al-Khwarizmi, Al-Razi, and Ibn Sina, made great contributions in the fields of mathematics, medicine, chemistry, and astronomy. Their discoveries and works not only developed the science of their time, but also became the basis for modern science (Amin & Alimni, 2022).

In addition, Islamic civilisation is also known for its rich and diverse arts and culture. Islamic architecture with its beautiful mosques and palaces, literature with its works of poetry and prose, as well as visual arts and music, has given its own colour in the development of world art and culture. All of this shows how wide and deep the influence of Islamic civilisation is in various aspects of human life (Fahmi & Afrina, 2023).

However, despite its significant influence, the contribution of Islamic civilisation is often underappreciated or even forgotten in the global historical narrative. This research aims to explore the historical influence of Islamic civilisation in various fields, so as to provide a better understanding and proper appreciation of its important role in the history of world civilisation.

This research is expected to fill a gap in the literature and public understanding of the contributions of Islamic civilisation. In doing so, it will not only provide richer historical insights, but also promote intercultural appreciation and inspire future cross-civilisation scholarly collaborations.

Research Methods

The study in this research uses the literature method. The literature research method is an approach used to collect, evaluate, and synthesise information from written sources, such as books, journal articles, research reports, and other documents, with the aim of gaining an in-depth understanding of a particular topic. This process involves systematic steps including identification of the research problem, search for relevant literature, critical evaluation of the sources found, and drawing conclusions based on analysis of the data that has been collected (Barlian, 2018); (Suprayogo & Tobroni, 2003). This method is very useful for enriching existing theories, identifying research gaps, and providing a strong theoretical foundation before conducting further field research or experiments. In addition, literature research also helps researchers formulate clear hypotheses and conceptual frameworks (Suparlan, 2014).

Results and Discussion

The Influence of the History of Islamic Civilisation in Science

The history of Islamic civilisation has had a significant influence on the world of science. During the caliphate, especially under the Abbasid dynasty, there was a very strong drive to explore and develop science. One of the famous intellectual centres was the Baitul Hikmah in Baghdad which was established in the 8th century (Guindi, 2020). The Baitul Hikmah not only served as a large library that collected important works from different civilisations, but also as a translation centre where Greek, Persian and Indian texts were translated into Arabic. This enabled the transmission of knowledge from different cultures and paved the way for further scientific innovation (Arnason, 2021).

Muslim scientists not only translated classical works, but also conducted their own original research and discoveries. In the field of mathematics, for example, al-Khwarizmi's contribution to developing the concept of algebra was particularly important. His work, 'Al-Kitab al-Mukhtasar fi Hisab al-Jabr wal-Muqabala', became the basis for the development of modern mathematics (Ismail et al., 2022). In astronomy, al-Battani made accurate observations of planetary motion and eclipses, while the contributions of other astronomers such as al-Tusi postulated a model of the universe that later influenced European astronomy. These significant contributions prove that Islamic civilisation provided important foundations for many disciplines (Kattaqulovna, 2023).

Medical science also progressed rapidly under the influence of Islamic civilisation. Avicenna (Ibn Sina), with his monumental work 'The Canon of Medicine', provided a systematic medical compendium and was used as the main reference in Europe for several centuries. In addition, al-Razi (Rhazes) is renowned for his research in medicine as well as highly influential medical writings including those on smallpox and measles. Thus, the medical knowledge developed and disseminated by Muslim doctors became an important foundation for modern medical science (Crocq, 2020).

The historical influence of Islamic civilisation on science is also seen in architecture, engineering, optics and geography. Innovative measures in building techniques and urban design, such as the construction of waterways and efficient irrigation systems, contributed to advances in architecture and urbanism (Avraamidou, 2020). Scientists such as al-Haytham (Alhazen) made major contributions in optics with his theories on vision and light refraction that later influenced the invention of microscopes and telescopes. In geography, Muslim explorers and cartographers travelled extensively and produced maps that were relatively accurate for their time. This shows that the influence of Islamic civilisation was wide and deep, shaping and enriching the global knowledge tradition that we enjoy today (Qorib & Afandi, 2024).

Influence of the History of Islamic Civilisation on Technology

Medieval Islamic civilisation is known as a time of glory in many fields, including technology. During that time, Muslim scientists and engineers introduced various innovative technologies that had a lasting impact and expanded the horizons of technical knowledge in their day. One prominent example is the use and development of watermills and windmills (Koburtay et al., 2020). Islamic civilisation excelled in irrigation techniques and water management, creating sophisticated qanat systems for irrigation as well as efficient waterwheels for grinding grain and pumping water. This technology was not only widely used in the caliphate but also spread to other regions such as Spain and Sicily, which later influenced technological development in Europe (Omonov & Karimov, 2020).

In the field of mechanics, the Banu Musa brothers, namely Ahmad, Muhammad, and Hasan ibn Musa ibn Shakir, wrote the monumental book 'Kitab al-Hiyal' (The Book of Ingenious Devices). The book is full of sketches and descriptions of over a hundred mechanical devices, including various automata such as water clocks and automatic musical instruments. Their innovations demonstrated a deep understanding of mechanical principles and served as inspiration for many later engineers (Roqib, 2021). Al-Jazari, another outstanding engineer, is also famous for his work 'Kitab fi Ma'rifat al-Hiyal al-Handasiyya' (The Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices). Al-Jazari designed and built various complex mechanical devices, including the famous elephant clock and other hydraulic machines (Said, 2023).

During the Islamic civilisation, technological advances were not only limited to mechanical devices but also included the fields of chemistry and metallurgy. Jabir ibn Hayyan, known in the West as Geber, developed various experimental techniques in chemistry (or alchemy), including distillation, crystallisation and sublimation (Ichwan et al., 2020). These methods are not only important for the development of chemistry but also have practical applications in metallurgy and pharmacy. The construction of tools such as retorts and distillation guttering used by Jabir shows the advancement of laboratory technology at that time. This knowledge of chemicals and metallurgical processes developed by Muslim scientists was then passed on and utilised by European scientists during the Renaissance (Maidugu & Isah, 2024).

Navigation technology and maritime equipment also progressed rapidly during the Islamic civilisation. The use of the astrolabe, perfected by Muslim scientists, enabled voyagers to determine their position more accurately on the seas. In addition to the astrolabe, improvements in ship design and the development of maritime technology helped Muslim explorers explore and trade with a wider region, from East Africa to Southeast Asia (Mujahid, 2021). These technological discoveries and refinements contributed to an era of global exploration and trade, paving the way for cultural and economic interactions that enrich and influence the world to this day. These technological innovations originating from Islamic civilisations have proven their

superiority in understanding and utilising technology for the advancement of civilisation and the well-being of Society (Tambak et al., 2021).

Influence of the History of Islamic Civilisation in Art and Culture

The history of Islamic civilisation has had a profound and far-reaching impact on the arts and culture, which is reflected in various forms of artistic expression and lifestyles. One of the hallmarks of Islamic art is the art of calligraphy, which flourished as a unique and revered visual art form. Calligraphy not only serves as a means of adornment but also has a spiritual dimension, especially as it is widely used to copy verses of the Qur'an (Abdullah et al., 2020). The art developed in various styles, such as Kufi and Naskhi, and is expressed in architecture, manuscripts, and textiles. The beauty and complexity of Islamic calligraphic art reflects the blend of artistic skill and spiritual depth that characterises this civilisation (Sholehuddin et al., 2021).

Islamic architecture is also a significant cultural heritage, with magnificent buildings combining aesthetic and functional elements. Elements such as domes, minarets and mihrabs became common symbols in mosques and public buildings. The Alhambra in Spain, the Taj Mahal in India and the Great Mosque in Cordoba bear witness to the beauty and sophistication of construction techniques during the Islamic civilisation (Visakh et al., 2021). Geometric mosaics and arabesques, which are forms of artistic expression based on pattern and symmetry, can be found adorning the walls and ceilings of buildings, creating an atmosphere of visual harmony. These architectural styles were not only alluring but also absorbed local influences, creating a unique cultural hybrid in each region reached by Islamic civilisation (Farkhani et al., 2021).

The influence of Islamic civilisation on culture is also evident in literature and music. Poetry and prose writing flourished, creating profound and captivating works of literature. Poets such as Rumi, Hafez, and Ferdowsi produced works that reflected Islamic philosophy and spirituality while reaching out to universal themes of love, wisdom, and the search for the meaning of life (Al-Ansi et al., 2022). In music, instruments such as the oud and rebab, as well as musical styles that emphasise improvisation and modalism, characterise Islamic cultural contributions. Music and literature often served as tools to spread moral and religious values and enrich social life in Islamic societies (Lapidus, 2022).

In addition, Islamic civilisation was highly influential in the educational and intellectual fields, where the creation of centres of knowledge such as the Baitul Hikmah in Baghdad played an important role in advancing the study of philosophy, science and art. The translation of classical Greek and Roman texts into Arabic at these centres of study enabled the cross-cultural exchange of ideas and knowledge (Manning & Trimmer, 2020). This influence impacted European thought through the Renaissance period, showing how Islamic art and culture became a bridge connecting East and West. This artistic and cultural legacy of Islamic civilisation not only enriched the Islamic world

itself but also made a significant contribution to the development of human civilisation as a whole (Bose & Jalal, 2022).

The Influence of the History of Islamic Civilisation on Philosophy and Social Thought

Islamic civilisation played an important role in developing and expanding the world's philosophical tradition, drawing inspiration from ancient Greek philosophy as well as adding its own conceptual depth. Muslim philosophers such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina (Avicenna), and Ibn Rushd (Averroes) not only studied and translated the works of Aristotle and Plato but also enriched them with original analyses and syntheses (Gibb, 2022). They integrated Islamic religious teachings with rational approaches, creating a dynamic and coherent framework of thought. Their influence was not only prominent in the Islamic world but also permeated Europe, becoming the foundation for the Renaissance and spurring intellectual development in the West (Ihsanoglu, 2024).

In the context of social thought, Islamic civilisation made a significant contribution by introducing the concept of social justice and a comprehensive legal system through Sharia. Thinkers such as Ibn Khaldun are known for his work on socio-economics and modern sociological theory. Through his work 'Muqaddimah,' Ibn Khaldun introduced theories on the economic, social and political influences on the development of civilisations, which are still relevant today. His thoughts on dynastic cycles and the influence of climate on society are early examples of historical and sociological studies, which became a source of inspiration for modern social theory (Abdullah et al., 2020).

Ethical thinking in Islamic philosophy has also enriched the dialogue on morality and individual responsibility towards society. Concepts such as 'Adab' (ethics) and 'Amanah' (responsibility) are transmitted through various texts and practices of Islamic societies, serving as guidelines in daily life. Muslim philosophers and scholars emphasised the importance of balance between material and spiritual life, suggesting the integration of science, religion and the arts as the path to inner peace and social harmony. This thinking has provided direction for the development of educational and social systems in various parts of the Islamic world (Stasio et al., 2021).

Moreover, the tradition of dialogue and tolerance in Islamic philosophy encourages a fertile exchange of ideas between different communities and faiths, thus creating an inclusive intellectual environment. Traditions of scholarship such as madrasas and houses of wisdom became platforms for philosophical and scientific discussions, demonstrating Islamic civilisation's dedication to science and logical reasoning (Kennedy, 2022). This intellectual legacy demonstrates how Islamic civilisation served as a bridge between different cultures and civilisations, facilitating the development of humanist and cosmopolitan social thought. It underscores a commitment to universal human values that transcends geographical and temporal boundaries.

Conclusion

Islamic civilisation made a significant impact in the field of science, especially through the works of scholars such as Al-Khwarizmi in mathematics and the development of algebra, and Ibn Sina in medicine with his book 'The Canon of Medicine' which became a worldwide reference for centuries. Muslim scientists also made breakthroughs in astronomy, chemistry and physics, developing instruments such as the astrolabe and introducing experimental methods that became the basis of modern science. The translation of classical texts from Greek and Persian into Arabic, which were then translated back into Latin, built an intellectual bridge between the Islamic world and the West.

In the field of technology, innovations from Islamic civilisation included the development of sophisticated irrigation systems, windmills, and improved agricultural technology that supported the sustainability of agrarian societies. Inventions such as tenses (water and sundial clocks) and advanced navigation systems played an important role in global exploration and trade. The use of mechanical components in various tools and equipment also reflects the technical advancements achieved by Muslim engineers and scientists of the time.

In the field of arts and culture, Islamic civilisation is known for its great contributions in architecture, calligraphy and textiles. Majestic buildings such as the Great Mosque of Cordoba and the Taj Mahal demonstrate the beauty of Islamic architecture that incorporates geometric designs and artistic ornamentation. The art of calligraphy that developed as a prominent form of artistic expression also reflects the spiritual and aesthetic depth in Islamic culture. Arts such as music, dance and literature, including the poetry of Rumi and other epic literary works, enrich global culture and showcase the diversity of cultural expressions emanating from Muslim civilisations. Islamic culture has influenced various aspects of human life, leaving a lasting and valuable legacy to the world.

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