

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC CIVILISATION: FROM THE GOLDEN AGE TO THE PRESENT

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Abstract

Islamic civilisation has come a long way, from its golden age in the 8th to 14th centuries, when it was the world's centre of knowledge and innovation, to its current state of challenge but also potential. During the golden age, Islamic civilisation made significant contributions in the fields of science, mathematics, medicine and the arts. However, after this period, the Islamic world experienced setbacks due to internal and external factors such as political conflicts and colonisation. Nonetheless, the Muslim intellectual tradition survived and continues to be revived by new generations of scholars. Today, the Islamic world faces modern challenges but is also engaged in technological advancement, the global economy and intercultural dialogue. It is important for Muslim countries to continue reforms, innovations in education, and strengthen international collaboration in order to contribute significantly to the global community in the future.

Keywords: Development, Islamic Civilisation, Golden Age to the Present

Introduction

Islamic civilisation has played a significant role in the history of the development of world culture and science. Islamic civilisation refers to the totality of cultural achievements, sciences, arts, laws, and social traditions that developed under the influence of Islamic religious teachings and Muslim societies since the 7th century AD. It is renowned for its extensive contributions in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, philosophy, architecture and literature, as well as the development of centres of learning such as Madrasahs and large libraries in cities such as Baghdad, Cordoba and Damascus (SHEEHAN, 2024). Islamic civilisation not only integrated knowledge from other civilisations such as the Greeks, Romans, Persians and Indians, but also created a new science that became an important foundation for the scientific renaissance in Europe and the development of civilisation in the world as a whole (Anjum & Khubaib, 2021).

Starting from the time of the Prophet and his companions, this civilisation reached its peak during the Abbasid Caliphate, often referred to as the 'Golden Age of Islam' (approximately 8th to 13th centuries AD). During this time, the Islamic world became the intellectual centre of the world, with cities like Baghdad and Cordoba flourishing as centres of learning and research. Muslim scholars not only mastered the Greek and Roman traditions of science, but also made significant contributions in fields