

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