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*Black Thursday*The Muslim Contribution to MathematicsNafasul Mahmum, Relating to the Heart Rending Tragedy of KarbalaKualitas hadits-hadits riwayat Muawiyah bin Abi SufyanAli ibn Abi ThalibA Brief History of Saudi ArabiaIslamic Perspectives on Management and OrganizationConflict and Conquest in the Islamic WorldThe CaliphateMu'awiya ibn Abi SufyanThe Holy Bible "Chronicle" of Sequential Biblical EventsMENANG DENGAN BERTAHANIslam: Peace & Terrorism, Brief History, Principles and BeliefsMu'awiyah Ibn Abi Sufyan, the First Caliph of Banu UmayyahEntrepreneurship and Management in an Islamic ContextGod-oriented LifeHistory of Muslim Rule - The Prophet and The Early RulersDid Muhammad Exist?The Sunshine BookIslam in the Light of History and RevelationsA Restatement of the History of Islam and MuslimsMother of the BelieversThe Scorpion's GateThe Muslim 100History of Islam (Vol 2)Unique Sacrifice of Imam Hussain for HumanityMuslim NamesThe History of JihadTariq Bin ZiyadGolden WordsA Shi'ite EncyclopediaA History of the Middle EastReligions and the Cruel Return of GodsIslam: A Worldwide Encyclopedia [4 volumes]Religious Scholars and the UmayyadsA History of Classical Malay LiteratureA Restatement of the History of Islam and MuslimsThe Shade of SwordsMuhammad by Mohamed: The Essential Book of Islamic Heresy Volume OneWAJAH POLITIK MUAWIYAH BIN ABU SUFYAN

An important U.S. ally in the Middle EastReligious Scholars and the Umayyads analyzes legal and theological developments during the Marw?nid period (64/684--132/750), focusing on religious scholars who supported the Umayyads. Their scholarly network extended across several generations and significantly influenced the development of the Islamic faith. Umayyad q?dò?s, who represented the intersection of religious authority and imperial power, were particularly important. This book challenges the long-standing paradigm that the emerging Muslim faith was shaped by religious dissenters who were hostile to the Umayyads. A prosopographical analysis of Umayyad-era scholars demonstrates that piety and opposition were not necessarily synonymous. Reputable scholars served as q?dò?s, tutors and advisors to Umayyad caliphs and governors. Their religious credentials were unhindered by their association with the Umayyads and they appear prominently in later hòad?th collections and fiqh works. This historiographical study demonstrates that excessive reliance on al-Tòabar?'s chronicle has distorted the image of the Umayyads. Alternatively, biographical sources produced by later hòad?th scholars reveal a rich tradition of Umayyad-era religious scholarship that undermines al-Tòabar?'s assumptions. Offering a better understanding of early Islamic religious development, this book is a valuable resource for students and researchers in the fields of Islamic history, Islamic legal studies and Arabic historiography.It was a time when the Umayyad Empire was aggressively expanding their jurisdiction. Finally, they reached the borders of Africa and Europe — a border separated by the narrow strip of a strait. The first commander to cross these straits and set foot on European soil was none other than Tariq ibn Ziyad. A brave and formidable warrior, Tariq was a smart strategist. He strategically took of advantage of the time the Christian rulers of Andalusia were engulfed in a civil war to attack and ultimately defeat them. Hence, the straits that he crossed was honorably named after him, as Jabal Tariq or Gibraltar. After the Andalusian soil was conquered, Tariq advanced towards Paris but was annihilated at the mountains of the Alps. Tariq was also forced to retreat because the Caliphs were worried they would lose contact with him. From then on forth, Andalusia became one of Europe's shining stars amidst the dark ages.Ali ibn Abi Thalib adalah manusia istimewa. Hampir di sepanjang tahun-tahun pertama turunnya wahyu, dia selalu menyaksikannya. Dia orang pertama yang menerima segala rahasia dan cahaya wahyu. Tak berlebihan, jika sepupu sekaligus menantu Nabi ini disebut "Anak Asuh Wahyu". Khalid Muhammad Khalid, secara apik dan disertai referensi sejarah yang akurat, bukan saja menceritakan 'Ali sebagai saksi turunnya wahyu kepada Muhammada Saw., tetapi menyertakan pula kisah kepahlawanan, tantangan, serta kesabaran yang dihadapi sang Khalifah dalam menegakkan panji Islam. Buku ini sayang jika Anda lewatkan, setidaknya karena dua alasan: Pertama, Khalid merangkainya dengan gaya bertutur dramatis yang jarang disampaikan oleh penulis lain. Kedua, 'Ali ibn Abi Thalib termasuk yang paling banyak diperbincangkan oleh umat Islam pada umumnya. [Mizan, Mizania, Kisah, Sahabat, Nabi, Rasul, Islam, Indonesia]As the birthplace of three principal religions, the Middle East is holy to 15 million Jews, 2 billion Christians, and 1 billion Muslims. As the cradle of western civilization, it is fundamental to world history, the place where humans transformed themselves from nomadic hunters to settled farmers capable of building great cities and societies. This detailed history covers the Middle East from its ancient beginnings to the present. The confluence of events that produced civilized society is fully discussed, along with the establishment of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The emergence and decline of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires, which laid much of the framework for the region to move into the modern era, is covered in depth. Analysis of the area in recent decades focuses on World War I and II and the regional conflicts that inflame the Middle East of the 21st century. Instructors considering this book for use in a course may request an examination copy here."Scholars and practitioners who specialize in business, economics, international relations, religion, and sociology will find this book a necessary resource for broadening their understanding of the religious and cultural aspects of conducting business across cultures. The comprehensive and original coverage of the book will prove useful in understanding business, cultural, and philosophical issues related to the Islamic World."--BOOK JACKET.Unique Sacrifice of Imam Hussain for Humanity is a book compiled by Dr. Manzoor Rizvi which highlights many aspects of the great martyrdom and sacrifice presented by Prophet Muhammad's grandson Imam Hussain.This is a new story of Islam. It is the story of the movement which was launched by Muhammad, the Messenger of God, in A.D. 610 in Makkah, and was consummated with the support of his cousin, collaborator and vicegerent, Ali ibn Abi Talib, in A.D. 632 in Medina. It covers a period of ninety years from A.D. 570 when he was born in Makkah, to A.D. 661 when his successor, Ali ibn Abi Talib, was assassinated in Kufa.MENANG DENGAN BERTAHAN BELAJAR DARI PERANG KHANDAQ Perang itu ibarat api. Ia tak mungkin membara jika tak ada yang menyulutnya. Dalam bentangan sejarah, umat Islam tak pernah memantik api peperangan. Namun jika perang sudah berkobar, kaum Muslimin pantang mundur. Pada peristiwa Perang Khandaq ini, Yahudilah penyulutnya. Sebagai pelaksana, dikendalikan kafir Quraisy. Maka, terbentuklah lebih dari 10.000 prajurit Sekutu. Madinah dikepung. Dari luar, pasukan Quraisy dan sekutunya terus mengintai bak harimau yang sedang mengincar buruannya. Dari dalam Madinah, Yahudi Bani Quraizhah berkhianat ibarat anjing yang siap menggigit tuannya. Orang-orang munafik pun menggunting dalam lipatan, siap memanfaatkan peluang jika tiba saatnya. Mereka persis seperti musang berbulu domba. Zahirnya mukmin, dalamnya menyimpan dendam kesumat membara. Dalam kondisi terjepit seperti itu, pasukan kaum Muslimin menggagas parit sebagai benteng pertahanan. Strategi yang sama sekali tak dikenal di kalangan bangsa Arab sebelumnya. Hampir sebulan mereka dikepung. Tapi umat Islam bisa bertahan. Bahkan, di akhir peperangan merekalah yang menang. Nabi saw pun berseru lantang, "Mulai sekarang, kita yang menyerang mereka." (HR Bukhari) Nah, bagaimana strategi kaum Muslimin dalam memenangkan peperangan ini? Apa saja hikmah yang bisa kita ambil untuk dilaksanakan di era sekarang? Buku terakhir dari TRILOGI KEMENANGAN ini mengurainya.The text authored by Muhammad Al Tijani Al Samawi presents an english translation of the famous event of Raziyyat Yawm al-Khamees, known as Black Thursday which took place in the last days before the Holy Prophet's demise. It concerns an incident during the Prophet's illness when he asked for writing materials to dictate a will, but the people present around him said that he was talking nonsense. This event is a point of controversy between the two largest sects of Islam. This book presents the reality of what happened and who was the person involved who had the audacity to cast such aspersion on the Messenger of Allah (S).The Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, always taught his followers that people should always be given names with good meanings so the could take on their attributes and and grow into the name. Not only being a representative for hjm or herself but for the rest of the Muslim Ummah. Because of

*this, the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, disliked names with no or bad meanings and told people to avoid them. Whether you are a revert, a parent or just someone that is curious about other names, this book could determine who you or someone you know will grow into insh?' All?h. A persons name is one of the most important gift a parent can bestow on someone. Toys, clothes and books will eventually fade away in time but a persons name shall remain forever in sh?' All?h. The editors searched around and we have been unable to find a larger compendium of muslim names anywhere. In print or in ebook for the English speaking reader. We pray that this book reaches you all in good health and Iman. Is there any sound historical evidence that the prophet of Islam actually existed, or is the entire story of Muhammad fable or fiction? It is a question that few have thought—or dared—to ask. Virtually everyone, Muslim and non-Muslim alike, takes for granted that the prophet of Islam lived as a prophet, as well as a political and military leader, in seventh-century Arabia. But this widely accepted story begins to crumble on close examination. In his blockbuster New York Times bestseller *The Truth about Muhammad*, historian and Islam expert Robert Spencer revealed the often shocking contents of Islamic teachings about Muhammad. Now, in this newly revised and expanded version of *Did Muhammad Exist?*, he lays bare those teachings' surprisingly shaky historical foundations. This updated and enlarged version of this acclaimed book examines even more striking and compelling evidence that the story of Muhammad, who for so long was assumed to have lived in the "full light of history," could be more myth and legend than historical fact. Spencer meticulously examines historical records and archaeological findings, pioneering new scholarship to reconstruct what we can know about Muhammad, the Qur'an, and the early days of Islam. The evidence he presents challenges the most fundamental assumptions about Islam's origins. Most of us have wondered, sometime during our lifetime, about when Adam and Eve were really "expelled from paradise" in the Garden of Eden. "Can" we find a verifiable and replicable answer to this question? Most of us have questioned, sometime during our lifetime, the "accepted" sequential biblical timeline of Archbishop James Ussher who claimed that 4004 BC was the actual date for that initial biblical event in our current holy scriptures. Was he right? Most of us have questioned, sometime in our lifetime, how the Hebrew's "accepted" claim that 3761 BC could be the actual date for Adam's "expulsion." Were they right? "Can" we find a way to reconstruct the complete Hebrew Bible timeline, from Adam's "expulsion" from paradise to our day? Is this possible? Who believes that it can be done? Well, it has been done! Here, is how it is done! To reconstruct the Hebrew Bible timeline, we need to know only the simple math formula that they used! The employment of this simple formula shall enable us to rebuild that same sequential biblical timeline, block by block, in the exact same fashion that the Jewish people "use from the beginning," at Adam's "expulsion" from paradise, in the Garden of Eden. The formula used in reconstructing an "actual count" of the Hebrew Bible is found below: $7 \times 49 \times 10 = 490 \times 10 = 4,900$ solar years $7 \times 49 \times 1 = 50 \times 10 = 500 \times 10 = 5,000$ lunar years. Since both of these 49 solar, and 50 lunar, periods of time contain 18,200 days (approx), we can then "post the number" of any given sequential biblical event in its designated year position on a side-by-side comparison chart. If we "post the number" in this fashion, it will show us exactly when and where, on the timeline chart, there is an error in the sequential computations of any sequential biblical event that is propounded by any biblical chronologist, past or present! In this present book, we find that the Ussher biblical timeline is 112 years "too early." And the Hebrew biblical timeline of Codex Judaica is 131 years "too late." Obviously, 3892 BC is the only "year number" that can work for a verifiable timeline! This book, "The Holy Bible "Chronicle" of Sequential Biblical Events," by Robert P. Killian, is the fruit of over seventy-year search for that verifiable and replicable answer to the long-sought question: "Can the Ussher biblical timeline be trusted?" A vast collection of information that addresses Shi'a/Sunni inter-school related issues. An effort of the Ahlul Bayt Digital Islamic Library Project Team. This is a new story of Islam. It is the story of the movement which was launched by Muhammad, the Messenger of God, in A.D. 610 in Makkah, and was consummated with the support of his cousin, collaborator and vicegerent, Ali ibn Abi Talib, in A.D. 632 in Medina. It covers a period of ninety years from A.D. 570 when he was born in Makkah, to A.D. 661 when his successor, Ali ibn Abi Talib, was assassinated in Kufa. The insider whose warnings about terrorism on U.S. soil went unheeded—and whose book *Against All Enemies* rocketed to the top of bestseller lists—now presents his first novel: an all-too-believable story of politics, oil, espionage, and the earthshaking consequences that may lie at the end of the road ahead. Brian Douglas, working for British intelligence, is in Bahrain's five-star Diplomat Hotel when the bomb goes off. He's as used to carnage as one can be, after his years in Iraq. But much has changed since that war. The sheiks have been driven out of Saudi Arabia—now called Islamyah—and Iraq has become a virtual puppet of Iran, now packing nuclear heat. The coalition forces are long gone from Saddam's homeland, after pulling out their troops and leaving the mess behind. But the mess isn't going away, as this latest bombing suggests. And as Douglas and others try to sort out agendas and loyalties, motives and manipulations, the Middle East grows ever hotter—and this time withdrawal may not be an option. While most countries today adopt secularism, Islamic nations are still actively embracing religion. As nations forge ahead in the fields of science and technological innovation, some Islamic societies appear frozen in time. Will Muslims join the ranks of those preparing for the challenges of the 21st century or slip back into an age where they close the doors to reason, insist on archaic laws, and are intolerant of dissent? Muslims today seem to be in a dilemma. Historians are questioning the integrity of their history. Islamic scholars are concerned about contradictions within the Hadith Literature, the backbone of Islam, and pressing for a complete review. Then there are the Quranists who are urging Muslims to revert to the fundamentals of the Quran. In this book, the author describes his quest to find the answers about God and discovers the Quran. He examines the evolution of the religion of Islam, its history, beliefs, the causes of Islam's Golden Age, and what the future holds for Muslims. Muawiyah bin Abu Sufyan satu di antara ribuan sahabat Nabi saw yang paling kontroversial. Ia lahir dari kedua orangtua yang sebelumnya sangat memusuhi Islam: Abu Sufyan bin Harb dan Hindun binti Utbah. Sikapnya terhadap Khalifah Ali bin Abi Thalib, dianggap makar dan tergolong bughat (pemberontak). Tindakannya mengangkat putranya Yazid sebagai khalifah, dituding telah menciptakan sistem baru yang tak pernah ada sebelumnya. Di sisi lain, jasa Muawiyah tak bisa dipungkiri. Pencatat wahyu ini tak hanya mampu mengakhiri konflik antar kaum Muslimin di masanya, tapi juga berhasil menancapkan pondasi sebuah dinasti yang telah memberikan begitu besar jasanya bagi dunia Islam: Dinasti Umayyah. Maka, sosok Muawiyah pun mendapat banyak sorotan. Di satu sisi, ada yang membencinya habis-habisan. Berbagai julukan ditabalkan. Ia disebut licik, culas, musang berbulu domba dan pengkhianat! Di satu pihak, kita justru menemukan banyak 'nash' tentang keutamaan sahabat Nabi saw ini. Rasulullah saw pernah bersabda, "Tentara dari umatku yang mula-mula berperang mengarungi lautan sudah pasti mendapat surga," (HR Bukhari dan Muslim). Dan, Muawiyah adalah pemimpin armada angkatan laut umat Islam pertama di masa pemerintahan Utsman bin Affan. Ketika mengangkatnya sebagai gubernur Syam, Umar bin Khatthab berkata, "Janganlah kalian menyebut Muawiyah kecuali dengan kebaikan." Saat ditanya tentang mana yang lebih utama antara Muawiyah dan Umar bin Abdul Aziz, Abdullah bin Mubarak menjawab, "Demi Allah, debu yang berada di lubang hidung Muawiyah karena berjihad bersama Rasulullah saw, lebih baik daripada Umar bin Abdul Aziz!" Buku ini hadir untuk mendudukkan masalah sebenarnya. Bagaimana kita menyikapi Muawiyah? Apa saja kiprahnya? Bagaimana peran politik pencatat wahyu di masa Nabi saw ini sebenarnya? Mujahidkah ia atau pemberontak? Deep in the heart of seventh-century Arabia, a new prophet named Muhammad has arisen. As his message of enlightenment sweeps through Arabia and unifies the warring tribes, his young wife Aisha recounts Muhammad's astonishing transformation from prophet to warrior to statesman. But just after the moment of her husband's greatest triumph -- the conquest of the holy city of Mecca -- Muhammad falls ill and dies in Aisha's arms. A young widow, Aisha finds herself at the center of the new Muslim empire and becomes by turns a teacher, political leader, and warrior. Written in beautiful prose and meticulously researched, *Mother of the Believer* is the story of an extraordinary woman who was destined to help usher Islam into the world.*

Includes an introductory essay · Provides over 600 A–Z entries, many with accompanying images · Contains contributions by some of the leading scholars in the field of military history · Provides a convenient glossary of commonly used Islamic military terms intended for general readers

The Shade of Swords is the first cohesive history of Jihad, written by one of India's leading journalists and writers. In this paperback edition, updated to show how and why Saddam Hussein repositioned himself as a Jihadi against America, M.J. Akbar explains the struggle between Islam and Christianity. Placing recent events in a historical context, he tackles the tricky question of what now for Jihad following the collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime. With British and American troops in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and once again in Iraq, the potential for Jihadi recruitment is ever increasing. Explaining how Jihad thrives on complex and shifting notions of persecution, victory and sacrifice, and illustrating how Muslims themselves have historically tried both to direct and control the phenomenon of Jihad, Akbar shows how Jihad pervades the mind and soul of Islam, revealing its strength and significance. To know the future, one needs to understand the past. M.J. Akbar's *The Shade of Swords* holds the key. "It is rare to see a publication which includes personalities from both Shia and Sunni schools of thought and which is so much needed in today's turbulent world. This book, I believe will . . . enrich our understanding of not only the historical but the contemporary history of the Muslim."—Ahmed J. Versi, chief editor of *The Muslim News* (London) Who have been the Muslim world's most influential people? What were their ideas, thoughts, and achievements? In one hundred short and engaging profiles of these extraordinary people, fourteen hundred years of the vast and rich history of the Muslim world is unfolded. For anyone interested in getting an intimate view of Islam through its kings and scholars, generals and sportsmen, architects and scientists, and many others—this is the book for you. Among those profiled are the Prophet Muhammad, the Caliph Umar, Imam Husain, Abu Hanifa, Harun al-Rashid, al-Khwarizmi, al-Ghazali, Saladin, Rumi, Ibn Battuta, Sinan, Ataturk, Iqbal, Jinnah, Ayatollah Khomeini, Malcolm X, and Muhammad Ali. In this accessible study, Stephen Humphreys introduces the most elusive of the early caliphs, Mu'awiya ibn abi Sufyan (602-680). Notoriously guarded about his thoughts, motives and emotions, Mu'awiya was universally known as a figure of immense political acumen. Beyond this, opinions are deeply divided. Throughout history, some have accused him of being the first caliph to diverge from Muhammed's model of ideal Muslim leadership whilst others credit him with uniting an empire in disarray and transforming the Caliphate into a practicable form of government. In light of this, Humphreys critically analyses his sources, and seeks to get as close as possible to a historical account of the great man. It is taken for granted, even among many Washington policymakers, that Islam is a fundamentally peaceful religion and that Islamic jihad terrorism is something relatively new, a product of the economic and political ferment of the twentieth century. But in *The History of Jihad: From Muhammad to ISIS*, Islamic scholar Robert Spencer proves definitively that Islamic terror is as old as Islam itself, as old as Muhammad, the prophet of Islam, who said "I have been made victorious through terror." Spencer briskly traces the 1,400-year war of Islamic jihadis against the rest of the world, detailing the jihad against Europe, including the 700-year struggle to conquer Constantinople; the jihad in Spain, where non-Muslims fought for another 700 years to get the jihadi invaders out of the country; and the jihad against India, where Muslim warriors and conquerors wrought unparalleled and unfathomable devastation in the name of their religion. Told in great part in the words of contemporary chroniclers themselves, both Muslim and non-Muslim, *The History of Jihad* shows that jihad warfare has been a constant of Islam from its very beginnings, and present-day jihad terrorism proceeds along exactly the same ideological and theological foundations as did the great Islamic warrior states and jihad commanders of the past. *The History of Jihad: From Muhammad to ISIS* is the first one-volume history of jihad in the English language, and the first book to tell the whole truth about Islam's bloody history in an age when Islamic jihadis are more assertive in Western countries than they have been for centuries. This book is indispensable to understanding the geopolitical situation of the twenty-first century, and ultimately to formulating strategies to reform Islam and defeat radical terror. This book is one of the many Islamic publications distributed by Ahlulbayt Organization throughout the world in different languages with the aim of conveying the message of Islam to the people of the world. Ahlulbayt Organization (www.shia.es) is a registered Organization that operates and is sustained through collaborative efforts of volunteers in many countries around the world, and it welcomes your involvement and support. Its objectives are numerous, yet its main goal is to spread the truth about the Islamic faith in general and the Shi'a School of Thought in particular due to the latter being misrepresented, misunderstood and its tenets often assaulted by many ignorant folks, Muslims and non-Muslims. Organization's purpose is to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge through a global medium, the Internet, to locations where such resources are not commonly or easily accessible or are resented, resisted and fought! In addition, for a complete list of our published books please refer to our website (www.shia.es) or send us an email to info@shia.es

This expansive four-volume encyclopedia presents a broad introduction to Islam that enables learning about the fundamental role of Islam in world history and promotes greater respect for cultural diversity. • Comprises concise, jargon-free entries written by experts in their fields, providing readers with accurate viewpoints that cut through the bias and controversies regarding most Islamic concepts • Supplies an authoritative introduction of Islam to Western readers that addresses the subject from historical, geographical, conceptual, and personal perspectives • Provides students with a current bibliography • Features color inserts with 16 pages of compelling images from Islam around the world in each volume

Islam has declared this world and life as a test case for human beings. To live a successful life, Allah SWT has sent His Divine Teachings to help humans understand what to do and what not. This book "Golden Words (Golden Stories) consists of short stories and incidents that occurred during the life time of Prophet (Peace be upon him), Rightly Guided Caliphs, Salf-us-Saleheen, renowned kings/ rulers and other shining stars of the Islamic history. The purpose of these short stories is simple; providing real-life lessons to the readers. The book provides a clear understanding of our ancestors, their thorough and firm knowledge, their intelligence, proper comprehension, modesty, sacrifices and their endeavors to elevate the truth. This is particularly rewarding book for youngsters that will find it a helping hand in living as per Islamic principles. Salient Features: • Short stories from the lives of successful people • Golden words about successful living. • 300 pages complete guide on living an ideal life • Easy to understand language • References to the original sources

Darussalam Publishers has converted this best-selling book in digital format to help readers enjoy reading experience on Kindle and other e-readers. The aim of this volume is to explore entrepreneurship and business from the perspective of Islamic principles, which are usually based on collaboration, teamwork, generosity and altruism. The contributions deal with the confluence of Islamic Principles with entrepreneurial and business ownership characteristics; resource use by entrepreneurs; means of entrepreneurial success, and ethics and social responsibility. In this second volume, starting with the Caliphate of Banu Umayyah, the martyrdom of Imam Husain (R) and the Caliphate of the Abbasids, all areas have been covered as far as the expansion of Islam was. --Publisher description.

This is a detailed, narrative-based history of Classical Malay Literature. It covers a wide range of Malay texts, including folk literature; the influence of the Indian epics and shadow theatre literature; Panji tales; the transition from Hindu to Muslim literary models; Muslim literature; framed tales; theological literature; historical literature; legal codes; and the dominant forms of poetry, the pantun and syair. The author describes the background to each of these particular literary periods. He engages in depth with specific texts, their various manuscripts, and their contents. In so doing, he draws attention to the historical complexity of traditional Malay society, its worldviews, and its place within the wider framework of human experience. Dr Liaw's *A History of Classical Malay Literature* will be of benefit to beginning students of Malay Literature and to established scholars alike. It can also be read with benefit by those with a wider interest in Comparative Literature and in Southeast Asian culture in general. This book, first published in 1977, discusses the Muslim contribution to mathematics during the golden age of Muslim learning from the seventh to the thirteenth century. It was

during this period that Muslim culture exerted powerful economic, political and religious influence over a large part of the civilised world. The work of the Muslim scholars was by no means limited to religion, business and government. They researched and extended the theoretical and applied science of the Greeks and Romans of an earlier era in ways that preserved and strengthened man's knowledge in these important fields. Although the main object of this book is to trace the history of the Muslim contribution to mathematics during the European Dark Ages, some effort is made to explain the progress of mathematical thought and its effects upon present day culture. Certain Muslim mathematicians are mentioned because of the important nature of their ideas in the evolution of mathematical thinking during this earlier era. Muslim mathematicians invented the present arithmetical decimal system and the fundamental operations connected with it – addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to a power, and extracting the square root and the cubic root. They also introduced the 'zero' symbol to Western culture which simplified considerably the entire arithmetical system and its fundamental operations; it is no exaggeration if it is said that this specific invention marks the turning point in the development of mathematics into a science.

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