Ibn Khaldun - Wikipedia

Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406) was a North African Arab scholar in the 14th century, a historian, sociologist, philosopher, and jurist. He is known for his Muqaddimah, an introduction to the discipline of history. His work is considered one of the earliest and best attempts at a scientific historical methodology. Ibn Khaldun's theories of sociogenesis and cultural cycles have been influential in the fields of sociology and anthropology.

The Muqaddimah, often translated as "Introduction" or "Prolegomenon," is the most important Islamic history of the premodern world. Written by the great fourteenth-century Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun (d. 1406), it has been called the "新华英典 of history" by its readers. Ibn Khaldun's work is a critique of previous historical works and an attempt to establish a scientific methodology for historical research.

In the fourteenth century, the Arab polymath Ibn Khaldun, in his Muqadimmah, tried to explain the social and cultural dynamics of human societies. He developed the concept of the "asabiyya," which refers to the social cohesion and unity that arise from shared beliefs and values. Ibn Khaldun's work is considered one of the earliest nonreligious philosophies of history, and his ideas have had a lasting impact on the development of sociology and anthropology.

The Muqaddimah is divided into three sections: an introduction to history, a description of the community of Islam, and a critique of Western history. The introduction to history is divided into four parts: the nature of knowledge, the function of science, the role of history, and the characteristics of the historian.

Ibn Khaldun is considered one of the founders of modern sociology, and his work has been influential in the fields of anthropology, economics, and political science. His ideas on the nature of human societies and the role of culture in historical development have had a lasting impact on the development of social thought.

Ibn Khaldun - Britannica

Ibn Khaldun (Abū Zayd 'Abd ar-Rahmān ibn Muḥammad ibn Khaldūn al-Ḥaḍramī), also known as Idrīs ibn Adham, was a North African Arab scholar in the 14th century. He is best known for his Muqaddimah, an introduction to the discipline of history. His work is considered one of the earliest and best attempts at a scientific historical methodology. Ibn Khaldun's theories of sociogenesis and cultural cycles have been influential in the fields of sociology and anthropology.

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Ibn Khaldun Achievements and Profile - ThoughtCo.com

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In 1375, craving solitude from the exhausting business of politics, Ibn Khaldūn took the most momentous step of his life: he sought refuge with the tribe of Awlād ʿArīf, a bedouin tribe located in the desert of Egypt, where he lived for the rest of his life. During this period, he wrote his most famous work, the Muqaddimah. Ibn Khaldūn's ideas on the nature of human societies and the role of culture in historical development have had a lasting impact on the development of social thought.

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Dr Tahsin Zainal has received the Ibn Khaldun Merit Award for his contributions to the field of Islamic social sciences. Dr Zainal, a prominent scholar in Islamic social sciences, has made significant contributions to the understanding of Islamic societies and the role of culture in historical development. His work has been influential in the fields of sociology, anthropology, and political science. Dr Zainal's research has helped to advance the understanding of the social and cultural dynamics of human societies and has contributed to the development of a scientific methodology for historical research. His work has been recognized with the Ibn Khaldun Merit Award, which is one of the highest honors in the field of Islamic social sciences.

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In this sense, Ibn Khaldun's work has been influential in the fields of sociology, anthropology, and political science. His ideas on the nature of human societies and the role of culture in historical development have had a lasting impact on the development of social thought. Ibn Khaldun's work has been recognized with the Ibn Khaldun Merit Award, which is one of the highest honors in the field of Islamic social sciences.
how civilizations fall

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laffer curve

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