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# 1 Ibn Khaldun

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*Joseph A. Schumpeter: Historian of Economics Brill Archive*  
The writings of Ibn Khaldun, particularly the Muqaddimah (Prolegomenon) have rightly been regarded as being sociological in nature. For this reason, Ibn Khaldun has been widely regarded as the founder of sociology, or at least a precursor of modern sociology. While he was given this recognition, however, few works went beyond proclaiming him as a founder or precursor to the systematic application of his theoretical perspective to specific historical and contemporary aspects of Muslim societies in North Africa and the Middle East. The continuing presence of Eurocentrism in the social sciences has not helped in this

regard: it often stands in the way of the consideration of non-Western sources of theories and concepts. This book provides an overview of Ibn Khaldun and his sociology, discusses reasons for his marginality, and suggests ways to bring Ibn Khaldun into the mainstream through the systematic application of his theory. It moves beyond works that simply state that Ibn Khaldun was a founder of sociology or provide descriptive accounts of his works. Instead it systematically applies Khaldun's theoretical perspective to specific historical aspects of Muslim societies in North Africa and the Middle East, successfully integrating concepts and frameworks from Khaldunian sociology into modern social science theories. Applying Ibn Khaldun will be of interest to students and scholars of sociology and social theory.

Ibn Khaldun Independently Published

"Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) is generally regarded as the greatest intellectual ever to have appeared in the Arab world--a genius who ranks as one of the world's great minds. Yet the author of the Muqaddima, the most important study of history ever produced in the Islamic world, is not as well known as he should be, and his ideas are widely misunderstood. In this groundbreaking intellectual

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biography, Robert Irwin provides an engaging and authoritative account of Ibn Khaldun's extraordinary life, times, writings, and ideas. Irwin tells how Ibn Khaldun, who lived in a world decimated by the Black Death, held a long series of posts in the tumultuous Islamic courts of North Africa and Muslim Spain, becoming a major political player as well as a teacher and writer. Closely examining the Muqaddima, a startlingly original analysis of the laws of history, and drawing on many other contemporary sources, Irwin shows how Ibn Khaldun's life and thought fit into historical and intellectual context, including medieval Islamic theology, philosophy, politics, literature, economics, law, and tribal life. Because Ibn Khaldun's ideas often seem to anticipate by centuries developments in many fields, he has often been depicted as more of a modern man than a medieval one, and Irwin's account of such misreadings provides new insights about the history of Orientalism. In contrast, Irwin presents an Ibn Khaldun who was a creature of his time--a devout Sufi mystic who was obsessed with the occult and futurology and who lived in an often-strange world quite different from our own"--Jacket.

**Ibn Khaldun and Tamerlane** New York : Pantheon Books

Ibn Khaldun was one of the most remarkable Muslim scholars of the pre-modern period. Part of the 'Makers of Islamic Civilization' series, this book introduces the reader to Ibn Khaldun's core ideas, focusing on his theory of the rise and decline of states.

**Ibn Khaldun** Routledge

The Arab Muslim Ibn Khaldun developed a method of evaluating historical evidence that allowed him to explain the underlying causes of events such as the cyclical rise and fall of North African dynasties. As Stephen Dale shows, this work was the first structural history and historical sociology, four centuries before the European Enlightenment.

**Ibn Khaldun and Islamic Thought-styles, a Social Perspective** Harvard University Press

The Muqaddimah, often translated as "Introduction" or "Prolegomenon," is the most important Islamic history of the premodern world. Written by the fourteenth-century Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun, this work laid down the foundations of several fields of knowledge, including philosophy of history, sociology, ethnography, and economics. This first complete English translation was published in three volumes in 1958 as part of the Bollingen Series.

**Ibn Khaldun's Philosophy of History** BRILL

This study analyses and compares two important works of two prominent Muslim scholars of different periods - one classical and the other contemporary. The works are Al-Muqaddimah by Ibn Khaldun and On the Sociology of Islam by Ali Shari'ati. The two works provide evidence for a comparative sociological thought of the two thinkers who have different cultural backgrounds and orientations. Specifically, the study was undertaken to achieve three main objectives: 1) to compare the sociological thought of Ibn Khaldun and Ali Shari'ati based on their selected works, 2) to produce a synthesized thought on ideal society based on the views of these two thinkers and 3) to analyse the influence of their respective social environment in shaping their sociological thoughts. These objectives were achieved by answering three corresponding research questions: 1) What are the differences and similarities in the thought of Ibn Khaldun and Ali Shari'ati? 2) What theory of ideal society can be derived from the views of these two

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thinkers? and (3) In what way have their social environments influenced their thought?

Methodologically, the study followed 'The Ten Steps Content Analysis' technique in drawing comparison and identifying the differences and similarities between the two respective scholars as detailed in the Methodology Chapter. In generating their synthesized thought, the study was inspired by the approach employed by McNelis (1972) in one of his works. In terms of findings, the research has found that there are aspects which are peculiar to each of the thinker such as their scientific and philosophical approaches in constructing their views and thought as reported in the Findings Chapter. More importantly, the study found significant commonalities between the two, particularly in terms of their interest in social philosophy, which consequently shed light on their respective sociological thoughts. The findings also showed that there were significant influences of their respective academic, socio-cultural and religious backgrounds on their thoughts. In conclusion, Ibn Khaldun can be said to have provided a scientific floor for Ali Shari'ati to build his metaphysical ceiling for his sociological thought. Some recommendations and suggestions for future study are also proposed at the end of this dissertation.

Ibn Khaldun and Islamic Ideology Routledge

This prolegomenon was written in the 14th century by the

Arab scholar Ibn Khaldun, & laid the intellectual foundations for philosophy of history, sociology, ethnography & economics. This translation was first published in 1958 in three volumes.

Sabayhi Routledge

Vittorio Cotesta's *The Heavens and the Earth* deals with the images of the world peculiar to the Graeco-Roman, Ancient Chinese and Medieval Islamic civilisations, each with its own way of conceiving the universe, life, death, society, power, humanity and its destiny, while aspired by a shared universal form of life.

Islam Between East and West Wipf and Stock Publishers

Tolle Lege, take up and read! These words from St. Augustine perfectly describe the human condition. Reading is the universal pilgrimage of the soul. In reading we journey to find ourselves and to save ourselves. The ultimate journey is reading the Great Books. In the Great Books we find the struggle of the human soul, its aspirations, desires, and failures. Through reading, we find faces and souls familiar to us even if they lived a thousand years ago. The unread life is not worth living, and in reading we may well discover what life is truly about and prepare ourselves for the pilgrimage of life.

Ibn Khaldun Ibn Khaldun

This book presents Ibn Khaldun's anticipatory sociology of civilisations and power. Half a millennium before the birth of modern sociology in the West, Ibn Khaldun—scholar, political counsellor, and Malikite judge—wrote a revolutionary sociological-philosophical treatise, the *Muqaddima*. This book places his broad, complex, and refined treatise against the background of the Islamo-Greek culture of his time and analyses

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its main sociological, but also philosophical, historical, and scientific perspectives. Finally, thanks to its "universalisable" core, the author recontextualizes the teachings from the Muqaddima to reveal the deep insights it provides into the society, politics and law of contemporary liberal and multicultural civilisations. A deeper reception of Ibn Khaldun's perspective is not only important in understanding the Arab contribution to social theory, social history and philosophy, but also diversifies the sociological project beyond the Euro-American standpoint. Given its interdisciplinary appeal, the book addresses a wide readership of students and scholars in sociology, the sociology of law, philosophy of law, philosophy of history, political philosophy, history of civilisations, political sociology, and Arabic studies.

Ibn Khaldun on Sufism Psychology Press

Dealing with the history of North Africa in the Middle Ages, this book examines the formation of an Islamic state system, and an Islamic society in which Arabism played an increasing part. The subject and the theme derive from the work of Ibn Khaldun at the end of the 14th century.

Routledge

A reinterpretation of Ibn Khaldun, 14th-century Arabic philosopher, historian and politician.

The Odyssey of Love University Press of Amer

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), this monumental work established the foundations of several fields of knowledge, including the philosophy of history, sociology, ethnography, and economics. The first complete English translation, by the eminent Islamicist and interpreter of Arabic literature Franz Rosenthal, was published in three volumes in 1958 as part of the Bollingen Series and received immediate acclaim in the United States and abroad.

The Muqaddimah Princeton University Press

A reinterpretation of Ibn Khaldun, 14th-century Arabic philosopher, historian and politician.

Ibn Khaldun Muslim Scientists

Ibn Khaldun, the most celebrated thinker of the Muslim Middle Ages, is the subject of this intriguing study.

Lacoste opens with a general description of the Maghreb in the later Middle Ages, focusing primarily on mercantile trade, especially in gold, and the social and economic structures of tribal life. He unravels Khaldun's fascinating biography—born of an aristocratic family in Tunis in 1332, he had an extraordinary diplomatic and military career in the turbulent wars and politics of Western Islam in the fourteenth century; withdrew to a desert retreat in 1375, and finally emigrated to Egypt. Lacoste then turns his attention to Ibn Khaldun's majestic Universal History, arguably the greatest single synthesis produced by medieval thought anywhere. His account of Ibn Khaldun's thought is a remarkable, sympathetic work of recovery, not only uncovering its basic categories but exploring its

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contemporary relevance to an understanding of the Arab world. Thinkers as diverse as Ernest Gellner and Arnold Toynbee have paid tribute to the lasting fertility of Ibn Khaldun's work. English-speaking readers now have an opportunity to appreciate some of the richness and diversity of the Arab intellectual heritage.

Ibn Khaldun American Trust Publications

Ilm al-umran is ...an independent science. This science has its own peculiar object that is, human civilization and social organization. The discussion of this topic is something new, extraordinary, and highly useful. Penetrating research has shown the way to it. Ibn

Khaldun This book probes the nature, scope, and methods of ilm al-umran, the new science of human social organization, as it is developed in Ibn Khaldun's 14th-century masterpiece, the Mugaddimah. It explores his ideas and observations on society, culture, socialization, social control, the state, asabiyah (social solidarity), history as a cyclical movement, urbanization, and the typology of badawa (primitive life) and hadara (civilized life or urbanism). Through a comparative perspective, this study illustrates that Khaldun's ideas about society have conceptually preceded those of Machiavelli, Vico, and Turgot, as well as those of Montesquieu, Comte, Durkheim, Gumplowicz, Spengler, Tonnies, and even Marx. Society, State, and Urbanism demonstrates that Ibn Khaldun's thought is relevant to contemporary sociological theory, and that his very language differs little from that of classical and modern sociologists.

Ibn Khaldun OUP India

The Eighth-Century Scholar Sibawayhi Is Recognized As The First Systematic Grammarian Of Arabic. By Outlining The Central Ideas Of Sibawayhi As Well As Describing His Legacy And Achievements, This Book Provides An Accessibly Written And Non-Technical Introduction To The Whole Subject Of Arabic Linguistics, And To The Life And Time Of The Man Who Founded The Discipline.

Applying Ibn Khaldun National Library of Canada

"Our purpose is two-fold: 1) to elucidate and discuss Ibn Khaldun's attitudes towards theology. 2) to analyze and discuss Ibn Khaldun's style. Our analysis has been carried out against the background of Muhsin Mahdi's studies of Ibn Khaldun's work, especially Mahdi's thesis of the philosophic foundation of the Muqaddimah and Ibn Khaldun's "exoteric-esoteric" style. Our findings are as follows: 1) In Ibn Khaldun's opinion, theology should exist only for purposes of defence of the faith, and cannot legitimately incorporate philosophical ideas and methods. 2) Philosophy and revealed religion are equally valid, each in its own sphere. However, any attempt to mix the two approaches (as was done by the later Muslim theologians) is invalid. 3) The basic religious obligations of Islam are to be fulfilled in a personal commitment; philosophical reason is not involved here. 4) Ibn Khaldun expresses these ideas through a highly complicated "exoteric-esoteric" style." --

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Yaman, Its Early Mediaeval History G. K. Hall  
Ibn Khaldun Princeton University Press  
Society, State, and Urbanism Dar UL Thaqafah  
Islam Between East and West - Islamic and Western  
philosophies examined, by the first president of Bosnia. In  
comparing the offerings of secular civilization with the  
truths and justice of Islam, the author analyzes the  
West ' s denial of Islam and the lack of progress among  
Muslims. An inspiring and astonishingly integrated  
analysis of the human condition. The sweep of its power  
gives an invigorating sense of the beauty and universality  
of Islam. Referrals for Islam Between East and West An  
inspiring and astonishingly integrated analysis of the  
human condition. The sweep of its power gives an  
invigorating sense of the beauty and universality of Islam.  
Robin Woodsworth Carlsen For centuries Europe has  
benefitted from Islam, often without acknowledging it and  
without giving anything in return. Now with the publication  
of Islam Between East and West, Europe has begun to pay  
its debt to Islam. Rational and yet not insulting to the  
emotions, it exalts the spirit without denigrating the body.  
But what stands it apart as a landmark is its  
transcendental wisdom expressed in a style inherent to all  
noble ideas. Doubtless, its appeal will go beyond its time  
because it embraces life - and there is no theme greater  
than life. M . Tariq