

Golden Age



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“The Question” about Muslim’s partake in today’s civilization

The Late Show with Stephen Colbert

Islam’s outstanding principles for learning were directly responsible for the creation of the old world trade route from China to Spain, thereby connecting world nations and combining world civilizations and trade. Islam, with its considerable wealth of goodness for humanity, easily grew to cover one half of the old world in less than one century and established the greatest intellectual revolution in history that made the renaissance a reality.

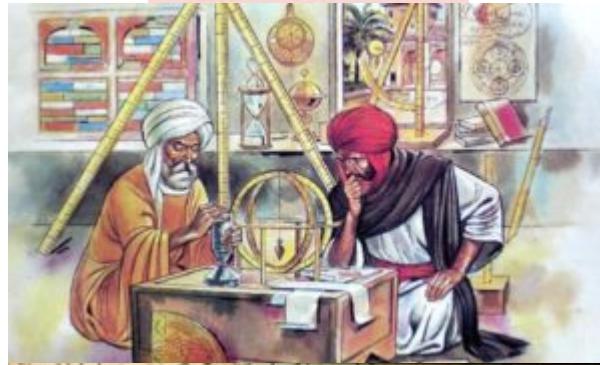
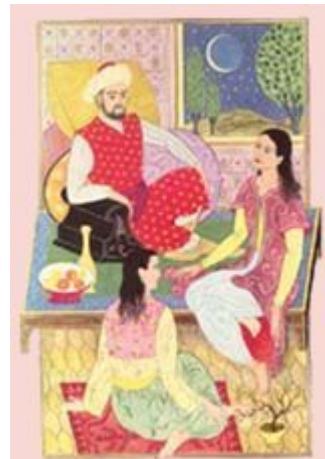
Past President Richard Nixon, in his resignation speech said:

We have made a friendship with the Arabs so that the cradle of this civilization would not be its grave.



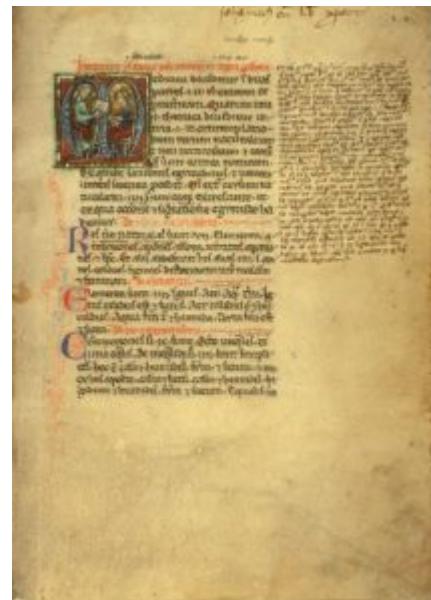
| 1. Glossary: Arabic-Hebrew-English | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Eternal | מְעוּדָה | أَبَدٌ | אָמֵן |
| 2. Lag | מִאֵגָה | أَيَّادِير | אָמֵן |
| 3. Modern astronomers | מְנוֹמָנִים | الْمُتَنَاهِرُونَ | الْمُتَنَاهِرُونَ |
| 4. (The man) from Seville | מִסְבֵּה | الْمَسْبِي | الْمَسْبِي |
| 5. Principle | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 6. Horizon | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 7. Believe firmly | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 8. Almugat | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 9. Thing, phenomenon | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 10. Astronomical instrument | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 11. Search | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 12. Search | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 13. Proof | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | أَبْصَار |
| 14. Simple | מִזְרָח | أَبْصَار | אָמֵן |

Some of the Islamic principles that were core elements in bringing about the Islamic “Golden Age,” 8th through 15th century is the 8th century Caliph Mamoun el Rashid. His zest for knowledge led to the opening of a special academy in Baghdad, the “House of Wisdom” to translate the Greek documents into Arabic. He appointed the Nestorian Christian Hunayn ibn Ishaq as the head of the academy.



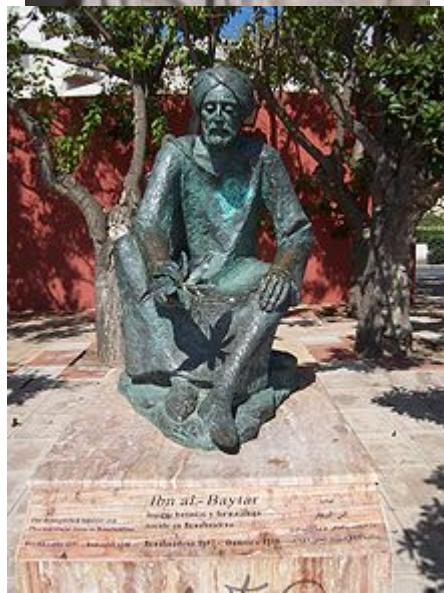
والاخوات يأكلن التفاحات والاخذاب الجداً متصعب من نفسيه الا احتم
ادوافع لادسانه وليقطع عن ذاته الابوس الملاك والملائكة والملائكة في
الملائكة سادة الالام الخوم والصلوات ومن اقوى ثوابه ماقصوده

The Golden Age was a period of unrivaled intellectual activity in all fields: science, technology, and (as a result of intensive study of the Islamic faith) literature, particularly biography, history, and linguistics. Scholars, for example, in collecting and re-examining the hadith, or (traditions) the sayings and actions of the Prophet, compiled immense biographical detail about the Prophet and other information, historic and linguistic, about the Prophet's era.



The study led to such memorable works as *Sirat Rasul Allah*, the (Life of the Messenger of God), by Ibn Ishaq, which was later revised by Ibn Hisham and is one of the earliest Arabic historical works. It was a key source of information about the Prophet's life and also a model for other important works of history such as al-Tabari's Annals of the Apostles and the Kings and his massive commentary on the Quran.

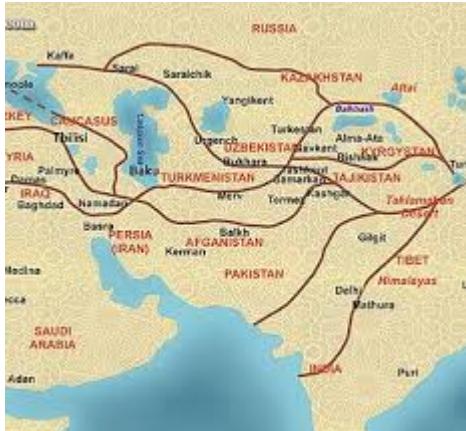
Arabian Herbal Agricultural



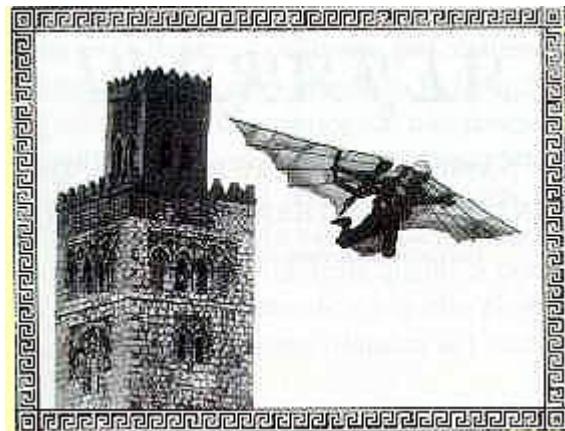
During the Golden Age, Muslim scholars also made important and original contributions to mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and chemistry. They collected and corrected previous astronomical data, built the world's first observatory and developed the astrolabe, an instrument

that was once called “a mathematical jewel.” In medicine they experimented with diet, drugs, surgery, and anatomy and in chemistry, an outgrowth of alchemy and isolated and studied a wide variety of minerals and compounds.

herbal-agricultural



Important advances in agriculture were also made in the Golden Age. The 'Abbasids preserved and improved the ancient network of wells, underground canals, and waterwheels. They also introduced new breeds of livestock, hastened the spread of cotton, and from the Chinese, learned the art of making paper, a key to the revival of learning in Europe in the Middle Ages. The Golden Age also, little by little, transformed the diet of medieval Europe by introducing such plant foods as plums, artichokes, apricots, cauliflower, celery, fennel, squash, pumpkins, and eggplant, as well as rice, sorghum, new strains of wheat, the date palm, and sugarcane.





Al-Jazari's elephant water clock
(1206). [32]

