

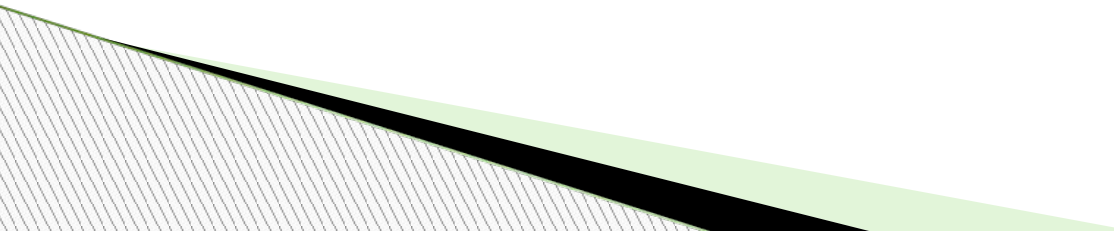
POLITICAL THOUGHT IN THE EAST

Lecture # 6

Content of lecture:

1. Emergence of Islam
 2. Islamic Philosophy and Science
 3. Great Arab and Turk thinkers: Al-Farabi, ibn Sina (Avicenna), ibn Rushd, ibn Khaldun
1. Recommended readings
 2. Questions

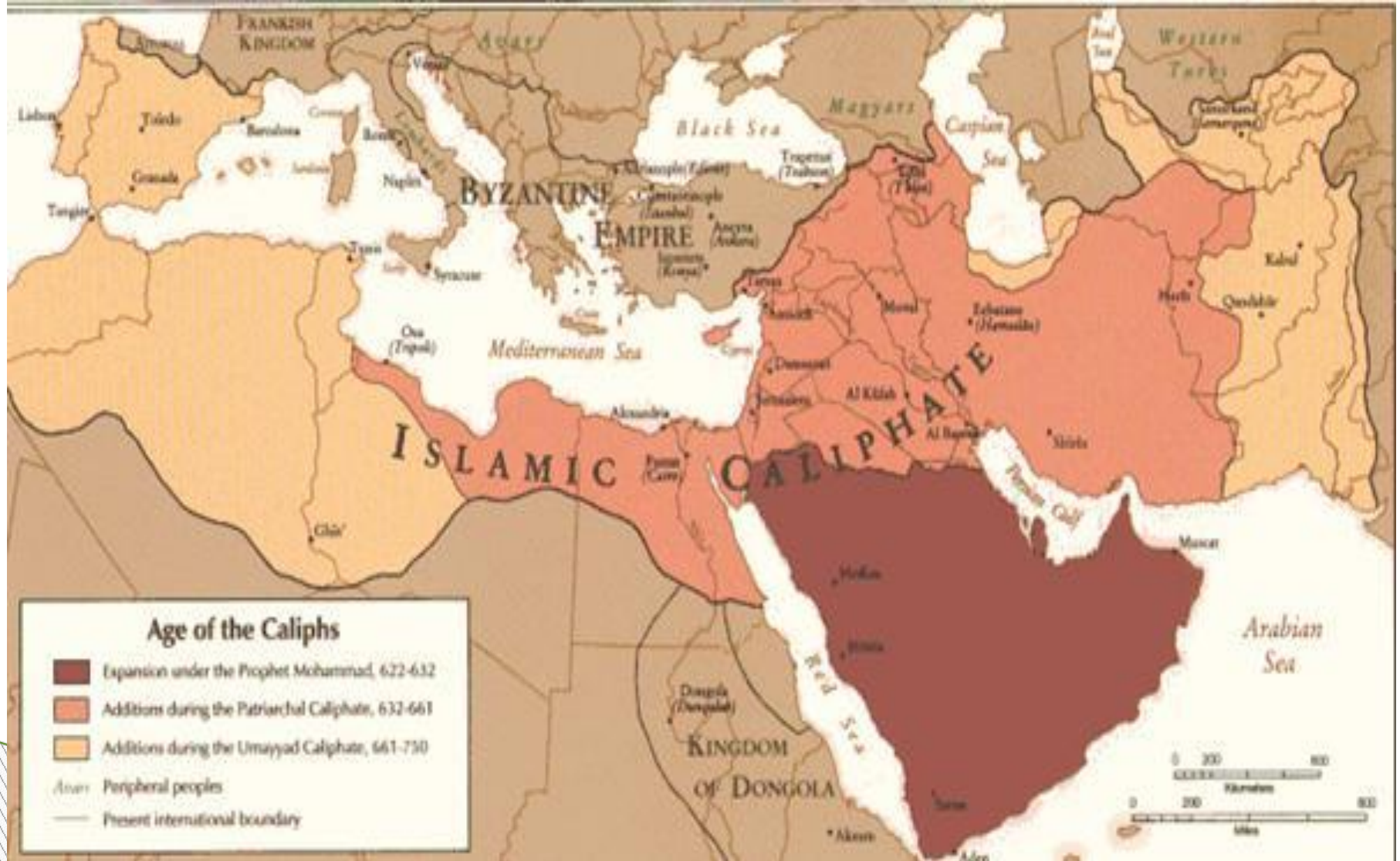
Emergence of Islam

- In 630-631 years Muslims conquered the entire Arabian Peninsula and moved on to conquer the world
 - The Prophet Muhammad has successfully combined the functions of the religious and political leader
 - He became the first head of an Islamic state
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Arab cavalry



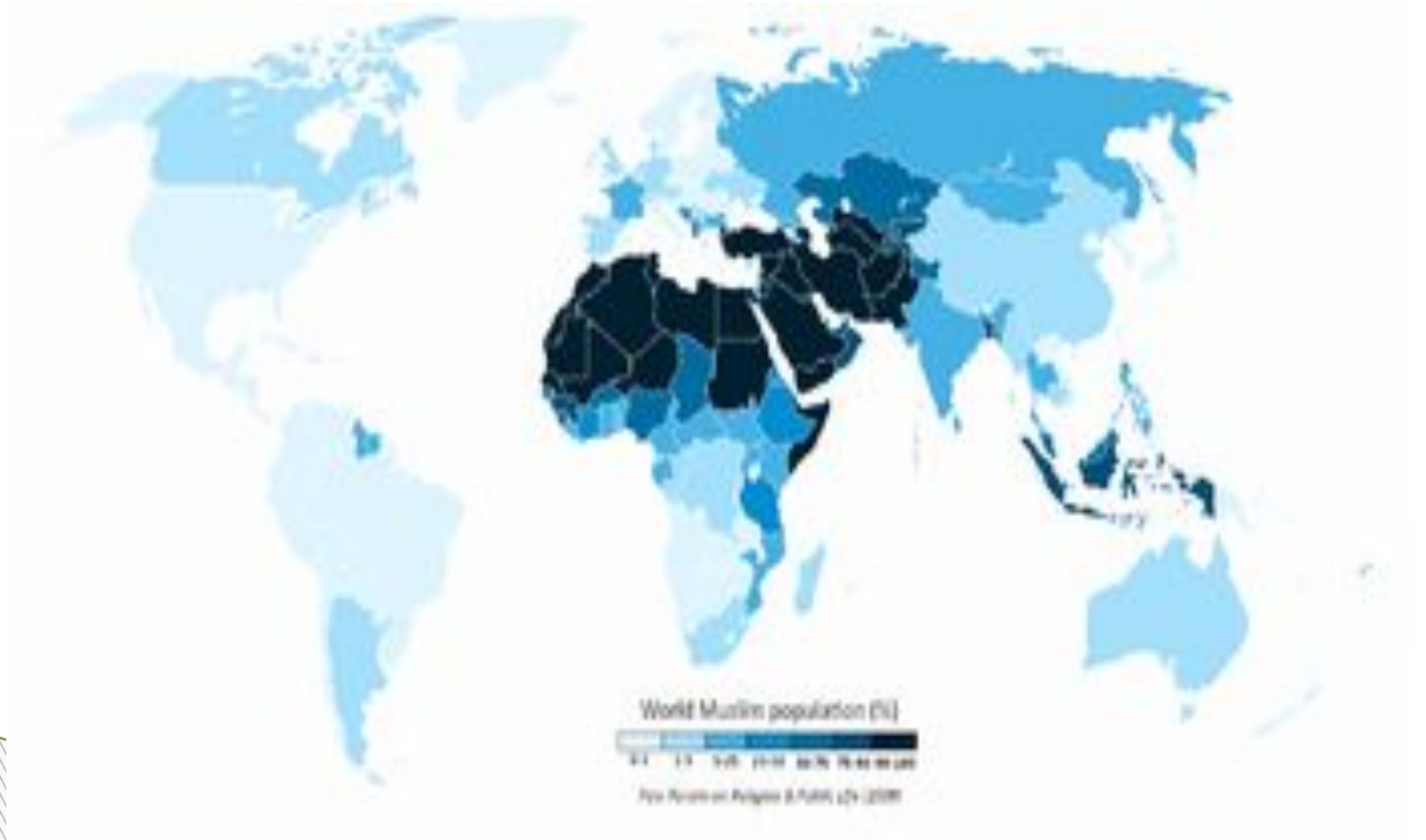
Arab Caliphate (750)



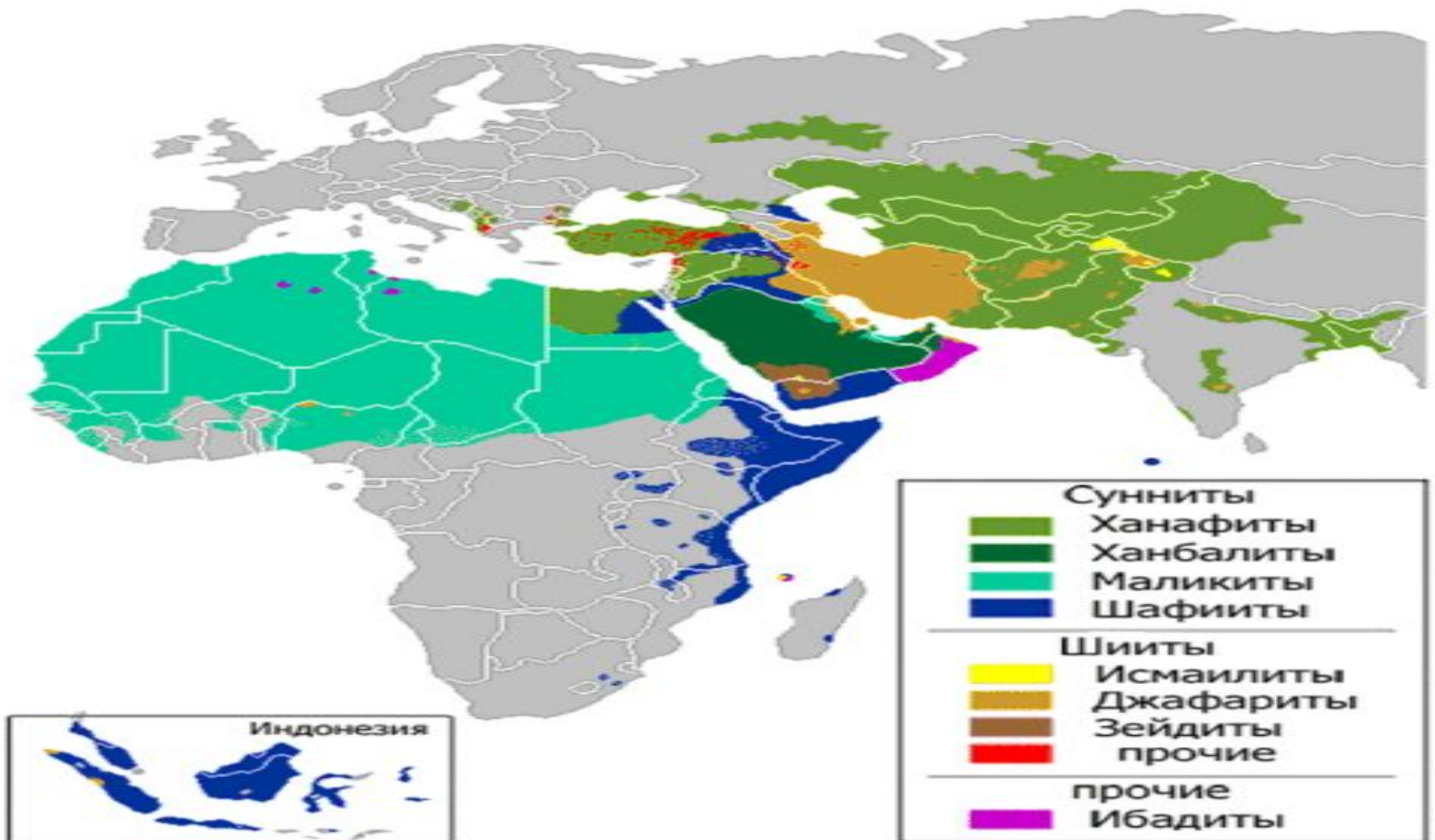
Alhambra - residence of the Emirate of Granada (Spain)



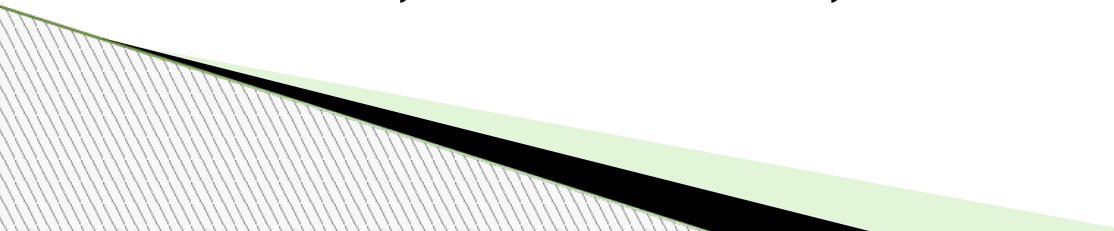
The spread of Islam in the world



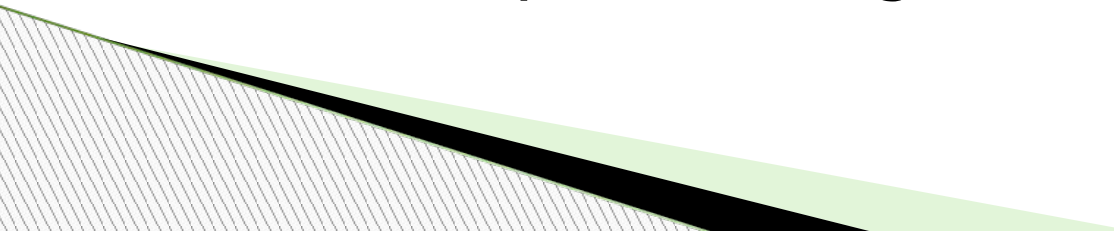
Basic flows in Islam



Islamic Philosophy and Science

- In the West during the middle Ages the doctrine of justification of Christian religion was dominated
 - In the Islamic world in VII-X century was flourishing philosophy of science
 - This was a period of intensive development of such sciences as geometry, algebra, optics, psychology, astronomy, chemistry, geography, zoology, botany and medicine
 - Great contribution to knowledge made by such scholars as al-Farabi, Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Ibn Rushd, Ibn Khaldun, Omar Khayyam, etc.
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Great Arab and Turk thinkers

- Al-Biruni hypothesized Earth's rotation about its axis
 - He substantiated the idea of the existence of many worlds, made a number of mathematical theories
 - Arabic poet and philosopher Omar Khayyam first contacted algebra to geometry
 - The philosophers of the Muslim world had a major influence on the formation of Western philosophy and science
 - The thinkers of the Islamic world wrote their works in Arabic. Some of them were Turks and Iranians by ethnic origin
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Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Tarkhan ibn Uzlag

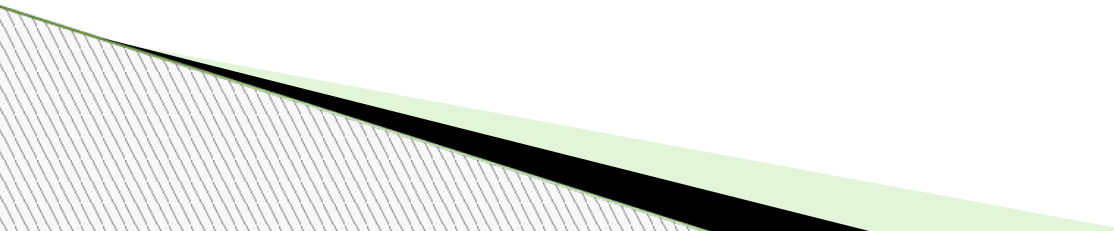
Al-Farabi al-Turki

- He was born in 870 in the place of Farab on the Syr Darya River in the South Kazakhstan
- Al-Farabi was educated in Bukhara, Baghdad and Damascus
- He studied medicine, music, mathematics, ethics, politics, and psychology
- Farabi was the first who thoroughly (УҚЫПТЫ түрде/тщательно) studied the forgotten works of Aristotle

Al-Farabi



Al-Farabi

- Al-Farabi played for the scientific knowledge of the world and was against coercion (мәжбүр ету/принуждение) and violence in society
 - He believed that evil will be destroyed and good will prevail on the land
 - He discovered a theoretical basis for the ideal of a society without war, violence and enslavement
 - He was one of the first to propose the idea of peaceful relations between the peoples of the earth
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Al-Farabi

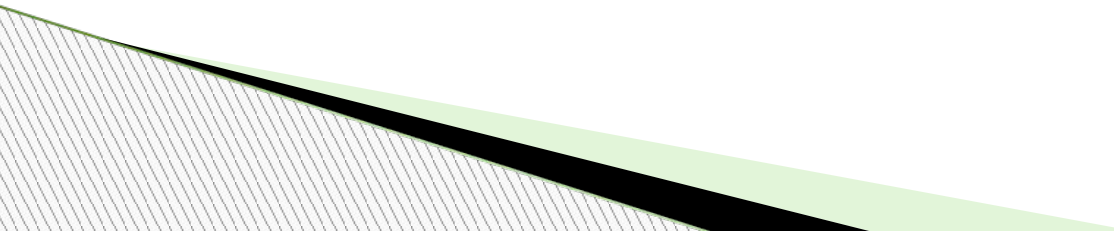
- In his writings, "The views of the inhabitants of the virtuous (ізгiлiктi/добродетельный) city", "Civil Policy" Al-Farabi considered problems of politics and morality, government and society of that period
- Philosophical ideas of al-Farabi had an impact on the formation and development of the ideas of West (Spinoza)
- The ideas of al-Farabi influenced the views of many thinkers of the Muslim world, such as Ibn Sina, J. Balasaguni etc.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037)

- Abu Ali Ibn Sina was born in Bukhara. In the East, Ibn Sina was known as Avicenna
- He is the author of the "Canon of medical science"
- Ibn Sina first described the anatomy, physiology, internal medicine, surgery and pharmacology



Avicenna (980-1037)

- On the philosophical views of Ibn Sina influenced Al-Farabi
 - Ibn Sina was an outstanding scholar and a courageous (батыл/мужественный) fighter for the mind against ignorance
 - Ibn Sina wrote more than 450 works
 - He has developed a classification system of philosophy
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Ibn Rushd

- Abul Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rushd (1126-1198)
- He was born in Cordoba (Spain) and died in Marrakesh (Morocco)
- Europe and Arab famous philosopher
- In Western Europe, known as the Averroes (Latinized name)
- He developed the theory of Aristotle. This concept is called Averroism



Ibn Rushd

In Western medieval philosophy existed supporters of Ibn Rushd. The basic ideas of the concept of Averroism:

- There is one truth
- There are two ways to achieve truth through philosophy and religion
- The world is eternal
- Soul consists of two parts - the individual and the divine. The individual soul is not eternal
- All people contain a soul
- Resurrection impossible

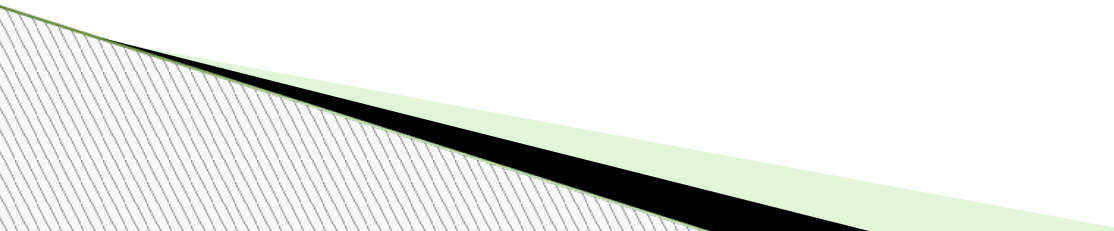
Ibn Khaldun (1333-1406)

- He was born in Tunisia, his parents - immigrants from Andalusia (Spain).
- He lived and worked in Spain (1362)
- In Spain, he composed a treatise on logic
- Ibn Khaldun was famous as a historian. His main work is "The Big History"
- It was published under the name of "Muqaddimah"



Ibn Khaldun (1333-1406)

"Muqaddimah" formed a separate treatise and concept. The content of this concept:

- history and sources of historical errors
 - geographical overview of the world
 - thoughts about the physical and moral influence of climate and soil on the people
 - ways of knowing the truth
 - evolution of forms of family, social and political life
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Ibn Khaldun (1333-1406)

- economic development
 - causes of the collapse of the state
 - the importance of labor in raising the welfare state
 - overview of the different branches of arts and crafts
 - classification of the sciences
- "Muqaddimah" is the greatest historical and philosophical works of the East
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