

**A view of Cordoba from a thousand
years ago: The rise and fall of a
great scientific center**

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Where is Cordoba?



Umayyad Dynasty

- Considered the “Golden age” of Islam
- The center of the Umayyad dynasty was in Cordoba
- In this session I will share with you the scientific advancements made by Cordoba

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Sciences

- In medieval Islam, the sciences, which included philosophy, were viewed holistically.
- In this regard, the most important scientists of Islamic civilization have been the polymaths, known as hakim or sages
- Their role in the transmission of the sciences was central.
- Some of the notable fields that they contributed to were Physics, Alchemy, Chemistry, Cosmology, Ophthalmology, Geography, Cartography, Sociology, and Psychology

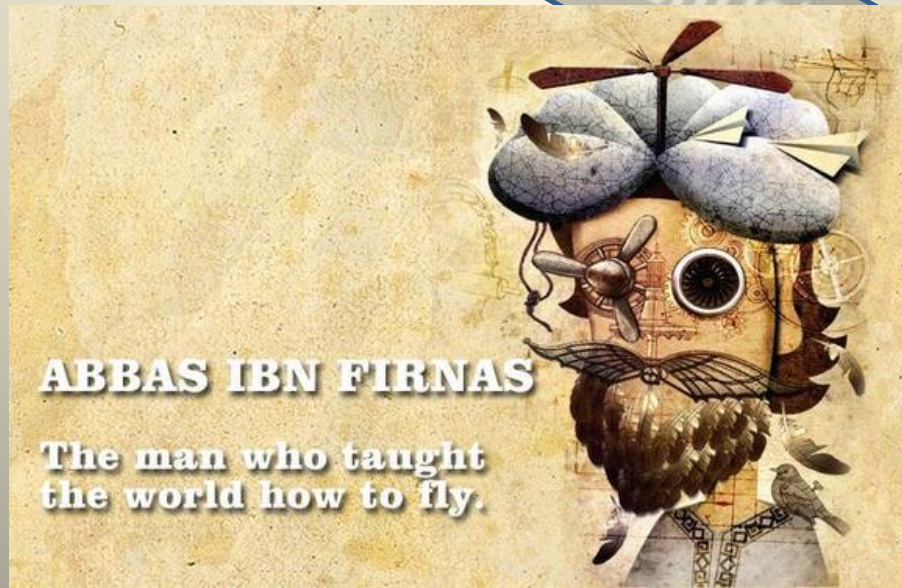
Al-Zarqali

- 1028-1087
- He was an Andalusian artisan, skilled in working sheet metal, who became a famous maker of astronomical equipment, an astronomer, and a mathematician
- He developed a new design for a highly accurate astrolabe which was used for centuries afterwards




Abbas ibn Firnas

- 810-887
- He was an Andalusian scientist, musician and inventor
- He developed a clear glass used in drinking vessels, and lenses used for magnification and the improvement of vision.
- He is most known however, for his attempt at controlled flying



Al-Zahrawi

- 963-1013
- He was an Andalusian surgeon who is known to be the greatest surgeon of medieval Islam
- His most important surviving work is referred to as al-Tasrif (Medical Knowledge)



The Father of Modern Surgery

(Ref. Encyclopedia Wikipedia)

His greatest contribution to history is the *Kitab al-Tasrif*, a thirty-volume encyclopedia of medical practices. (Ref. Encyclopedia Wikipedia)

دو ہجری کے علم برآجی کے فن کی باقاعدہ ابتدا الزہراوی نے کی، ابو القاسم نے التصریف کے نام سے ایک طبعی انسائیکلو پیڈیا لکھی جو تیس جلدوں پر مشتمل تھی۔ یہ کتاب صدیوں تک یورپ کی یونیورسٹیوں میں پڑھائی جاتی رہی۔

ابوالقاسم الزہراوی

Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi (in the West as **Abulcasis**)

Birth:936 CE. Death:1013 CE

www.iqrabooks.in

MS-USA)

Al-Idrisi

- 1100-1166
- He was a Moroccan traveler from Ceuta
- Most well known for being cartographer and geographer famous for a map of the world he created for Roger, the Norman King of Sicily
- Also wrote the Book of Roger



Fall of the Umayyad Empire

- Many different reasons contributing to the fall
- Mostly infighting between Sunni and shi'a Muslims
- Ended in a coup d'état which ended up dividing the empire into a series of small kingdoms in 1031
- Lack of a true spiritual leader like the Holy Prophet Muhammad saw

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الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَمًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ
جُنُوبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ
وَالْأَرْضِ رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَاطِلًا
سُبْحَانَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿١٩٢﴾

“Those who remember Allah while standing, sitting, and lying on their sides, and ponder over the creation of the heavens and the earth: “Our Lord, Thou hast not created this in vain; nay, Holy art Thou; save us, then, from the punishment of the Fire.”(3:192)

Overview

- Cordoba was a great Scientific society
- If we want to replicate that society in today's world we must not forget Allah

Jazakallah

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