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 Khaldūn, 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.

**Society, State, and Urbanism**

Applying Ibn Khaldūn

'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 Khaldūn 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 Khaldūn's 14th-century masterpiece, the Muqaddimah. 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 Khaldūn's ideas about society have conceptually preceded those of Machiavelli, Vico, and Turgot, as well as those of Montesqueu, Comte, Durkheim, Gumplowicz, Spengler, Tonnies, and even Marx. Society, State, and Urbanism demonstrates that Ibn Khaldūn's thought is relevant to contemporary sociological theory, and that his very language differs little from that of classical and modern sociologists.

**The Muqaddimah - Volume 1**

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 Khaldūn (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.

Yaman, Its Early Mediaeval History

This book deals with Ibn Khaldun's ilm al-umran (science of social organization) which seems to generate different and conflicting views. To investigate the reason(s) behind such wide disagreements, this study examined some 300 written works that dealt briefly or extensively with Ibn Khaldun's ideas. The study found that many of these sources asserted that Ibn Khaldun's ilm al-umran enabled him to become the forerunner of one or more of the social sciences. However little has been mentioned about the nature of this science. Thus, the purpose of this study is to present the different views as to why and how the Arab-Muslim Ibn Khaldun is given the credit of being the first, the father, and the one who laid down the foundation of social sciences. This study concludes that the prime reason for this unsettled issue is the different interpretations of the subject matter of al-umran. To enhance our conclusion, Ibn Khaldun's major ideas are presented in some detail. Moreover, for the first time, this study applies the rigorous criteria of modern science to Ibn Khaldun's ilm (science). This study emphasizes the fact that Ibn Khaldun belongs to the fourteenth century; and, hence, some of his generalizations are not applicable today. However, this should not prevent one from selecting those segments of his work that currently appear relevant and that can be compared with modern thought. In this case, neither are Ibn Khaldun's ideas exaggerated nor are modern writings belittled.

Ibn Khaldun and Tamerlane

The first complete, scholarly English-language biography of Ibn Khaldun. Ibn Khaldun (d. 1406) is one of the most influential and important Muslim thinkers in history, inspiring at least as much interest among modern scholars as his immediate contemporaries. Legions of sociologists, anthropologists and historians have studied his philosophy of history, treating the Muqaddimah as a timeless piece of philosophy. Yet most studies ignore the fascinating story of Ibn Khaldun's own life and times. Rejecting portrayals of him as a modern mind lost in medieval obscurity, Allen Fromherz demonstrates how Ibn Khaldun's ideas were shaped by his historical context and personal motivations. Relying on original Arabic sources, most importantly Ibn Khaldun's unique autobiography, this is the first complete, scholarly biography of Ibn Khaldun in English. It not only tells the life story of Ibn Khaldun in an accessible way, it also introduces readers to the fourteenth-century Mediterranean world. Seen in the context of a politically tumultuous and religiously contentious fourteenth century Mediterranean, Ibn Khaldun's ideas about tribalism, identity, religion and history are even more relevant to pressing, modern concerns.

Ibn Khaldun

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

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Ibn Khaldun

This is an analytical examination of Ibn Khaldun's epistemology, centred on Chapter Six of the Muqaddima. In this chapter, entitled The Book of Knowledge (Kitab al'Ilm), Ibn Khaldun sketched his general ideas about knowledge and science and its relationship with human social organisation and the establishment of a civilisation.
The Science of Human Social Organization

Can the seeker after Truth wholly depend on the guidance found in books on Sufism or are the oral teachings of a spiritual master necessary? This was a heated debate in fourteenth-century Andalusia that extended beyond the confines of Sufi circles. Ibn Khaldun ventured into this debate with a treatise that is as relevant today as it was then. Ibn Khaldun on Sufism: Remedy for the Questioner in Search of Answers is the first ever translation into English of Shifa’ al-Sa’il li-Tahdhib al-Masa’il. Though Ibn Khaldun is renowned for the Muqaddima and the 'Ibar— which are considered milestones in the fields of medieval sociology and the philosophy of history— little is known about his religious and spiritual life. In her introduction to Ibn Khaldun on Sufism, Dr Yumna Ozer seeks to restore Ibn Khaldun and his work to the context from which his theories arose, both in intellectual and religious terms; she also draws a vivid painting of Sufism in the fourteenth century and rethinks Ibn Khaldun's relationship with Sufism. The translation itself addresses the dichotomies or synergies between religious law and the Sufi path, the roles played by jurists, and that played by Sufis, and the particular position of the Sufi shaykh or spiritual master.

The Orange Trees of Marrakesh

Ibn Khaldun and Islamic Ideology

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 on Sufism

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.

The Encyclopædia Britannica

Comprehensive sociopolitical history of Islam.

Encounter of Civilizations: Ibn Khaldun

The definitive account of the life and thought of the medieval Arab genius who wrote the Muqaddima 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 biography, Robert Irwin provides an engaging and authoritative account of Ibn Khaldun's extraordinary life, times, writings, and ideas.

An Arab Philosophy of History

Ibn Khaldun and Islamic Thought-styles, a Social Perspective

Ibn Khaldûn's Philosophy of History

The Muqaddimah: an introduction to history: in three volumes.
The writings of Ibn Khaldūn, particularly the Muqaddimah (Prolegomenon) have rightly been regarded as being sociological in nature. For this reason, Ibn Khaldūn 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 Khaldūn and his sociology, discusses reasons for his marginality, and suggests ways to bring Ibn Khaldūn into the mainstream through the systematic application of his theory. It moves beyond works that simply state that Ibn Khaldūn was a founder of sociology or provide descriptive accounts of his works. Instead it systematically applies Khaldūn’s theoretical perspective to specific historical aspects of Muslim societies in North Africa and the Middle East, successfully integrating concepts and frameworks from Khaldūnian sociology into modern social science theories. Applying Ibn Khaldūn will be of interest to students and scholars of sociology and social theory.

Approaching African History

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 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.

Some Aspects of Ibn-Khaldun's Socio-political Analysis of History

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Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times

The Muqaddimah

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.

The Political Theory of Ibn Khaldun

Explores how the conception of Africa and its history has changed over time and narrates the story of this vast continent over the past 10,000 years.

IbnAbd-el-Hakem's History of the Conquest of Spain

This book, first published in 1957, is the study of 14th-century Arab historian Ibn Khaldun, who founded a special science to consider history and culture, based on the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle and their Muslim followers. In no other field has the revolt of modern Western thought against traditional
philosophy been so far-reaching in its consequences as in the field of history. Ibn Khaldun realized that history is more immediately related to action than political philosophy because it studies the actual state of man and society. He found that the ancients had not made history the object of an independent science, and thought it was important to fill this gap. A factual acquaintance with the conclusions of Ibn Khaldun’s reflections on history is not the same as the full comprehension of their theoretical significance. When these fundamental questions are answered, it becomes possible to pose the specific question of the relation of Ibn Khaldun’s philosophy of history, or his new science of culture, to other practical sciences and, particularly, to the art of history. After an exposition of the major trends of Islamic historiography, part of this book attempts to answer this question through the analysis of the method and intention of the sections of the ‘History’ where Ibn Khaldun himself examines the works of major Muslim historians, shows the necessity of the new science of culture, and distinguishes it from other practical sciences.

The Epistemology of Ibn Khaldun

Ibn Khaldun

Ibn Khaldūn, an Essay in Reinterpretation

Ibn Khaldun was born in Tunis in 1332 and died in Cairo in 1406. He is the most significant social scientist of Classical Islam, and his work has preserved its message and timeliness until our times. The society he ingeniously described has remained familiar to posterity due to the survival of several elements of patrimonial empire in the Middle East. The up-to-date character of his work is also assured by the fact that he is being considered as the “founding father” of almost half a dozen disciplines. His unique work, al-Muqaddima (Introduction to History), first formulated in 1375, has won the great esteem of later centuries because of two remarkable achievements. One of them is that he, laying the foundations of deeply original theory of civilization, made history a never-before-existing independent discipline. His other great scientific achievement is the model-like elaboration of patrimonial empires, which has preserved its validity even until today in the examination of the forms

Ibn Khaldun and the Medieval Maghrib

Ibn Khaldūn

Asabiyya and State

Ibn Khaldun’s chief contribution lies in philosophy of history and sociology. He sought to write a world history pre-ambled by a first volume aimed at offering a theoretical analysis of historical events. This volume, commonly known as Muqaddimah or Prolegomena, was based on Ibn Khaldun’s unique theoretical approach and original scientific contribution and became a masterpiece in literature on philosophy of history and sociology. In this book Dr Kamal Mirawdeli reconstructs Ibn Khaldun’s theory of history in a clear systematic way grasping not only his original themes and innovative ideas but also offering a very accessible analytical context which helps the reader to understand the conditions of the possibility of Ibn Khaldun’s philosophy of history, its mode of existence and its political function as a tool for explaining the relationship between knowledge and power.

Ibn Khaldun

Ibn Khaldun and the Medieval Maghrib

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

Ibn Khaldun’S Science And Human Culture
Religion and Political Development

Ibn Khaldun (d. 1406) is one of the most influential and important Muslim thinkers in history. Ibn Khaldun has inspired at least as much interest among modern scholars as his immediate contemporaries. Legions of sociologists, anthropologists and historians have studied his philosophy of history, treating the Muqaddimah as a timeless piece of philosophy. Most studies of Ibn Khaldun ignore the fascinating story his own life and times. Rejecting portrayals of Ibn Khaldun as a modern mind lost in medieval obscurity, Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times - newly available in paperback - demonstrates how Ibn Khaldun's ideas were shaped by his historical context and personal motivations. Relying on original Arabic sources, most importantly Ibn Khaldun's unique autobiography, this is the first complete, scholarly biography of Ibn Khaldun in English. While previous studies dismissed Ibn Khaldun's autobiography as lacking in psychological depth, Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times challenges this view. Demonstrating the rich and complex nature of Ibn Khaldun's memoirs, Ibn Khaldun: Life and Times not only tells the life story of Ibn Khaldun in an accessible way, it also introduces readers to the fourteenth-century Mediterranean world. Seen in the context of a politically tumultuous and religiously contentious fourteenth century Mediterranean, Ibn Khaldun's ideas about tribalism, identity, religion and history are even more relevant to pressing, modern concerns.